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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1784

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

FEDERATED MALAY  
STATES, 1935

(For Report for 1933 see No. 1667 (Price 4s. od.) and for  
Report for 1934 see No. 1735 (Price 4s. 6d.).)

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PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

PRINTED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

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## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY ...	1
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	6
III.—POPULATION ... ..	7
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	13
V.—HOUSING ... ..	19
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	22
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	56
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	60
IX.—EDUCATION ... ..	61
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	74
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ...	86
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	87
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE ... ..	99
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	102
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	103
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	120

## APPENDICES.

GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND  
POPULATION.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO  
31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

F.M.S. LOCAL LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST DECEMBER,  
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# FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### **Geography, including Climate and History.**

The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the federation of which was effected by treaty in 1895.

#### PERAK.

Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,980 square miles. On the North it borders with Province Wellesley, Kedah and Siam; on the East it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that forms the backbone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. The capital of the State is Taiping.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1826 the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found. Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom".

ct of Parliament which received the Royal Assent November, 1934, the territory of the Dindings was Terak and has formed part of the State since the February, 1935. The present Ruler of the State is s Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, G.C.M.G., Al Marhum Al Sultan Idris.

#### SELANGOR.

(3,160 square miles), also on the West Coast is m Pahang on the East by the main mountain range sula and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. ham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay tuated on the estuary of the Klang river in this a Lumpur, the Federal capital, and also the capital e, is situated some thirty miles further up the

he period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known ngor coast. The Dutch opened factories for the tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. , Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married incess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 dant was recognised as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the rak. The throne has remained in the same family

, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty ast India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy mongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such s glad to accept a British Resident, and to come protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler nness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, G.C.M.G., ibni Raja Muda Musa.

#### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Sembilan, South of Selangor, comprises 2,580 square the South it borders on Johore and on the East . In the southern part of the State the great range has disappeared and the water-parting between nd the East Coasts is merely hilly and in places nearly . Seremban is the capital.

ederation of "Nine States" consists of the four major Sungei Ujong, Jekebu, Johol and Rembau, and the States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir



and Inas. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D., Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Ruling Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang-di-pertuan Besar.

In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungei Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungei Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Tuanku Abdulrahman, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, Yang-di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.

#### PAHANG.

Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 13,820 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

The dynasty that ruled Pahang also claims descent from the Rulers of the royal house of Malacca, and before that house died out in 1699 its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be

capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan obtained British protection, and the appointment. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Sultan Sayatu'd-din Al-Mu'ad-dzam Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Abdullah.

### CLIMATE.

Characteristic features of the climate of Malaya are high temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall, and the maritime exposure of the Peninsula. By maritime is meant the lack of serious temperature variation throughout the year; the daily range of temperature is between 10° and 15°F. at coastal stations and between 10° and 15°F. at inland stations. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and excessive temperatures and in continental tropical areas are never met with. In this connection it may be noted that an air temperature of 100°F. has very rarely been recorded in Malaya under normal conditions.

The amount of rainfall is the most important feature in the climate of the year, but as this is not the same throughout the year it is due to the more uniform periodic changes in wind changes are usually spoken of when seasons are mentioned. There are four seasons which we can distinguish, the South-West Monsoon, that of the North-East Monsoon, and two shorter seasons separating the end of one from the beginning of the other.

The South-West Monsoon, as experienced in the tropics, is light and at the ground are almost completely local circulations such as the land and sea breeze, which is a regular feature.

The North-East Monsoon occurs at the season which corresponds to the winter of the northern latitudes. This is the normal North-East Trade Wind which moves northwards throughout the year and is strengthened by the low pressure over the continent of Asia. As a consequence it is a much steadier wind than the South-West Monsoon which is concerned.

The times of commencement of the monsoons vary to some extent. The South-West Monsoon is usually established in the latter part of May or early in June and ends in September. The North-East Monsoon usually commences in late October or November and ends in March.

The seasonal variation of rainfall in Malaya is of three types. Along the East Coast, and for some miles inland, the maximum rainfall occurs with the North-East Monsoon, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry. There is a steady increase of rainfall month by month from May or June to December, followed by a steady decrease on to the middle of the year. Over the inland districts and along the greater part of the West Coast the maximum rainfall usually occurs in October and November. A second rainy season, though not so pronounced, occurs in March and April, the middle periods of the monsoons being comparatively dry.

The yearly rainfall is high over the whole of the Peninsula, the driest station of those at which records have been kept being Jelebu, with an average of 65 inches. The highest rainfall recorded occurs in the Larut Hills near Taiping where the average at "The Cottage" (4,513 ft.) is 235 inches. Taiping itself, at the foot of these hills, has the highest rainfall of the low-level stations with an average of 166 inches. The high rainfall of this area is exceptional and at other hill stations at approximately the same height, but in the main range of mountains, the average rainfall is lower; Fraser's Hill for example averages 110 inches and Cameron Highlands 107 inches.

The nights are reasonably cool everywhere and although the days are frequently hot, and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, it very rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained at night. The effect of the heat and humidity is, however, cumulative, and after a few years Europeans require a change to a bracing climate if their health is to be maintained.

At the hill stations conditions are very different. Uniformity of temperature is still found but the temperature itself is, naturally, much lower. The highest temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill (4,200 feet) is 81°F. and at Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands (4,750 feet), 79°F. The coolest night temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill is 53°F. and at Tanah Rata 42°F. or only 10°F. above freezing.



## CHAPTER II.

**Government.**

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

Some authority in each State is vested in the Sultan and State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Governor presides over the State Council. The British Resident is present in Perak and Selangor, the Secretary to the Resident is a member.

The Council of Negri Sembilan comprises two members, the Council of the Yang-di-pertuan Besar and the Lower Chamber or State Council. Legislation introduced into the State Council and if passed is submitted to His Highness and the Undang for amendment or assent is finally given by His Highness and the Rulers. Matters which concern Muhammadan religion and customs are dealt with by the Upper Chamber which consists of the Rulers. Such matters by means of Orders in Council and the statutory executive powers vested in the Rulers.

## THE FEDERATION.

The Federation Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation which was to be known as the Federated Malay States. The Federation was to be administered under the advice of the British Resident-General while all existing treaties and arrangements were to remain in force. The State Councils agreed to the appointment of an Resident-General (a title which has since been changed to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent of the British Government under the Federated Malay States. They agreed to follow his orders in matters of administration other than those touching religion, provided that the relations between the Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. A Federal Council was created in order to give effect to the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State. The Federal Council, which was reconstituted in 1927, consisted of the Resident-General, the High Commissioner for the Malay States (appointed ex officio by the Governor of the Straits Settlements); the Chief Secretary to Government, the Malay States; the four British Residents; the Legal Adviser; the Adviser on Medical Services; the Adviser on Labour; the General Manager for Railways; the Commissioner of Customs and

Excise; the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; the Adviser on Agriculture; one Official Member nominated by the High Commissioner and twelve Unofficial Members who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council passes all laws affecting more than one State, but such legislation is enacted by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States by and with the advice and consent of the Federal Council. Certain laws relating to departments, which under the decentralisation policy have been transferred to State control, though affecting more than one State are however passed by the State Councils. The Federal Council retains the supreme financial control within the Federation, but each State Council now appropriates in a State Supply Enactment the expenditure in respect of purely State services up to a definite sum allocated to the State beforehand by resolution of the Federal Council.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local Government the Federated Malay States are divided into 25 districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board, a Licensing Board, and in a few districts a Drainage Board. Each Board is composed of officials and non-officials, the former being members *ex officio*, while the latter are influential residents of the district nominated by the Resident of the State in which the district is situated. The Sanitary Boards are the sanitary authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible also for street lighting, rating, town planning and municipal matters generally. The Licensing Boards control the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Drainage Boards are appointed for certain flat and low-lying districts on the West Coast, and are charged with the administration of drainage works in their districts.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### **Population.**

The population of the Federated Malay States on the 30th June, 1935, was estimated to be 1,777,421, an increase of 145,693 on the figure for 1934. This estimate is based on the 1931 census, and is calculated by including the balance of births over deaths, and immigration over emigration and also the population of the Dindings which has been ceded to the State of Perak.

on has had an important influence on the vital 1935. During the twelve months ending in June, population has increased, by the balance of immigration, to the extent of over 100,000.

ation represents:

	Malays.	Chinese.	Indians.	Non-Asiatics.	Others.	Total
...	297,875	327,866	164,147	2,650	6,680	799,218
...	133,909	244,943	159,251	3,145	10,334	551,582
...	93,954	92,149	49,857	933	3,263	240,156
...	117,265	52,656	14,662	417	1,465	186,465
...	643,003	717,614	387,917	7,145	21,742	1,777,421

second half of 1935 the number of immigrants estimated population at the end of the year an increase of 36,293.

#### BIRTHS.

63,721 births registered during the year, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over last year.

rate was 35.9 per mille compared with 35.4 in 1934, an increase of 1.4 per cent. of the increase in the number of births to the Chinese. The birth-rate for Chinese in the Federated Malay States, due to the increasing proportion of Chinese in the population, has now exceeded those of the Federated Malay States.

In 1935, 33,286 were males and 30,435 females, a sex ratio of 109 males to 100 females: the ratio in 1934 was 108 males to 100 females.

#### DEATHS.

thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty-seven deaths in 1935, compared with 34,985 in 1934, an increase of 4.8 per cent. over last year.

Death-rate was 19.9 per mille compared with 20.2 in 1934, and 20.2 per mille in 1933.

The increase in birth-rate and decrease in death-rate were due to the influx of adult population and improvement in medical services. It is not possible to estimate accurately the effect of these factors.

The death-rate for Malays was 21.0 per mille as compared with 23.7 per mille for 1934, and again proved to be highest in Perak and lowest in Selangor.

In spite of the general improvement in health there was an apparent deterioration in health of all races in Pahang, and of Indians and Chinese in Negri Sembilan, but this may be partly due to defects in the method of estimating the distribution of population to States.

The Registrar-General draws attention to the high maternal mortality rate which was 9.5 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rate in England is less than half of this, and yet it is considered to be a cause for grave anxiety. The sex distribution of mortality in the age groups indicates that there is a heavy maternal mortality amongst Indians; that it is less, but still serious amongst Malays, and least amongst Chinese.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

After an alarming rise last year, infant mortality rate declined to 144 per mille, a rate slightly lower than that for 1933 and much lower than last year's rate which was 163. The improvement was most noticeable amongst Malays in Perak, who in 1934 showed the greatest increase. The infant mortality for Perak Malays dropped from 192 to 144 per mille, and the rate for Perak as a whole from 168 to 138 per mille.

The lowest rate in 1935 was amongst Chinese in Perak—128 per mille and the next amongst Malays in Selangor—131 per mille. There was no evident explanation of this improvement. One would like to claim it as a result of improvements in sanitation, and in the care of infants, but there is no real justification for such a claim, for although it coincided with improvement in economic conditions, these conditions were improving during 1934 when the infant mortality rate increased. A possible explanation is that the shortage of labour last year led to the employment of mothers. Labour conditions are now more stable, as shown by the decrease in immigration.

Comparison of the infant mortality rates of the five large towns in the Federated Malay States offers an index of health which is derived from known and reliable data.

#### INFANT DEATHS PER MILLE.

		1935.		1934.		1933.
Lumpur	...	133	...	147	...	146
...	...	96	...	95	...	98
...	...	161	...	186	...	151
...	...	158	...	177	...	170
Lipis	...	187	...	139	...	129

Difficult to offer any explanation of the disparity between these towns in all of which Infant Welfare Centres are functioning.

TABLE I.

RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO RACES FOR THE PERIOD 1924-1935\*, PER MILLE.

	Malay.		Chinese.		Indian.		All races.
...	37.1	...	21.1	...	21.9	...	27.3
...	36.1	...	23.3	...	23.5	...	28.1
...	35.9	...	30.7	...	23.5	...	30.5
...	37.4	...	34.5	...	24.5	...	32.5
...	33.6	...	37.6	...	25.5	...	32.4
...	39.5	...	40.9	...	27.9	...	36.5
...	37.3	...	31.3	...	32.3	...	33.3
...	36.6	...	31.9	...	35.0	...	34.0
...	39.3	...	33.1	...	34.6	...	35.5
...	37.8	...	35.1	...	33.2	...	45.4
...	37.5	...	37.4	...	32.1	...	35.9

TABLE II.

RATES OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO STATES AND RACES FOR 1935.

	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.	Non-Asiatic.	Others.	All races.
...	38.3	34.8	30.0	11.7	15.9	34.9
...	37.0	40.5	33.7	19.4	9.4	37.0
...	36.9	36.7	33.4	7.5	8.0	35.6
...	36.3	41.2	32.9	4.8	1.4	37.1
...	37.5	37.4	32.1	14.1	10.6	35.9

Some of the vital statistics for Pahang for 1926 were lost in

TABLE III.

## DEATH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO RACES FOR THE PERIOD 1924-1935\*, PER MILLE.

Year.	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.	All races.
1924 ...	24.2 ...	23.3 ...	21.0 ...	23.2
1925 ...	22.6 ...	23.9 ...	22.8 ...	22.9
1927 ...	26.4 ...	34.1 ...	32.9 ...	30.7
1928 ...	24.4 ...	30.6 ...	30.2 ...	28.0
1929 ...	21.8 ...	29.6 ...	23.4 ...	24.6
1930 ...	20.4 ...	30.4 ...	21.8 ...	24.1
1931 ...	18.8 ...	18.9 ...	20.5 ...	19.1
1932 ...	19.1 ...	18.3 ...	18.9 ...	18.5
1933 ...	22.0 ...	19.3 ...	19.7 ...	20.2
1934 ...	23.7 ...	20.9 ...	19.7 ...	21.4
1935 ...	21.0 ...	19.8 ...	19.5 ...	19.9

TABLE IV.

## SUMMARY OF DEATH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES PER MILLE ACCORDING TO STATES AND RACES FOR 1935.

State.	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.	All races.
Perak ...	21.5 ...	19.5 ...	19.4 ...	20.1
Selangor ...	18.0 ...	19.6 ...	18.0 ...	18.4
Negri Sembilan	20.3 ...	19.3 ...	21.2 ...	20.0
Pahang ...	23.7 ...	23.1 ...	27.3 ...	23.6
F.M.S. ...	21.0 ...	19.8 ...	19.5 ...	19.9

TABLE V.

## SUMMARY OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT DIFFERENT AGES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 1935.

State.	AGE GROUPS.								Grand total.
	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30-39 years.	40-49 years.	50 years and over.	
Perak ...	3,842	2,191	856	659	1,268	1,547	1,521	4,164	16,048
Selangor ...	2,853	1,461	420	388	894	972	916	2,225	10,129
Negri Sembilan	1,305	623	218	197	430	521	517	983	4,794
Pahang ...	1,190	770	240	160	314	397	416	909	4,396
Total ...	9,190	5,045	1,734	1,404	2,906	3,437	3,370	8,281	35,367

\* The records of the vital statistics for the State of Pahang for the year 1926 were lost in the great flood.

TABLE VI.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY  
ACCORDING TO STATES AND RACES FOR THE YEAR 1935,  
THOUSAND BIRTHS.

	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.
...	144	128	150
...	131	143	145
mbilan	144	161	154
...	178	148	234
...	147	139	152

TABLE VII.

MORTALITY RATES. ALL NATIONALITIES, 1935.

	Infant deaths.	Births.	Infant mortality rates.
...	3,842	27,867	138
...	2,853	20,391	140
mbilan	1,305	8,547	153
...	1,190	6,916	172
...	9,190	63,721	144

TABLE VIII.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (ALL STATES AND ALL  
THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES FOR THE PERIOD

	Infant mortality rate per mile.
...	177
...	203
...	182
...	178
...	163
...	139
...	137
...	146
...	163
...	144

the vital statistics for the State of Pahang for the  
n the great flood.



## CHAPTER IV.

**Health.**

The general health of the people remained satisfactory during the year, in spite of an increase in the incidence of malaria.

There was an increase of admissions to Government hospitals during the year after a steady decrease since 1932, as shown below :

1932	...	...	...	...	...	85,978
1933	...	...	...	...	...	76,297
1934	...	...	...	...	...	75,916
1935	...	...	...	...	...	92,276

The rise to some extent is caused by the increase in population due to immigration, and to the transfer of the Dindings from the Colony to the State of Perak.

If the infant mortality rate may be regarded as a sensitive index of general health conditions then the general health may be considered satisfactory as the sudden rise in the infant mortality rate last year from 146 per mille in 1933 to 163 per mille declined to 144 per mille.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE FEDERATED  
MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 1935.

State.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.												
	Malaria fever definitely diagnosed.	Enteric fever.	Dysentery.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Plague.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tetanus.	Tropical typhus.	Influenza.	Probable malaria and fever unspecified.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.
Perak ...	411	23	157	...	30	...	...	...	109	14	13	6,579	541
Selangor ...	215	16	206	1	40	...	...	...	27	4	17	2,648	418
N. Sembilan ...	258	5	83	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	6	1,547	218
Pahang ...	139	11	28	...	3	...	...	...	11	4	13	1,917	155
Total ...	1,023	55	474	1	74	...	...	...	155	25	49	12,691	1,332

CAUSES OF DEATHS.											
Other forms of tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Ankylostomiasis.	Cancer.	Beri-beri.	Diseases of the heart.	Other diseases of circulatory system.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and enteritis.	Other diseases of digestive system.
52	39	32	116	45	270	34	171	863	164	329	391
41	48	29	66	138	245	46	327	763	47	568	221
10	14	2	25	64	121	15	177	395	14	213	53
6	7	37	13	75	28	15	13	198	171	81	109
109	108	100	220	322	664	110	688	2,219	396	1,191	774

CAUSES OF DEATHS.									
Convulsions.	Diseases of nervous system and sense organs.	Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system.	Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state.	Premature birth and diseases of early infancy.	Old age or senility.	Violence (all forms).	Leprosy.	Other causes.	Total.
2,016	140	167	258	412	1,082	311	3	1,276	16,048
1,551	109	146	199	473	857	255	8	400	10,129
658	33	61	81	202	254	131	1	141	4,794
422	22	123	71	182	212	89	...	241	4,396
4,647	304	497	609	1,269	2,405	786	12	2,058	35,367

### PREVAILING DISEASES.

-There was an increase in the number of recorded malaria in all the States. The total number of cases in Government hospitals during the year was 21,975, as against 15,786 cases in 1934 and 17,130 cases in 1933. The increase was greatest in Negri Sembilan where nearly two thousand patients were admitted than during last year. The number of malaria admitted to hospital are accurately recorded and the number of such cases may therefore be taken as a reliable index of the disease.

It is probable that the increase is due to the influx of labourers from the country and it is proportionately greater in the sections of the population not employed on estates. It is a tribute to the efficiency of the protective work on estates that in spite of the general increase in malaria and the added risk

caused by an influx of a large number of new labourers, there has been so little deterioration of health amongst estate labourers.

The increase in malaria is not alarming, and the relatively small increase in deaths from this disease indicates that it is being kept under control. But it is clear that anti-malaria work must be not only maintained but intensified if this tendency towards a rise in the incidence of malaria is to be checked. Anti-malaria work was extended during the year and the distribution of quinine through the agency of schools, village headmen and departmental staff was carried out on a larger scale.

*Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis.*—This group was responsible for 1,665 deaths or 4.7 per cent. of total deaths. In 1934 and 1933 the percentages were 4.0 and 3.7 respectively.

*Pneumonia.*—This condition was again responsible for the greatest number of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system and accounted for 2,219 deaths or 6.2 per cent. of the total number of deaths. This rate shows an increase over the last two years, the figures being 1,793 deaths in 1934 and 1,566 in 1933.

*Tuberculosis.*—Tuberculosis in various forms was responsible for 1,441 deaths, of which 109 were due to non-pulmonary type, giving a percentage of 4.0 of the total deaths, compared with 1,394 deaths in 1934 and 1,409 in 1933.

The problem of how best to combat pulmonary tuberculosis continues to engage the earnest attention of the Health and Medical Authorities. Every effort is made by educational means to bring home to the people the necessity of cleanliness and personal hygiene with a view to avoiding infection and preventing the spread of the disease.

Cases admitted to hospital are, as far as possible, reported to the Health Branch whose duty is to investigate and supervise them after discharge from hospital, but the greatest measure in combating the disease would appear to lie in better housing with improved education in sanitary measures.

The racial incidence indicates that as regards hospital in-patients this disease is most prevalent amongst the Chinese who, however, as in other diseases tend to be admitted only when the disease is far advanced and they can no longer work.

1.—Sungei Buloh Settlement.—There were 1,320 at the beginning of the year, as compared with 1,104 at the beginning of 1934. The number increased to 1,593 at the end of the year. The total number treated in the settlement during the year amounted to 1,841.

There has been a disappointing decline in the number of patients discharged as bacteriologically negative and free from active lesions. The number is 51 compared with 163 in 1934. The most important factor in the reduction is that it has been found necessary to retain at the settlement "burnt out" cases of leprosy, who are no longer infectious but who are marked with the scars and crippled with the effects of the disease. In former years such cases were sent to decrepit hospitals or set at liberty; most of them could earn a living and have no relatives who are willing to support them, so they have to remain at Sungei Buloh, as a residue of cases who do not benefit from curative treatment. Another factor is the raising of the standard of discharge; every patient who is discharged now must be bacteriologically free from leprosy for at least six months and must also satisfy the examiners that he is able to support himself or has relatives who will support him. During the year 30 patients were re-admitted who had been discharged during the previous four years, and had

no history of these relapsed cases, and the raising of the standard of discharge have tended to depress the spirit of the patients who prevailed in the settlement, but the morale of the patients is still very good. There has been an increase, however, in the number of patients who have left the settlement. During the year there were 202 abscondings of these merely took leave in order to have a holiday or to attend to their private affairs, and 72 of them returned during the course of the year. A large proportion of the abscondings are cases or patients who were almost cured, and impatient to wait for official discharge. In spite of the abscondings, the number of patients continues to increase. The number of new admissions in the year, viz., 268, shows how serious the leper problem is.

2.—Kuala Lumpur.—This contains a diminishing number of chronic incurable lepers who are opium smokers. There have been no new admissions to their number since 1931. The number was 268 at the beginning of the year and 219 at the end of the year.

*Venereal Diseases.*—The number of patients for venereal diseases in Government hospitals and clinics is still declining. The total number of cases of venereal disease treated in the Federated Malay States in each of the last seven years was :

Year.	Total cases treated.				
1929	...	...	...	...	40,802
1930	...	...	...	...	35,734
1931	...	...	...	...	31,817
1932	...	...	...	...	25,207
1933	...	...	...	...	23,176
1934	...	...	...	...	19,704
1935	...	...	...	...	18,589

It might have been expected that the increase in immigrant population, and the improvement in economic conditions would have caused an increase in venereal diseases. That the contrary is true seems to indicate that the work done during recent years in the way of education, legislation and treatment is producing good results.

#### HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the average daily number of patients in the hospitals of each State, the total number of patients admitted during the year, the total number of deaths, and the death-rate for the years 1934 and 1935.

State.	Average daily No. of patients.		Total number of patients admitted.		Deaths.		Deaths per hundred admissions.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Perak ...	1,210	1,523	33,962	39,890	2,863	3,219	8.32	8.07
Selangor ...	880	982	20,642	23,992	1,640	1,886	7.94	7.86
Negri Sembilan ...	601	731	11,845	15,976	947	1,100	7.99	6.88
Pahang ...	382	462	9,467	12,418	580	753	6.12	6.0
Total ...	3,073	3,698	75,916	92,276	6,030	6,958	7.94	7.20

The total number of out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries (including travelling dispensaries), apart from those treated at special institutions such as infant welfare centres, venereal disease clinics, etc., was 653,430, the corresponding figure for 1934 was 607,643.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The work at the Infant Welfare Centres and clinics continued successfully. The total number of attendances at the various clinics numbered 179,089. The three centres started in

in 1934 at Kuala Lipis, Kuantan and Pekan, have popular. It is proposed to establish special centres in 1936. The centres are in charge of a Lady Officer or a Sister assisted by a staff of Asiatic nurses.

educational side of the centres continued to be of importance and every effort was made to continue and practical demonstrations.

Maternal work is being carried out on an increased scale, includes physical and laboratory examination as well as treatments for dental treatment. The principal function of the centres, however, is to teach mothers how to look after their children properly. The health visitors visit the homes of newly-born infants, and later encourage the mothers to come to the centres. Health visitors are well received everywhere. At all times the majority of those who seek advice are Chinese.

#### CENTRAL MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Number of patients on the 31st December, 1935, was 2,550. The number resident on 1st January, 1935, was 2,550. Number of admissions from all sources totalled 963 compared with 881 for the previous year and 707 for the year 1933.

Males.		Females.		Total.
720	...	243	...	963

Two hundred and sixty-six patients were admitted from the Federated Malay States and the remainder from the States of Perlis.

The most frequent form of mental disorder was confusional which there were 413 cases. Senile dementia for 196 admissions, dementia praecox (primary) for 101, melancholia for 54 and mania for 52.

Two hundred and seventy-seven patients were discharged during the year. Two hundred and eighty-two patients were recovered; a recovery rate of 29.1 per cent. This compares with the recovery rates for 1934 and 1933 which were 27.1 and 42.15 per cent. respectively. The proportion of patients discharged as relieved is, however, correspondingly low. Of those discharged as recovered, 209 were diagnosed as insanity.

Two hundred and eighty-six patients died during the year. This is less than in the previous year and gives a death-rate of 15.3 per cent. on the total treated.

The general health of the patients was good throughout the year. There was an increase in the number of cases of malaria; 168 cases were treated as compared with 101 in 1934.

The farms continued to be productive and the hospital is self-supporting as regards fruit, vegetables and pork.

#### DECREPIT SETTLEMENTS.

Decrepit settlements are maintained in Taiping, Kampar, Kuala Lumpur, Serendah, Kajang and Tampin. The total average daily number of inmates during the year was 588, of which 277 were accommodated in the decrepit settlements in Selangor. Inmates of these settlements who become ill are transferred to the hospital wards and are recorded along with the hospital patients.

### CHAPTER V.

#### Housing.

The subject of housing in the Federated Malay States may be treated in its relation to buildings within Sanitary Board or urban areas on the one hand and to accommodation in rural districts on the other; in either case it admits of a dual classification, i.e., housing of (1) salaried or employer classes, and (2) wage-earning or labouring classes.

#### HOUSING WITHIN SANITARY BOARD AREAS.

Control over housing in Sanitary Board areas is exercised through the Building By-laws of the Sanitary Boards Enactment (Cap. 137). Towns and villages which consist of a score or so of houses, but which are not Sanitary Board areas proper, are generally brought under modified control by applying some of the provisions and by-laws under Part X of the Enactment. The houses occupied by salaried Government servants are erected by Government according to standard approved plans and are divided into certain classes or grades according to the salary of the officer concerned, the occupant normally being charged the monthly rent laid down for the particular class or grade. The houses of the merchants, traders and professional practitioners either stand in their own grounds (this is almost invariably the case among Europeans) or conform to the shop-house type. Such shop-houses are generally two-storied, the occupier plying his trade downstairs and living above his work.

Government employees of the wage-earning class, e.g., in the Sanitary Boards, Public Works and Health Departments, lines or barracks are provided free of rent and are built according to plans approved by the Public Works and Health Departments. In the larger towns such lines are permanent, in the smaller Sanitary Board areas of temporary construction. Periodical inspections of such lines ensure that the general living conditions remain satisfactory.

Government labourers live either in the permanent shop-house type or in the semi-permanent or temporary house type of dwelling. Regular inspection of the shop-houses of dwelling, which is almost exclusively occupied by Government labourers, is carried out by the Sanitary Board staff, to see that the housing takes place.

Malay type of labourer's house is usually built off the ground, constructed of plank-floors and walls with palm-thatch. As a rule these Malay houses are erected by the owner and rented out to tenants, but not infrequently the owner pays a ground rent to the landlord and erects the house himself. Houses of this type erected on the outskirts have until recently normally been of a temporary type; most Sanitary Boards nowadays insist on the erection of a more permanent pattern and a considerable improvement may, therefore, confidently be looked to for the future.

Persons living within Sanitary Board areas receive in their assessment payments certain services in respect of drainage, anti-malarial works, lighting, scavenging and other public works.

Good housing results have followed efforts to improve housing in Sanitary Board areas by the giving of free advice to private builders on construction and siting problems.

#### HOUSING OUTSIDE SANITARY BOARD AREAS.

##### ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SALARIED OR EMPLOYER CLASS.

Houses erected by Government conform to some standard. There is no restriction of design or construction on such houses, for the most part estate or mine managers build for themselves and their families, but their houses are as a rule of good construction with ample accommodation and



(2).—ACCOMMODATION FOR THE WAGE-EARNING OR LABOURING CLASS.

Government employees are housed in rent-free lines or barracks, which follow standard type plans as in the case of similar buildings within Sanitary Board areas. Such lines have cement drains, wells and latrines and are generally sited in a small area of land where the labourers grow vegetables and other products for their own consumption. The minimum dimensions of the rooms are 10' x 10' and rules exist for the prevention of overcrowding.

Periodical inspections of these lines are carried out by officers of the Labour and Health Departments and also by Public Works Engineers in each district.

Housing accommodation for labourers, other than Government labourers, may be divided into two classes, viz. : housing of labourers on (a) estates and mines and (b) in villages or elsewhere.

The housing of estate labourers is controlled under the Labour Code. Labourers (Indians, Javanese and Chinese) under European management are accommodated in rent-free lines erected at estate expense. The lines which are usually of the permanent type are built in blocks of roughly a dozen rooms apiece, or in rows of detached or semi-detached huts, with cement floors (if built on the ground level), cement drains, plank walls, tiled roofs, and an adequate drinking and bathing water supply and latrines.

On mines the lines are generally of a temporary nature made of palm thatch with earth or concrete floor, and constructed to provide the maximum amount of coolness and ventilation; though with the contemporary growth of motor-bus services an increasing proportion of mining labourers live in villages or towns near their work. Water and lighting is provided free of charge by the mine owners. Sanitary arrangements are primitive but latrines are provided in all cases. Officers of the Mines Department are nowadays responsible for inspection of sanitary conditions on mines.

The health of the labour forces on estates and mines has been very good and there have been no serious epidemics during the year.

control is exercised over accommodation for labourers than those mentioned above. The majority are Malays on their own land; their houses are of such design, size, and site as the owner can afford. The Malays usually select for their house a site where air, light and water are easily to hand, and this explains to a great extent their good health and freedom from diseases such as pulmonary tuberculosis, so commonly found in Chinese tenements. The Health Officer with the help of the Malay headman of the district, after noting on his periodic visits any malarial or other conditions which are particularly likely to endanger the health of the neighbourhood, takes steps to abate the cause.

Of the non-Malay labourers, Chinese comprise by far the greatest part. They are engaged chiefly in vegetable growing, timber cutting, pig-rearing or in the cultivation of plantations of rubber, coconuts, tapioca, and other products. When they work on their own land they live in small temporary dwellings. When engaged in timber cutting, in large temporary compounds. While on the one hand the sanitary surroundings of their dwellings leave much to be desired and from their remoteness no regular inspection by Health Officers is possible, on the other hand the open air life and the extremely airy construction of their temporary dwellings enable these Chinese to maintain a high level of health.

### BUILDING SOCIETIES.

There are no building societies in the Federated Malay States. There are in existence the Planters' Loans Board and a number of smaller co-operative societies which in their necessities rely for help and guidance on the Government Housing Department. Members may, with certain restrictions, borrow money from the co-operative society to which they belong, and it is hoped that many will continue to make use of this opportunity to erect houses of their own.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### Production.

#### MINERALS.

1935 was noteworthy for the large releases of quota under the International Tin Control Scheme. The year started with a national quota of 40 per cent. of standard tonnages, and ended with a quota of 80 per cent. Exports of tin-ore

were calculated throughout the year on an assay value of 75.5 per cent. tin. The assay values of Malayan ores, from the inception of the Restriction Scheme, have been as follows:

March-December, 1931	...	...	...	75.1 per cent.
1932	...	...	...	75.38 „
1933	...	...	...	75.47 „
1934	...	...	...	75.39 „
1935	...	...	...	75.56 „

At the end of 1934 Malaya had an underproduction of 161 tons of tin for which due allowance was made when fixing the domestic quota for 1935. At the end of 1935 Malaya had overproduced, against the annual quota, by 55 tons leaving an underproduction balance of 106 tons. An adjustment will have to be made on account of assay value, but this requires the confirmation of the International Tin Committee. The following table gives a comparison between International and domestic quotas:

			International percentage.		F.M.S. domestic percentage.
1935—January-March	...	...	40	...	28.3
April-June	...	...	45	...	32.4
July-September	...	...	70	...	46.7
October-December	...	...	80	...	62

The domestic quota represents an amount of tin, which is available out of Malaya's standard tonnage of 71,940 tons, after making due allowance for exports of tin-ore from the Unfederated Malay States and Malacca, tin-ore from dulang washers, Sakai workings and confiscated ore. The amount then available for the domestic quota is expressed as a percentage of the total annual assessments of all mines producing tin-ore in the Federated Malay States. At present this total stands at 94,563 tons metal calculated at 75.5 per cent. tin-in-ore. The Unfederated Malay States and Malacca have standard tonnages amounting to 2,412 tons and flat rates amounting to 385 tons. The potential production of Malaya, therefore, on a domestic quota of 100 per cent. is nearly 100,000 tons per annum. Even this figure falls far short of what Malaya could produce with unrestricted output.

the buffer stock was finally disposed of in September, 1935.

### TIN.

methods of mining employed in the Federated Malay States in order of their importance from an output point of view are as follows:

1. Redging, gravel pumping, hydraulic mining, lode mining and open cast mining. A certain amount of tin-ore is won by alluvial shafting or "Lombong Siam" and by dulang washers.

Exports of tin and tin-in-ore from the Federated Malay States for the last five years were as follows:

1931	...	...	...	...	...	53,457 tons
1932	...	...	...	...	...	28,363 ,,
1933	...	...	...	...	...	23,926 ,,
1934	...	...	...	...	...	36,385 ,,
1935	...	...	...	...	...	40,749 ,,

The following table gives the prices ruling during the last five years in dollars per pikul:

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
...	71 37½	81 75	124 00	121 00	116 25
...	60 29	69 76	99 99	114 41	111 32
...	50 37½	52 87½	71 75	110 62½	105 50
...	21 00	28 87½	52 25	10 37½	10 75

### TUNGSTEN ORES.

Tungsten is mined on a large scale at Kramat Pulai. This is considered one of the most important scheelite mines in the country to-day. Scheelite is a tungstate of calcium. The exports of scheelite for the last five years, 99 per cent. of which was from Kramat Pulai, were as follows:

...	...	...	...	...	368 tons
...	...	...	...	...	302 ,,
...	...	...	...	...	918 ,,
...	...	...	...	...	1,508 ,,
...	...	...	...	...	1,365 ,,

*Wolfram*, an iron and manganese tungstate, is mined on a small scale in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. The outputs for the last five years were as follows:

1931	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1932	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1933	...	...	...	...	...	33 tons
1934	...	...	...	...	...	28½ „
1935	...	...	...	...	...	8 „

Tungsten is one of the most valuable of the steel-hardening metals. Tungsten steel is very tough and possesses the valuable property of retaining its temper at a great heat. It is used in the manufacture of high speed tools, in making filaments for electric glow lamps, and is useful as a substitute for platinum in the manufacture of contact points.

#### GOLD.

Gold is only mined on an extensive scale in the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company's concession. The deposit occurs in the calcareous rocks of the Raub series and has been exploited to below 1,200 feet. There has been considerable activity recently in the mining of alluvial gold when it occurs conjointly with tin. The following table shows the output of gold for the last five years:

		Lode.		Alluvial.		Total.
		OUNCES.		OUNCES.		OUNCES.
1931	...	24,728	...	5,734	...	39,462
1932	...	27,755	...	1,541	...	29,296
1933	...	26,358	...	2,678	...	29,036
1934	...	24,310	...	5,911	...	30,221
1935	...	22,909	...	6,862	...	29,771

*Method of Extracting Gold on Gravel Pump Mines in Batang Padang District.*—The majority of the gold mines in the Batang Padang district being producers of tin-ore as well as gold, the method adopted for the extraction of a concentrate is, in the earlier stages, exactly similar to that employed on gravel-pump mines working for tin only, that is by the use of monitors, gravel-pump and palong (sluice). The nature of the bedrock, which is soft, usually phyllite or black schist, renders it necessary to clean up the bottom of the mine, as much of the gold is held in the parit (ditch) and does not reach the gravel pump. This

g up is done by Chinese women with dulangs, and the concentrate thus obtained is added to that won from the

After the tin-gold concentrate has been removed from along, there is a further brushing of interstices, etc., to any gold which may be left. The cleaning up of the is done at varying intervals, on different mines, of from 0 days. In addition, once a month, the feeder palong, s paved with wood blocks, is cleaned up and a concentrate ng chiefly of gold obtained therefrom. In the dressing- e tin-gold concentrate is treated on a 30 mesh screen. ersize is washed on a very shallow dulang, and the coarse oarated from the tin. The through size is also washed same way. The tin concentrate thus obtained is placed and mercury added. It is then mixed thoroughly and ashed in a flat dulang, the amalgam being separated from

The amalgam is squeezed in a cloth and most of the recovered. The remaining amalgam is then roasted, t being used, and any mercury remaining is vapourised

The product obtained is sold in the form of dust either gold buyers or to Ban Hin Gold Mines Ltd., who do n smelting. The usual fineness of the gold dust thus out 820, and the gold smelted by Ban Hin Gold Mines ut 935.

#### COAL.

only coal mine in the Federated Malay States is at ng in Selangor, 25 miles from Kuala Lumpur. The coal h-black colour and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. y hard, and has a specific gravity of 1.2 to 1.3. Mining 1913 and up to date 6,888,489 tons have been removed. y large tonnage of reserves, some 10,000,000 are and readily available for extraction.

*Clay or Kaolin* is worked on a small scale in Perak. ng are the outputs for the last three years:

1933.		1934.		1935.
3 tons	...	164 tons	...	91 tons

as a filler in paper and fabric manufacture and is as a filler in rubber goods.

a sulphide of lead, is being mined in Pahang. The rs in a schist-limestone contact zone. Development proceeding and it is hoped to prove an extensive rty-three tons were exported in 1935.

*Fluor Spar or Fluorite*, a compound of calcium and fluorine, occurs at Kramat Pulai where, it is estimated, there is a stock of 25,000 tons. A few tons have been exported as samples and it is possible that arrangements will be made to export the whole quantity available. This mineral is used in the manufacture of steel by the open-hearth process, in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, glass and cement.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture and mining continued to be the two mainstays of the Federated Malay States. Crops are grown on properties ranging in size from small holdings of between one half and ten acres to large estates varying in extent from 100 to several thousand acres.

Certain crops are grown on both estates and on small holdings. These include the major permanent crops, rubber and coconuts, together with coffee, bananas, pineapples, tapioca and gambier, each of which may be grown as a catch crop with one of the major crops or may itself form the main crop; they also include tea which, however, occupies only a small area in Malaya. One crop, the oil palm, is only grown on large properties. Other crops again are cultivated exclusively on small holdings by Asiatics. These comprise the important rice crop, minor food crops, such as maize, groundnuts, arecanuts, fruit, vegetables and tobacco.

#### A.—CROPS GROWN ON LARGE ESTATES AND ON SMALL HOLDINGS.

*Rubber.*—The total area under rubber in the Federated Malay States at the end of 1935 was estimated to be 1,579,760 acres, made up as follows:

	1	2	3	4
—	Estates of over 100 acres and over.	Holdings of less than 100 acres.	Total.	Increase or decrease compared with 1934.
Perak ...	309,845	244,304	554,149	+ 1,109
Selangor ...	354,426	133,295	487,721	—32,629
Negri Sembilan	285,501	86,274	371,775	+ 7,392
Pahang...	90,228	75,887	166,115	— 1,127
	1,040,000	539,760	1,579,760	—25,255

the immature area on estates amounted to 96,235 acres, and on small holdings is not known.

The area of budded rubber amounted to 106,313 acres as compared with 103,362 acres in 1934; it was divided among estates.

*Production and Consumption.*—The production of rubber in the past three years is shown below :

PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES,  
1933-1935. (IN TONS.)

By estates of 100 acres and over.			By small holdings of less than 100 acres.			Total.		
1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
44,320	46,612	41,917	110,848	104,141	67,380	248,211	251,558	200,447
51,239	55,754	47,235						
36,918	37,973	35,885						
4,886	7,078	8,030						
137,363	147,417	133,067	110,848	104,141	67,380	248,211	251,558	200,447

The consumption of rubber remained at a negligible figure, practically the whole production was exported. The bulk of the crop continued to be produced in the form of smoked sheet, but appreciable quantities of rubber were exported in the form of latex; the total quantity exported in Malaya in this form during the year was estimated to be 13,150 tons on the basis of dry rubber content.

#### RUBBER REGULATION.

The International Rubber Regulation Agreement continued in force during the year.

Under the Agreement Malaya received a quota of 7/12ths of the world's production of rubber in 1934 and a quota of 538,000 tons in 1935. The total of Malaya's quota allotted to the Federated Malay States by the Controller of Rubber for 1934 was 7/12ths of the world's production and for 1935 was 286,850 tons, subsequently reduced to 283,560 tons, giving a permissible export of 136,716 tons for the last seven months of 1934 and of 191,403 tons for 1935 compared with an export of 248,356 tons in 1933.

The method of control adopted was an assessment of the carrying capacity of individual rubber holdings and the granting of quotas on the basis of this assessment. Comparative assessments were completed by the 1st January, 1935, and the quotas given in 1934 were provisional only. By the end of 1935 the assessment was practically complete both for large



and small holdings. In the case of large holdings owners were credited with their export rights in the ledgers of the Controller and in the case of small holdings owners received coupons permitting the export of 5, 10 or 25 katis or 1 or 5 piculs of dry rubber. These rights or coupons are used to cover either direct exports or sales to rubber dealers who are in their turn permitted to export rubber to the extent of the export rights so acquired by them. Export rights and coupons issued to owners of holdings not made use of for the purpose of export or sale are cancelled at the end of each quarter. A steady export of rubber throughout the year is thus assured.

Under the International Agreement the planting of rubber on land which was not under rubber on the 1st June, 1934, is prohibited except that a limited area may, with the approval of the Controller, be planted for experimental purposes. The total area so approved up to the 31st December, 1935, in the Federated Malay States was 788 acres.

The replanting of areas under rubber on the 1st June, 1934, is allowed to the extent of 10 per cent. of any holding in any one year and 20 per cent. during the regulation period. The area approved for replanting up to the end of 1935 in the Federated Malay States was 7,258 acres.

The restriction scheme operated smoothly and well throughout the year and no special difficulties were encountered.

*Conditions on Estates and Small Holdings.*—Notwithstanding the relatively low percentage of the quota allowed for export, practically all estates have been able to produce rubber at a profit; cultivation and manufacturing conditions have undergone further improvement although labour and salary rates have risen appreciably.

Under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement planting of new areas is prohibited; in consequence no new areas were planted with rubber during 1935. Increasing attention was however paid on estates to the necessity for replanting certain of the older areas which, under the influence of age usually associated with root disease, have shown a tendency to declining yields of recent years and in accordance with the conditions of the International Agreement 2,276 acres were cut out and replanted during the year. Replantings were made almost exclusively in either high-yielding budded material or in plants raised from clonal seeds derived from high-yielding material.

the area out of tapping on estates amounted to about 3 acres at the end of the year. Surveys of the area of holdings out of tapping were made during the year and showed that there was a steady increase in the number of estates untapped. At the end of March it was estimated that 25 per cent. of the total area was untapped; in June it had increased to 27 per cent., in September it was 27.2 per cent. and in December 38 per cent. The principal reason for this was the relatively high prices which have prevailed for export rubber as compared with rubber. In consequence a steadily increasing number of small holders have preferred to sell their rights in the shape of coupons rather than to tap their estates and sell rubber with coupons attached.

It is anticipated that this reduction in tapping will have a beneficial effect by providing a resting period which will favour the renewal of the trees.

The higher prices prevailing for rubber coupled with the facilities exercised by the officers administering the coupon system in connection with rubber regulation, resulted in the maintenance of a fairly high level of upkeep of small holdings throughout the Federated Malay States.

*Diseases.*—Diseases and pests were, on the whole, less in this year than usual; towards the end of the year, with the advent of the wet weather, the incidence of mouldy rot was greatly increased, but not to a serious extent; it is worthy to record that, as a result of the methods of instruction and demonstration that have been adopted of late in the control of diseases on small holdings, conditions in this respect have materially improved.

Mildew due to *Oidium Heveae* appeared in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Perak, on the young foliage after wintering. As a whole, however, the disease did no serious damage and there was less evidence than in the previous year. Sulphur dusting was given to controlling the disease was again undertaken on the small estates, more especially in Negri Sembilan.

Further additions were made to the staff of Asiatic Rubber Estates appointed by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya who are placed, for purposes of supervision, under the supervision of Agricultural Officers of the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The results of the work of these officers are already becoming apparent in various directions. The

introduction of a small smoke-house which can be readily constructed by small holders at very little cost merits mention. By the end of the year a number of these had been erected on small holdings in various parts of the Federated Malay States; one of their effects is to help in the production of rubber of low moisture content. The Instructors have continued their demonstrations and lectures on the correct maintenance of small holdings, disease control, tapping systems and preparation of good quality sheets, and reports indicate that in consequence the general standard of small holders' rubber shows steady improvement.

*Coconuts and Coconut Products.*—Coconuts are grown both as an estate crop and also on numerous small holdings throughout the Federated Malay States. Coconut estates are confined to the Bagan Datoh district of Lower Perak and the coastal area of the district of Krian in the State of Perak and to the coastal areas of the districts of Kuala Selangor and Kuala Langat in the State of Selangor. The estimated acreages under cultivation in the crop are shown below :

		Areas grown on estates of over 100 acres.		Areas grown on small holdings less than 100 acres.		Total.
Perak	...	52,345	...	63,811	...	116,156*
Selangor	...	37,590	...	72,622	...	110,212
Negri Sembilan		1,069	...	4,920	...	5,989
Pahang	...	2,842	...	14,446	...	17,288
Total		93,846	...	155,799	...	249,645

On small holdings considerable quantities of copra are manufactured in the coastal districts of the States of Perak and Selangor and on a small scale on the East Coast of Pahang. There is also a considerable trade in fresh nuts from small holdings on coastal areas to inland districts where local supplies are deficient. There is a further considerable production of coconut oil by Malay small holders from fresh nuts which is sold for local consumption, while in addition there is a large direct consumption of coconuts by the small holders themselves.

\* The area in Perak shows an increase of 6,892 acres as compared with the area in 1934. This is due to the transfer of the Dindings from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

total annual consumption of coconuts in Malaya is considerable, though nothing like so high as that which obtains in India. It is estimated to be 100 nuts per head of the whole population per annum, while it can be safely assumed that, in coconut growing areas, consumption of coconuts amounts to one nut per head of population per day.

Very little use is made of the by-products of the coconut in Malaya; the production of coconut coir as a small-industry is practically non-existent, neither is coconut oil made to any extent, although in certain of the prisons and convict Establishments a certain amount of coir is produced by convict labour. This is in striking contrast to conditions on the West Coast of India, for example.

Prices for coconut products improved considerably in 1934. The average price in Singapore for "Sundried" copra was \$4.53 per pikul as compared with \$2.94 per pikul in 1933. The corresponding price for Malaya was \$3.89 per pikul in 1933. The corresponding price for Malaya was \$4.15 per pikul as compared with \$2.44 per pikul in 1933. The market for "Sundried" opened at \$4.15 in January and rose to \$4.60 in February, thereafter it steadily declined until in August it reached \$3.84. Subsequently prices rose and in December averaged \$5.46 per pikul for "Sundried" quality. The local prices in the Federated Malay States were in most localities some 50-60 cents below those in Malaya, the difference representing transport and handling charges.

An increasing proportion of the copra production of small-holdings is now converted into oil and cake within the Peninsula for domestic consumption and for export. The nett quantity of oil produced in Malaya shows a further increase from 25,485 tons in 1934 to 35,911 tons in 1935.

As a result of the marked rise in price for copra which has occurred under conditions both on estates and on small-holdings, the industry has improved, and practically on all properties profitable conditions have once more supervened. As in the case of the rubber industry this has led to a marked improvement in the standard of living of the small-holder.

Copra produced by estates in the Federated Malay States has long borne a reasonably good reputation but that produced by small-holders was for many years of low quality and showed a tendency to deteriorate. Since 1929 research work, designed with a view to effect of improving the quality of Malayan copra, has been carried out by the Department of Agriculture, Malaya.

been in progress, and with it has been coupled active propaganda for the dissemination of information among small-holders. Results have been seen in a marked improvement in the quality of Malayan copra both on estates and particularly on small-holdings in Perak, Selangor and Pahang. Further additions were made to the number of kilns of approved type on small-holdings during the year, while in the latter part of the year a new type of small copra kiln of cheap construction suitable for small-holders was designed by the Officer-in-charge of Copra Investigation. Efforts are now being made to popularise this kiln amongst small-holders.

Courses of training in the preparation of good quality copra were again given at the Experiment Station at Klang to students of the School of Agriculture, to Agricultural Officers from various States and to Penghulus and Headmen from various parts of the country.

Further effect was given to a number of recommendations of the Vegetable Oils Committee of 1934. Among these may be mentioned the organisation of a special section of the Annual Malayan Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur dealing with coconuts and coconut products. The section was designed with a view to encouraging the production of high grade coconut products and also with a view to giving an idea of the possible range of production covered by the coconut industry and the opportunities existing for developing the uses of new products.

With the rise in prices the industry has considerably rehabilitated itself but, even at the present time, the range of prices for coconut products which is being experienced is little more than half that which prevailed in the pre-war period.

*Pineapples.*—The area under pineapples in the Federated Malay States at the end of 1935 was 9,525 acres. Of the total planted area, 7,349 acres were in Selangor, the only State in which the fruit is grown for export; in the other three States the fresh fruits are sold for local consumption.

Formerly pineapples were cultivated exclusively as a catch crop between young rubber and were employed as a means of cheapening the cost of bringing rubber into bearing. The industry, however, made such strides and the export trade in canned pineapples assumed such large dimensions, that, with the cessation of rubber planting, the conversion of pineapple growing

main crop basis became a matter of importance. The on is of a fundamental character and necessitates complete on in the methods of cultivation, if the lands on which p is grown are to be maintained in a satisfactory state of

ncurrently with this attention has been devoted to the ement of manufacturing methods. Formerly conditions which pineapples were canned left much to be desired; s were crude and the factories were distinctly insanitary. rable progress has been made in bringing about improve- n this direction. Legislative powers to enforce these ements are provided in Selangor by the Pineapple Industry ent of 1934, which requires the registration of pineapple and empowers the Registrar to refuse to register a f the sanitary conditions are not satisfactory in the view ealth authorities. It also provides for the marking of all packages with a registered mark in order to enable ents to be traced back to the factory of origin, for the ion of grading and inspection and for the general n of the industry. Very great improvements have been consequence in the pineapple factory now operating in during the year. Towards the end of the year a second as in course of construction, but had not yet commenced

s for pineapples have been fairly good throughout the y advanced subsequent to the inauguration of a Co- Selling Agency among packers in the middle of the e agency operates by fixing figures of production and quota to each factory in the same ratio as it holds the combine. The agency was registered for a period nths and during that time was successful in raising General Average Quality cubes from \$2.35 to \$4

Pineapple Experiment Station at Lim Chu Kang, which is supported by the three Governments of the tlements, Johore and the Federated Malay States operations during the year and further results have ned regarding the manurial and cultural requirements ; considerable work was also carried out with a view mproved varieties of the Singapore canning pineapple f selection; in addition trials of other varieties of pine- e continued.

A scheme to provide research and advice on the canning side of the industry by the appointment of a Canning Research Officer came into being during the year. The scheme in its present form is one of three years duration, and half of its cost is borne by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, the remaining half being contributed by the three Administrations, the Straits Settlements, Johore and the Federated Malay States. An officer to fill the appointment was selected in September and during the remaining months of the year underwent special training at the Fruit and Vegetable Canning Research Station, Campden, Gloucester. It will be seen that the year has been characterised by further important developments in the pineapple canning industry which should help it to face the increasing competition in several directions of which there is evidence.

*Coffee.*—Coffee is grown both on estates and small holdings either as a sole crop or else interplanted with other cultivations. In the Federated Malay States there are 11,779 acres under the crop, the most important centre of production being Selangor with 7,629 acres, the crop being grown by numerous Malay and Chinese small-holders particularly in the coastal district of Kuala Langat.

Malaya is a large consumer of coffee; the Asiatic population are confirmed coffee drinkers and no village is without its coffee shop. The whole of the local production is consumed in the country and in addition there are considerable imports. In 1935 the imports of the Federated Malay States amounted to 867,508 lbs. valued at \$100,512; these are the largest on record and would appear to indicate that there is a considerable opening for increased production of this crop with a view to local consumption.

The Singapore market for coffee suffered a severe setback in prices which were by no means on a high level even during the previous year. The average prices for the different grades was as follows: Palembang \$9.78 per pikul and Sourabaya \$15.85 per pikul. The prices of locally produced coffee vary considerably in the Singapore market owing to the variation in quality, and indicate that there is considerable room for improvement both in the methods of harvesting and of preparation of the product for the market.

In the lowland districts the varieties of coffee cultivated are either of the Liberian or the Robusta type. In the Cameron Highlands area, trials have been in progress for some years

the cultivation of Arabian coffee and there are about 250  
 planted under the crop in this area. Considerable improve-  
 in the appearance of the crop occurred in many places  
 the year and prospects for its cultivation appear to be  
 better than was formerly thought to be the case. Seeds  
 Jamaica Blue Mountain coffee were received by the  
 ment of Agriculture during the year and distributed to  
 ivators in the Ringlet area.

the coffee berry borer gave rise to certain amount of trouble  
 lowland areas during the year, but on the whole was less  
 ence than formerly. The coffee leaf disease, *Hamelia*  
*ix*, appeared on Arabian coffee in Cameron Highlands  
 as been found that spraying twice a year with Burgundy  
 will keep the disease in check.

.—The area under tea in the Federated Malay States at  
 of 1935 was 2,279 acres, representing an increase of  
 es compared with the previous year. Of this total 1,020  
 vere planted on upland estates mostly in Cameron  
 ds, 1,259 acres on lowland estates on the plains in  
 r and Perak and on small holdings owned by Chinese  
 gor and Negri Sembilan. At the end of the year there  
 ht estates making black tea of which two in the uplands  
 lling their produce in London and four in the lowlands  
 pplying the local market. The retail price for this tea  
 aried from 40-60 cents per lb. according to grade, although  
 a of inferior quality made on small holdings was retailed  
 t half these figures.

total production of tea is not known, but experiments  
 ang and Tanah Rata show that with moderate appli-  
 of fertilisers at least 900 lbs. of made tea per annum  
 expected in the lowland areas, while during the year  
 £ 700 lbs. of made tea per acre per annum were obtained  
 shes seven years old at the Experiment Station at Tanah  
 ameron Highlands; there are indications that in the High-  
 here soil conditions and lie of the land are favourable,  
 equal to those on the plains may be possible.

ee commercial consignments of tea from the Tanah Rata  
 ent Station were shipped to London and one consign-  
 Colombo during the year. The average price obtained  
 e London market was 12.15*d.* while at Colombo the price  
 rupee cents, which is equivalent to 8.46*d.*



One shipment of lowland tea was made to the London market from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, the remainder of the produce being sold locally. The average price realised for the shipment to London was 11.88d. per lb., a figure little lower than the price obtained for Cameron Highlands tea.

Experiments on both cultivation and manuring of tea were continued at both the Government Experimental Stations.

*Derris*.—Increasing interest is being shown in the cultivation of derris (tuba root) for export. The crop is grown for use as an insecticide and finds considerable employment in the form of spray washes for the control of plant pests and as a constituent for cattle and sheep dips. The plant from which derris is prepared is a native of the Peninsula and its toxic properties have long been known to the Malay population among whom its use as a fish poison is traditional; its development as an article of commerce for the preparation of insecticide is, however, a matter of comparatively recent growth.

The area planted under this crop in the Federated Malay States at the end of 1935 was 1,715 acres, an increase of 1,000 acres as compared with 1934.

The dried root is sold on two different bases of its toxic content, namely, rotenone content to the American market and ether extract value for other markets. It has been shown that the toxic content of the root varies considerably according to the strain that is planted, and a variety has been found to occur in the Changi District of Singapore, of which the toxic content is exceptionally high and for cuttings of which there has been a very strong demand.

The average Singapore prices for derris were on the rotenone content basis \$49.58 per pikul and on the ether extract basis \$36.88 per pikul; the corresponding prices in 1934 were \$37.42 and \$38.75 respectively.

Extensive experimental work was carried out by the Department of Agriculture during the year on the investigation of the toxic content of various strains of derris and on the establishment of clones of high toxic value. Work was also performed on the separation of the various toxic constituents.

## —CROPS GROWN ENTIRELY ON LARGE ESTATES.

*Palms.*—The total area planted under oil palms at the end of the year in the Federated Malay States was as follows :

	Acres.
Penang ... ..	17,405
Malacca ... ..	13,600
Siembilan ... ..	1,273
Labuan ... ..	797
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>33,075</b>

The produce was exported with the exception of small quantities of oil which were used for the manufacture of soap. The total quantity of oil in the Federated Malay States amounted to 1,000 tons and of kernels 2,711 tons, representing increases of 1,000 tons of oil and 698 tons of kernels over returns of the previous year.

It is anticipated that the output of the industry will show considerable annual increases for some years to come as newly planted areas come into full bearing.

During the year prices of palm oil and palm kernels recovered considerably from the low level obtaining in the previous year. The average prices were as follows: Palm oil £10 10s. per ton and palm kernels £8 13s. 9d. per ton. There were 10 oil palm factories operating in the Federated Malay States. Arrangements for the transport and shipment of palm produce continued to operate during the year, and at the end of the year the majority of the crop is shipped in this way, only a small portion now being shipped in barrels.

A new manual entitled "The Oil Palm in Malaya" was published by the officers of the Department of Agriculture and contains the most recent information on estate practice and on the results of field and factory investigations was published early in the year by the Department of Agriculture.

Experimental work on manuring of the crop and on the cultivation of improved varieties by hybridisation and selection continued throughout the year.

## —CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS.

Rice is planted on approximately 195,000 acres in the Federated Malay States. It is grown exclusively by Asiatics on plots of average size of 2½ acres each. It has been

estimated that a holding of this size will, under Malayan conditions, yield sufficient rice to support a family of six people and will leave some surplus available for sale.

The crop is cultivated both on coastal alluvial lands and also in the bottoms of shallow valleys which are the characteristic feature of the inland regions in many parts of Malaya. This gives rise to two alternative types of sawah (rice fields). On the one hand there are continuous stretches of rice such as are seen in the coastal areas of Krian and on the other hand a series of separate areas of sawah of varying size separated from one another by hills of varying heights and extending over considerable distances. This type of sawah is seen extensively in the inland districts of the four States.

Padi cultivation has existed in Malaya since very early times and there is no question that, where suitable soil conditions exist, Malaya possesses rice lands which compare favourably with those of any other part of the world. It is a striking fact that despite the much higher pecuniary returns that have at times been offered by other crops, especially during the years of high prices for rubber and coconuts, padi cultivation has persisted. There is little doubt that this persistence has been materially facilitated by the belief which exists in the minds of the Malays that if a country produces a substantial part of its own food supply, it is much less likely to be affected by fluctuations in the price of export staples. The truth of this view was demonstrated during the years of acute financial depression when, in those areas where rice production predominated, distress was far less acute than where peasants depended for their existence on the production of crops for sale and export.

The encouragement of rice cultivation had for long been sympathetically regarded by the Malayan Government, but in 1930, the need for more active steps to encourage the local production of rice received a measure of attention and a committee was appointed to make recommendations for the extension and improvement of the rice industry. As a result various measures have been undertaken, including particularly the establishment of a separate Irrigation Department, the provision of funds for the construction of works for the improvement of water control in padi fields, the extended provision of scientific services for the investigation and improvement of padi cultivation and for the instruction of the raiat.

in consequence padi production has risen markedly since

At present the total outturn of rice for the whole Peninsula the region of 300,000 tons whereas in 1930 it amounted to 50,000 tons, that is to say the production of rice has doubled in the space of five years.

Contrary to the custom which prevails in many rice-producing countries, the cultivation of one rice crop per annum is the standard practice throughout the Malay Peninsula, as opposed to the cultivation of two or more crops per annum which obtains in parts of India, China and the Netherlands Indies. Experimental work has been performed on the possibility of growing two rice crops per annum in Malaya, but the results so far obtained indicate that it is doubtful whether this practice will give increased returns which would be proportionate to the labour and expense involved.

Practically everywhere in Malaya the transplanting system of cultivation is practised, the grains being sown in seed beds and the plants transplanted into the fields when they are about two weeks old. The methods employed in raising seedlings vary in different parts of Malaya according to conditions; in some places nurseries are sown, in others wet nurseries are used. The preparation of land for planting is performed either by ploughs or by hand cultivation. In the former case buffaloes are extensively employed while in the latter the implements employed comprise the double-handled hoe, locally known as the *changkol*, and the *tajak*, a hand implement with a sharp cutting edge. *Tajak* cultivation is the simplest form employed; experiments have shown that high yields are obtained under suitable conditions where the use of the plough or *changkol* is substituted for the *tajak*. Transplanting is carried out by means of an implement known locally as "kuku kambing" while the padi is harvested either by the sickle or by the hand knife known as the *Pisau Menuai*.

The area planted with rice in the Federated Malay States in 1934-35 and the total yields are shown below :

	Wet.		Dry.		Total.	
	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.
...	89,770	29,347,000	3,220	315,000	92,990	29,662,000
...	15,460	4,222,000	730	106,190	16,190	4,328,000
Jan ...	33,550	10,553,000	230	17,000	33,780	10,570,000
...	32,810	8,273,000	980	153,000	33,790	8,426,000
...	171,590	52,395,000	5,160	591,000	176,750	52,986,000

The total area planted was approximately 19,000 acres less than in 1934, but the total crop harvested was once again a record, being equivalent to 75,694 tons of rice, as compared with 75,000 tons of rice which formed the record crop of the previous season.

This favourable result was entirely due to a further increased yield per acre from wet padi which gave an average of 304 gantangs per acre as compared with 282 gantangs per acre in 1934 and 251 gantangs per acre in 1933. The factors responsible for this further improvement were favourable weather, the extended use of high-yielding selected strains of padi, better control of irrigation water and more systematic methods of destruction of rats.

Early in the season weather conditions gave rise to considerable anxiety in several areas, particularly in the riverine mukims of Perak. Replanting became necessary in several places and the Department of Agriculture rendered assistance by the distribution of seedlings. Despite these efforts considerable areas failed to reach maturity, the destruction in the riverine mukims of Perak amounting to 800 acres.

The price of rice appreciably increased during 1935. Production and stocks in rice-producing countries appear to have been normal and the increase is probably due less to the stock position than to the improved purchasing power of the consumer coupled possibly with increased handling charges.

During the latter part of the year the Abyssinian war caused a sharp rise in price; this higher level was, however, not maintained. The range of prices of padi was from 5 cents a gantang to 14 cents a gantang. The average price at the Government Rice Mill in Krian was \$1.94 per pikul as compared with \$1.43 per pikul in 1934.

Completed figures for the areas under rice for the season 1935-36 are not yet available, but there appear to be indications that there has been some decrease in the area planted. So far the weather conditions have been less favourable than in the preceding season and it seems likely that the crop will be somewhat lower than its immediate predecessors.

In Krian measures for the control of rats in the padi area have been maintained throughout the year and as a result rat damage to the crop has been negligible.

A small self-contained rice mill erected by the Government of Pahang to deal with the surplus stocks of padi in the Temerloh district of Pahang started operations during the year. The

Government of Perak also acquired a rice mill from former owners in Parit Buntar, which will be used for the production of high grade white rice.

Further selection and testing of pure strains of padi, cultivation and manurial experiments and work on padi soils have been continued throughout the year. In certain areas, more especially the important padi district of Krian, a position has now been reached where two or three high yielding strains can be recommended for general cultivation over two large areas in each of which conditions are fairly uniform. Steps are being taken to encourage the exclusive use of these strains in their respective areas in order to provide the Government Mill with large supplies of uniform grain and thereby to improve the quality of the rice produced.

The scheme whereby three scientific officers were appointed as head-quarters staff of the Department of Agriculture to be specially employed for work on rice, came into being during the course of the year.

**Tobacco.**—This crop is grown mainly by Chinese usually in conjunction with vegetables, although a certain number of Malay holders also cultivate it partly for their own domestic consumption. The planted area varies considerably at different times of the year under the influence of season and prevailing prices. The crop is grown entirely to supply local demand and is sold on the cheapest market. The tobacco produced is of a certain type and is usually manufactured into fine cut leaf in the factories by Chinese or is made up into cheap cheroots for local consumption.

The area under tobacco in the Federated Malay States during 1935 was estimated to be 2,094 acres, an increase of 100 acres as compared with the previous year. This figure, however, includes the total area planted or harvested during the year; the crop occupies the ground for 4½ months, and in many areas would have been harvested within the year. It is included in the area existing at the end of the year. It is fair to assume that the total area planted was twice the area recorded at the end of the year.

Prices for locally grown tobacco varied considerably in different localities, so that it is quite impossible to strike an average for the year; prices in the Federated Malay States are, however, usually higher than in any other part of the Peninsula. The highest recorded was \$82 per pikul. It is probable that in

the tobacco producing States the following range of prices per pikul ruled for the different grades: first quality \$36 to 65; second quality \$20 to 50; third quality \$10 to 30.

For a number of years experiments were carried out by the Department of Agriculture at Singapore and at Serdang on the production of flue-cured leaf yielding the yellow Virginian type of tobacco suitable for making cigarettes. These experiments showed, however, that under climatic conditions in Singapore and Selangor it is uncertain to what extent a satisfactory cure can be relied on, as the operation of a flue-curing barn demands that dry weather should prevail when the leaf is being treated; in Singapore and on the western side of the Peninsula these conditions are not satisfied sufficiently to make the preparation of yellow leaf an assured proposition.

Stem borer again caused a fair amount of loss during the year. Other pests and diseases of importance are leaf-eating caterpillars, slime disease and mosaic disease.

*Fruit.*—There is a large demand for local varieties of fruit, especially in the urban centres; the demand is by no means satisfied by local production, in consequence there are considerable imports of fruit from the Netherlands Indies and China each year. The total value of these imports of fruit into Malaya for 1935 was \$3,097,510.

Fruit is grown extensively on small-holdings, the majority being cultivated by Malays, and, in the mixed population of trees which invariably forms a feature of Malay kampongs, a fair proportion of fruit trees is always found. There are, however, at a few points, a number of fruit orchards cultivated by Chinese.

Excluding pineapples the range of fruit cultivated is very extensive and includes such things as bananas, mongosteens, pulasans, rambutans, durians, chikus, belimbings, langsats and the like. There is scope for the extension of the fruit producing industry and for improvements in marketing fruit by combination among growers. A feature of the situation is the periodical gluts which tend, during seasons of flush production, to reduce prices temporarily to uneconomic levels.

It is estimated that in the Federated Malay States some 32,956 acres were planted with fruits of various kinds, excluding pineapples but including some 10,000 acres of bananas. The main fruit season was a good one, although the secondary fruit season was rather late and distinctly poor.

brisk demand exists for planting material of fruit trees of good quality and in spite of the extension of the elements for the propagation and distribution of fruit trees from various agricultural stations the demand continued to exceed supply.

*Vegetables.*—The production of vegetables for sale in towns and Chinese market gardeners is an important minor agricultural activity, but of late years there has been a steady tendency towards increasing the vegetable cultivation by Malay smallholders. Market gardens exist throughout the country but most are very near the large towns. The total area under cultivation and the total production is not known, but market gardening is of considerable importance in Perak and Selangor, and in Pahang it has increased considerably during the past few years. In Selangor it is reported that the movement towards the use of night-soil by artificial fertiliser, among Chinese market growers, has continued and is now firmly established in the more important centres.

In the Cameron Highlands private vegetable growing is usually done by the house owners for domestic consumption, but there are also owners who produce vegetables for sale; these are mostly Asiatic cultivators many of whom are sub-tenants in the district of Ringlet.

Despite the increasing popularity of vegetable cultivation, the net imports into Malaya of vegetable produce remained at a high level in 1935. The total net imports were 51,961 tons valued at \$1,863 as compared with 54,000 tons valued at \$3,837,808 in 1934, while the average net annual imports for the previous 10 years were 45,703 tons.

*Nuts.*—The crop is cultivated on an area of 3,897 acres in the Federated Malay States. The largest areas exist in the Federated Malay States and in Johore alone there were close on 1,000 acres. Recent prices have not been such as to encourage the cultivation of this crop.

Statistics are not available of the total crop harvested by the Federated Malay States, but the fact that the export returns do not represent the total production, there being a considerable but unascertainable home consumption. In 1935 net exports from Malaya were valued at \$2,941,283 as compared with 27,336 tons valued at \$2,497,940 in 1934. The average net annual exports for the previous 10 years were 27,500 tons.



Market prices were somewhat higher in 1935 than in the preceding year, the average declared trade value of arecanuts being \$128.52 as compared with \$91.38 in 1934. The local market price varies considerably according to quality and it is therefore difficult to strike an average price for the year. The average prices in Singapore of Best and Medium were \$6.74 and \$6.18 respectively.

Experimental work on the cultivation of a large number of varieties of arecanut were continued at the Klang and Serdang Experiment Stations, while areas under selected varieties exist on a number of agricultural stations.

#### GENERAL.

New agricultural stations were opened at Telok Datoh in the Kuala Langat district of Selangor and at Raub in Pahang, while new padi test plots were opened at Kuala Lipis and Bawang in Pahang and at Ampang Tinggi, Kuala Pilah, in Negri Sembilan. Existing experiment stations, agricultural stations and test stations of which there are now 39 in the Federated Malay States were maintained in satisfactory order during the year. At the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, work was continued on a large number of crops; the Station continued to attract a large number of visitors. Work at the Coconut Experiment Station at Klang proceeded in accordance with the established programme together with experimental work on copra production. Rice breeding work was continued at the two Experiment Stations at Titi Serong and Tallang, while a large number of experiments on tea were continued at the Experiment Station at Cameron Highlands as well as at Serdang. The agricultural stations continued to discharge their functions on the lines which they were designed to follow and have proved their value as centres for demonstration and instruction. There was a very considerable distribution of planting material both from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, and also from agricultural stations throughout the Federated Malay States.

Four hundred and twenty-six school gardens were upkept in the Federated Malay States during the year; the general standard of work thereon continued to improve and the annual competitions showed that a satisfactory high standard of upkeep was everywhere maintained. In this connection the home gardens competitions under which pupils in elementary schools are encouraged to maintain gardens in their own homes continued to operate successfully in certain States, particularly in Selangor.

The Malayan Agri-horticultural Association held its 12th Malayan Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur in August, while nine successful district shows were held in the States of Perak, Selangor and Pahang in addition to the local padi shows.

The second annual All-Malayan Padi Competition, conducted by the Malayan Agri-horticultural Association with the aid of Administrative and Agricultural Officers, took place during the year and represented a further advance over its predecessor. In the first stage of this Competition local padi shows are held throughout the country while in the second stage prize-winning exhibits from these shows are judged at the Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur and prizes are given for the best exhibits. An important innovation consisted in the institution of a similar competition for rubber, the first of which successfully took place in 1935.

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, situated at Serdang, and supported jointly by the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements Governments, continued to operate very successfully. At the close of the school year in April, 1935, there were 70 students on the books and at the opening of the new session in May the number had risen to 76, this being only four short of the maximum capacity of the school. Of the 46 students who left the school in April, 34 have obtained employment either in the Government service, the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya or in private companies.

The headquarters research staff of the Department of Agriculture continued to be maintained in Kuala Lumpur; during the year 18 papers representing results of scientific research were published in the *Malayan Agricultural Journal*, as well as in two Bulletins; in addition 13 articles and 3 bulletins on general agricultural subjects were published. Close liaison was maintained between the scientific staff and Agricultural Officers in the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the year.

Proposals were approved for the erection of badly needed additional laboratory accommodation at the headquarters of the Department and provision entered in the Estimates for new chemistry and soils laboratories; it is hoped that these will, at a later date, be followed by new laboratories for entomology and mycology. It is satisfactory that the improved financial situation has at last enabled provision to be made to remedy a state of affairs which has admittedly been extremely unsatisfactory for many years past.

A feature of the year has been the large number of scientific officers from other parts of the world, who have visited the Department and have requested to be given work and accommodation in the departmental laboratory. In existing conditions it has at times been very difficult to meet these requests, while the accommodation provided has been inadequate. The erection of new laboratories will enable such requirements to be catered for more adequately in the future.

The Department continued to issue the *Malayan Agricultural Journal* published in English, three series of special bulletins in English and as well as Agricultural Journals in Malay and Chinese. A new departure during the year was the issue of the first number of an Agricultural Journal in Tamil.

The Rubber Research Institute continued to operate successfully during the year; in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Institute appointed in 1933 a new constitution was provided for it by Enactment No. 15 of 1934, under the provisions of which the Institute has operated with smoothness and efficiency.

Sixteen papers were published in the Journal of the Institute representing the results of the work of the scientific staff while heavy demands continued to be made on the Institute for advice and guidance by the planting industry. Two additional scientific officers were appointed to the staff.

Proposals were approved for the erection of new premises for the Institute in view of the expiration of the lease of the converted dwelling-house hitherto occupied by it. A commencement was made with the erection of the new buildings towards the end of the year and it is anticipated that they will be ready for occupation by the middle of 1936.

#### LIVESTOCK.

The Dairy Farm at Fraser's Hill maintained the supply of milk, vegetables and eggs for consumption on the Hill, while there was a small surplus available for sale in towns on the plains. Sales improved considerably as compared with the previous year and were in excess of the expenditure under the head, Other Charges, by approximately \$2,000.

At the Serdang Stock Farm further work was continued on the establishment of crosses between Friesian and Montgomery and Jersey and Montgomery cattle. There were 59 head of

of different ages on this farm at the close of the year. The portion of the milk derived from this undertaking was sold to Government hospitals and the remainder to private consumers in Kuala Lumpur. An additional cattle byre was erected to accommodate the young stock during the year. The revenue derived from the sale of produce from this farm was again in excess of expenditure.

Reports of the Health Department on the quality of the milk from both the Fraser's Hill and Serdang farms show that bacteriologically it conforms with the standard laid down for milk in England. Both milk and herds have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found to be free from tuberculosis.

The section of the farm devoted to pig breeding has again been successful and 15 head were sold for breeding purposes during the year.

Chinese pig breeders and market gardeners in Selangor, and to some extent in Perak and Negri Sembilan have taken full advantage of the supply of pure-bred boars for the purpose of crossing with the native sows and it is estimated that the number of pure-bred animals in Selangor alone exceeds 15,000 head.

Such attention has been devoted to the improvement of poultry on small-holdings throughout the Federated Malay States. The services of the Poultry Instructor were discontinued at the end of June, but by that time four officers of the department had undergone intensive courses of training in poultry work during periods of leave. Poultry work at the School of Agriculture has been extended and a certain amount of experimental investigation on feeding methods has been carried out during the year and has given interesting results.

Poultry sections have been maintained at seven agricultural stations in the Federated Malay States and there has been a considerable demand for birds from those stations for crossing with local poultry. Distribution has been mainly confined to the sale and setting of eggs.

Considerable advances have been made in relation to the training of kampong poultry keepers and a useful innovation during the year was the devising of a night ark which can be easily constructed in the kampongs for the housing of poultry.

Poultry diseases have continued to take toll of kampong stocks, but the position in this respect is possibly somewhat better than in previous years. Instruction on poultry husbandry was continued in connection with tours of the Rural Lecture Caravan and talks were given on better housing and feeding of village poultry at all centres visited.

Livestock surveys (with the exception of poultry, figures for which are unobtainable) indicate a total increase in the number of livestock of all species in the Federated Malay States. Individual States, however, show decreases in certain species. It is considered that the figures obtained during 1935 are more reliable than hitherto, and with the exception of swine, and possibly goats, the increases noted may possibly be the result of a more accurate census.

The following table shows the increases [marked (+)] and decreases [marked (-)] in each species in each State:

State.	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.
Perak ... ..	+ 1,755	- 266	+ 5,958	+ 9,690
Selangor ... ..	+ 6,118	- 136	+ 9,643	+ 13,542
Negri Sembilan ... ..	+ 2,905	- 1,983	- 1,775	- 1,257
Pahang ... ..	+ 250	+ 2,414	+ 4,792	- 1,364

It will be noted that the decrease in buffaloes in Perak and Selangor is small, while the increase in Pahang indicates a satisfactory steady rise. The increase in goats in all States, except Negri Sembilan is encouraging, as also is the marked increase in swine in Perak and Selangor. Both Negri Sembilan and Pahang should at least be self-supporting in swine for slaughter.

There does not appear to have been any marked improvement in animal husbandry generally, but attention has been paid to the possibilities of improving the position particularly in regard to dairy cattle near the towns in Ipoh (Perak), and on rubber estates in Negri Sembilan. Planters in the latter State have shown an interest in the work which is considered important not only with a view to controlling the livestock on plantations and effecting improvements in the type of animal maintained, but also to improve the milk supply to coolies and their families.

As yet it cannot be said that efforts to improve the type of poultry kept in kampongs have met with any great success but the work continues and it is hoped that in time the people will see the advantages to be obtained from improved poultry husbandry methods.

In Perak and Selangor the pig industry has progressed. As a result of the prohibition of imports, local production has of necessity increased except in Negri Sembilan and Pahang where there has actually been a decrease in the number of pigs kept by Chinese. Pahang at present obtains all its requirements of live pigs for slaughter from Selangor and should at any time this inter-State movement cease as a result of disease outbreaks, there will no doubt be a sudden shortage of fresh pork in Pahang. The ways and means of making Pahang self-supporting in swine is receiving attention, but at present it seems that until the State has experienced a shortage, it is not likely to appreciate the value of fostering its own industry.

The livestock shows in Pahang and Negri Sembilan are popular and prove a means for stimulating interest in the keeping of the different classes of livestock.

It was necessary in May and June to prohibit absolutely the importation of oxen, buffaloes, goats, sheep and swine from Siam, on account of rinderpest. Similar action was necessary in September in respect of animals from Indo-China. This resulted in an increase in the slaughter of locally produced animals, and in increases in the importations of oxen and buffaloes from the Unfederated States of Kedah and Kelantan. As a result of an outbreak of rinderpest in Kedah in September, a check in the trade in slaughter animals from that State occurred, but the energetic measures applied to eradicate the infection proved very effective with the result that there was a very small loss of stock in Kedah and the trade was re-opened in December.

Outbreaks of rinderpest occurred in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. A total of some 100 head of buffaloes died or were destroyed in Perak as a result of outbreaks in January and April. The origins of the infection could not be determined. The origins of the outbreaks in the Tampin district of Negri Sembilan, where there were a total loss of some 45 head of buffaloes, also remained obscure.

The same disease was discovered in a consignment of buffaloes imported from Siam to Telok Anson (Perak) quarantine station. All these animals were affected and were

destroyed immediately. Two oxen of a mixed consignment of Bangkok (Siam) and Saigon (Indo-China) animals imported from Singapore were found affected at the Bungsar Road (Selangor) quarantine station. The two affected animals were immediately destroyed and no further spread of infection occurred.

An outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia in September was responsible for the loss of 14 animals at Batang Padang (Perak). At the Merapoh (Pahang) quarantine station this disease was responsible also for the loss of seven buffaloes imported from Siam.

Foot-and-mouth disease occurred in cattle near Ipoh (Perak) from May to July when the disease was finally eradicated. The mortality totalled only four head.

Outbreaks of goat-pox and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia were responsible for over 1,700 deaths in Parit Buntar (Perak) district. A further 1,000 head of goats became infected and recovered. Attempts to artificially immunize goats by means of locally prepared vaccine, and the application of small-pox vaccine (cow-pox), were not successful.

Outbreaks of poultry disease due to virus infection were not so frequently observed as formerly. In Perak, thirteen such outbreaks were reported while in Pahang there were four. An outbreak of fowl-pox was investigated in Perak, and experiments commenced on the application of fowl-pox vaccine.

The following table gives the livestock census during the year :

State.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Horses.
Perak ... ..	14,795	26,795	48,816	58,328	139
Selangor... ..	2,681	16,700	32,191	113,733	200
N. Sembilan ... ..	10,249	10,635	20,685	32,590	11
Pahang ... ..	22,305	4,908	22,097	14,266	19
Total ... ..	50,030	59,038	123,789	218,917	369

The imports of buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats, and swine during the year were 7,686, 3,706, 11,689, 32,981, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 15,366, 6,520, 7,840, 63,502, respectively.

## FORESTS.

total area of land under forest at the close of the year 1934 was 7,478 square miles, of which 7,478 square miles is comprised in forest reserves, the remainder being wild life reserves and other land. By no means the whole of this area, however, is classified even as potentially productive, for much of the land under forest has been subjected for years to destructive logging, particularly in the western States, while many reserved forests were constituted primarily to protect mountain slopes from erosion and either contain little timber or, by reason of their inaccessibility, are unlikely to be economically exploitable for many years to come.

Improvement in the demand for timber recorded last year was well maintained, but there was a further decline in demand for firewood, though charcoal showed a slight increase. Outturn figures for 1935, and 1934 in brackets, in thousands of solid cubic feet, were: timber 8,577 (6,948), 13,608 (9,230) and charcoal 1,134 (994). While the value of timber produced in the Federated Malay States is largely for domestic consumption, the export trade, mainly to Anson to Penang and from the coast of Pahang to other ports, rose in value from \$624,254 to \$922,665.

Use of tree poisoning, which was introduced experimentally at the end of 1934, was thoroughly tested on a large scale with most satisfactory results. The object is the elimination of certain tree species, the removal of which is an essential condition for the regeneration of forest reserves under conservative management. Formerly it was often possible to dispose of such trees, for example as firewood, but, with the continued shrinkage of the firewood market, it is now usually necessary to remove them by a departmental agency. The use of poison (sodium cyanide) has very considerably reduced the cost of such work.

There is still urgent need for extending sawmill facilities in the Federated Malay States and it is satisfactory to record that three new mills were erected during the year, two in Selangor and one in Malacca. These mills, though of small capacity, are modern in type and have been designed, with the assistance of the Forest Engineer, for dealing with the output of small trees from forests under regular management.



The financial results of the year's working were as follows, figures for 1934 being given in brackets for comparison:

Revenue \$1,091,346 (\$792,040);

Expenditure (including clerical services) \$876,982 (\$676,950);

Surplus \$214,364 (\$115,090).

Of the increase of \$200,000 in expenditure rather more than \$90,000 is accounted for by increased activity of the Timber Purchase Section, which purchases timber on behalf of the Railways and other departments from a suspense account. Such expenditure is recouped as soon as the timber is taken over by the purchasing department, the recoupments being included under "revenue".

Revenue from minor forest produce, which has been declining for some years, showed signs of recovery. In particular there was a marked recovery in the demand for *jelutong*, the price of which rose, towards the end of the year, from \$20 to \$30 a pikul.

The work of the Timber Purchase Section again showed an increase. Purchases on behalf of the Railways rose from \$229,271 to \$628,218, while business handled on behalf of other consumers amounted to \$144,514, as compared with \$55,803 in the previous year.

Research on forest products, botany, wood technology and silviculture was carried on at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong, and the testing and preservative treatment of timber continued to be the subject of investigations at the Timber Research Laboratory, Sentul. Research on preservative treatment is very important since the consumption of naturally durable hardwoods is proceeding at a rate far in excess of replacement (a state of affairs by no means peculiar to Malaya) and available supplies are within measurable distance of exhaustion.

Federal and State duty posts held by officers of the Malayan Forest cadre numbered 26 at the close of the year. The locally-recruited English-speaking staff comprised three Extra Assistant Conservators and eight Sub-Assistants. The strength of the subordinate staff was 469, exclusive of 59 clerks, 39 boatmen and 16 technical and clerical subordinates in the Timber Research Laboratory and Timber Purchase Section.

## FISHERIES.

There were no unusual fluctuations in the fishing industry during the year under review, and the improvement due to better conditions in the staple industries of the country has been maintained.

Most of the experiments on fish salting, canning and cultivation of fresh water fish were performed in Singapore.

Canning has proved to be an excellent method of preservation. It is hygienic and economical and is distinctly promising, though it should not be expected that any development on a highly industrialised scale will follow; the trial packs received approval of the dealers in Singapore. It will, however, be necessary to exercise the closest supervision if it is to become an industry.

It has been found possible to increase the period of storage of *Stolephorus* by storing in a vacuum or in  $\text{CO}_2$  for one month to six months. This is a welcome result since it makes it possible now to meet the demands of one centre during a time of scarcity from the supply of another during a time of abundance. The cost of storing in bulk is small, and experimental work on a small commercial scale will be undertaken in 1936.

A considerable amount of valuable information has been obtained concerning the cultivation of local fresh water carp, *Osteochilus* and Lampam (*Puntius Schwanefeldi*). Experiments on feeding these fishes with peanut cake which was carried out in a pond on an estate in Gopeng (Perak) showed an increase of 50 to 60 per cent. in the output of the fish.

There was a great increase in the fat content of the body of the fish rose in the estimation of the local consumers to a marked degree. Previously, these fishes were fed only on small quantities of the unconsumed coconut scrapings and rice from the house. The use of peanut cake as a feed for vegetable-carp has stimulated Malays in other areas to try it.

In connection with the proposed fish cultivation in the newly-reclaimed rice-growing area in Lower Perak, it is of interest to note that nearly 909,000 katis or 530 tons of the fish *Sepat* (mud-fish) passed through the hands of the dealers in a dried state in 1935. This weight of fish was produced from the rice-growing areas of Krian, and the price paid to the dealers would represent a total of \$54,500. In addition,

107,000 katis or 63 tons of Aruan (*Ophiocephalus*) and 240,000 katis or 140 tons of Keli (*Clarias Magur*) passed through their hands in a live state, and together realised approximately \$16,200, bringing the value of the yield from this area to \$70,700. This is a minimal figure and takes no account of what is consumed locally or what has not been recorded.

The irrigation storage reservoir at Bukit Merah yielded approximately 335,000 katis or 200 tons of fish which realised approximately \$13,400.

An attempt was made to introduce rainbow trout into the streams in the Cameron Highlands in Pahang and a consignment of 20,000 eyed ova was received from Blagdon in Somersetshire by the Blue Funnel steamer "Antenor". About 60 per cent. of the ova perished on the way out but the survivors were satisfactory and it is encouraging to report that over 5,000 well grown fish were liberated in the various streams in the Highlands and appear to be quite at home in their new surroundings.

In order to augment the supply of fresh fish for the Singapore market a contribution of \$15,000 was made by the Federated Malay States towards the cost of providing a vessel fitted with refrigeration equipment to collect fish at sea and brine-freeze it on the spot and carry it in cold storage to market. It is expected that this method of handling catches at sea will not only prove beneficial to the public, but will benefit the fishermen by securing a better price for their catches than can be obtained from salt fish.

The total number of persons employed in fishing amounted to 14,013 of whom 7,863 were Malays, 6,075 Chinese, 74 Indians and one of other nationality.

The fishermen as a whole are poor, and although they grumble at their lot few know anything about economy. They seem to be reconciled to exist on the few cents which they can earn daily, and as the regularity of the seasons and the yield of the industry vouchsafe their future they are never seriously troubled about it. It is no uncommon thing for Malay fishermen to stop fishing during an abundance of fish when they have earned rather more than usual and to remain ashore to enjoy themselves, although they could continue profitably for a further period. The Chinese fishermen as a rule are thrifty to a degree, but most of them are only temporarily resident in the country.

When they have saved sufficient money from their earnings they return to China, and naturally they are not interested in any reforms in the industry. These circumstances and the lack of co-operative effort on the part of the fishermen militate against any progress that might be made in the industry.

The much maligned dealer who finances the fishermen performs a difficult task, and without him it is questionable how the industry could be financed. He advances them money for fishing equipment solely on the security of a verbal agreement which gives him a monopoly of the fish caught. He must, however, give on the spot to secure it and it would be a difficult task to find any one else capable and willing to undertake such a function. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that his prices to the fishermen are low and that the estimation of the weight of the catch is not always what it should be with his loans secured by such slender ties. Efforts are, however, being made to ameliorate the condition of the fishermen, but with little co-operation on their part it is not expected at present that there will be much progress.

#### MANUFACTURES.

There are but few manufacturing concerns in the Federated Malay States. They include four aerated water factories, one hatch factory, six distilleries, one plywood factory, two pineapple canning factories, one cement works, and a few tile and brick factories.

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### CHAPTER VII.

#### Commerce.

The aggregate declared value of the imports, exports and re-exports of the Federated Malay States with countries situated outside the Federation as compiled from declarations received from the Central Trade Registry during the year 1935 is 3,872,976 as against \$287,456,400 a decrease of \$13,583,424 or nearly 5 per cent.

While the declared value of the imports has risen by over 11 million dollars, there is a decrease in the aggregate value of exports of nearly 16 million dollars mainly due to the effects of rubber control.

During 1935, the price of tin varied from \$105.50 to \$116.25 and averaged \$111.38 per picul as against \$114.43 per picul in

The price of rubber varied from 17½ cents to 22½ cents with an average of 20.3 cents per pound in 1935, as against 20.6 cents per pound in 1934.

The price of copra (sun dried) varied from \$3.85 to \$5.45 and the average price for the year 1935 was \$4.52 per picul as against \$2.94 per picul in 1934.

The total value of the imports, exports and re-exports, including bullion and parcel post for the last six years were as follows:

Year.	Imports.		Exports and re-exports.		Favourable trade balance.
	\$		\$		\$
1930 ...	168,020,418	...	213,652,044	...	45,631,626
1931 ...	106,201,211	...	125,177,183	...	18,975,972
1932 ...	71,133,301	...	87,851,281	...	16,717,980
1933 ...	67,129,150	...	111,885,935	...	44,756,785
1934 ...	84,731,059	...	202,725,341	...	117,994,282
1935 ...	87,102,149	...	186,770,827	...	99,668,678

and while the favourable trade balance is not as large as in the previous year, the reduction is due to the decreased output of rubber permitted under the restriction scheme and which accounted for a decrease in quantity of 62,038 tons and of \$28,612,765 in value. The reduction in the favourable trade balance would have been greater but for the increases in the quantity and value of tin-ore (5,849 tons—\$8,730,398), copra (19,613 tons—\$3,177,031), and palm oil (5,253 tons—\$880,305) exported during 1935.

The purchasing power of the Federation was being maintained as is illustrated by the steadiness of the total declared value of the imports into the Federation for each quarter, given below:

MERCHANDISE, PARCEL POST, BULLION AND SPECIE.

—	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1st quarter, 1935 ..	21,946,105	37,361,536	1,057,913	60,365,554
2nd " " ..	21,270,757	40,972,633	1,161,170	63,404,560
3rd " " ..	21,310,274	49,715,839	986,160	72,012,273
4th " " ..	22,575,013	54,501,656	1,013,920	78,090,589
Total	87,102,149	182,551,664	4,219,163	273,872,976

the percentage distribution of the import, export and re-trade of the Federated Malay States for the last three years as follows:

IMPORTS.				1933.	1934.	1935.
Countries from which imported.						
Singapore	...	...	...	32.78	31.42	30.55
Malang	...	...	...	18.24	17.61	19.54
Malacca	...	...	...	2.36	2.00	2.20
Federated Malay States	...	...	...	2.73	2.28	2.34
United Kingdom	...	...	...	12.68	12.70	13.65
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	9.43	9.36	10.52
Continent of Europe	...	...	...	2.39	2.54	2.45
Japan	...	...	...	9.09	9.45	7.53
Netherlands Indies	...	...	...	8.71	9.93	8.48
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	1.59	2.71	2.74
				<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.				1933.	1934.	1935.
Countries to which exported.						
Singapore	...	...	...	25.94	23.12	24.18
Malang	...	...	...	27.06	28.08	33.13
Malacca	...	...	...	3.45	2.54	1.23
Federated Malay States	...	...	...	.87	.60	.49
United Kingdom	...	...	...	9.96	16.62	15.46
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	.92	1.14	1.75
United States of America	...	...	...	18.97	15.23	14.02
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	12.83	12.67	9.74
				<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

One of the features of the year affecting trade was the imposition of sanctions against Italy under the Covenant of the League of Nations by His Majesty's Orders in Council wherein trade prohibitions were imposed upon trade with Italy and her colonies and dependencies. The products of Malaya chiefly affected were rubber and tin.

The foreign (external) trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie and parcel post, amounted in value to \$1,063 (£124) millions, as compared with \$1,040 (£121) millions in 1934, an increase of 2.2 per cent. Imports increased by \$8 millions or 1.7 per cent. and exports by \$15 millions or 2.6 per cent. Increases in both the import and the export trade were spread over the majority of the principal products, the largest increases being in the imports of rice, copra, kerosene, motor cars, dredges and dredging materials, and in the exports of tin, copra, motor spirit, coconut oil, rice, kerosene, palm oil, pineapples, arecanuts, iron ore, and sago flour. There were, as a counterpoise, considerable decreases in the imports of pepper, cotton and artificial silk piece-goods (due to textile quota regulation), rubber, sticklac and cycle parts and in the exports of rubber (due to Rubber Regulation), sticklac and cotton piece-goods. Exports of rubber decreased by approximately \$20,546,000 and those of tin increased by about the same amount (\$20,570,000).

The \$1,063 millions of external trade consisted of imports \$479 (\$471) millions and exports \$584 (\$569) millions, the figures for 1934 being shown in brackets. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$12 (\$11) millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$117 millions, as compared with a favourable balance on the same basis of \$109 millions in 1934.

Of the \$1,063 millions, representing the trade of Malaya, \$909 (\$887) millions or 86 (85) per cent. indicate the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements, \$121 (\$126) millions or 11 (12) per cent. the direct foreign trade of the Federated Malay States and \$33 (\$27) millions or 3 (3) per cent. that of the Unfederated Malay States.

For the Federated Malay States, the total trade amounted to \$274 millions as compared with \$287 millions for the previous year, a decrease of \$7 millions or 3.4 per cent. as shown in the quarterly returns of the Customs Department. Of the \$274 millions, \$116 millions or 42 per cent. represented foreign trade, \$155 millions or 57 per cent. trade with the Colony, and \$3 millions or 1 per cent. trade with the Unfederated Malay States.

## CHAPTER VIII.

**Wages and Cost of Living.**

The average weighted index of commodity prices, represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by .8 per cent. as compared with 1934, due principally to increases in the prices of coconut oil, copra, palm oil and rice. There were increases also in the prices of arecanuts, damar, gambier, pineapples, sago flour, tapioca flake and tea.

The General cost of living index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards as compared with 1914 and 1934 were as follows and shows that the present cost is higher, in respect of all three standards, than in 1914:

Standard.	1914.	1934.	1935.	Percentage increase + or decrease — in 1935 as compared with 1934
Asiatic ...	100 ...	103.2 ...	108.1 ...	+ 4.7
Eurasian ...	100 ...	108.5 ...	109.0 ...	+ 0.5
European ...	100 ...	124.4 ...	124.7 ...	+ 0.2

The bulk of the labour in the Federated Malay States is employed on rubber estates and tin mines. The labour on the former comes in the main from Southern India whilst that on the latter is mostly Chinese.

Since 1923 the Indian Immigration Committee has had the power to prescribe standard wages for South Indian labourers, such rates being based on a standard budget including foodstuffs, clothing, festival expenses, household equipment, savings, return passages to India and maintenance of dependants. In 1930 the following standard rates were fixed:

**COAST DISTRICTS OF SELANGOR.**

40 cents a day for each adult able-bodied male.

32           ,,           ,,           ,,           female.

**INLAND DISTRICTS OF PAHANG.**

47 cents a day for each adult able-bodied male.

37           ,,           ,,           ,,           female.

Standard rates are the minima paid in Government departments.

The price of rubber fluctuated during the year but the important factor affecting wages was the operation of rubber restriction. With a reduced output without a compensating increase in price the amount of work available gradually decreased



and as labourers were not discharged, in the second half of the year, wages for morning work of 35 cents for men and 28 cents for women became common instead of the rates of 40 cents and 32 cents which were more usual at the beginning of the year.

The price of Rangoon rice which is the staple article of diet for estate labourers increased during the year, reaching in October a maximum in Singapore of 23 cents a gantang. There was little change in the cost of the other articles included in a typical South Indian labourer's budget.

As assisted immigration from South India declined and the repatriation of labourers who were temporally unfit for work continued, the amount of unemployment was negligible and at the end of the year a balance was reached between demand and supply.

The wages of Chinese labourers on small estates were usually higher than those for Indians, varying from 40 to 65 cents a day. Of the labour engaged in mines some 20 per cent. is on contract, the balance being in receipt of wages.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Education.

#### A.—GENERAL.

The expenditure upon education (including \$112,715 spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was \$2,907,399. Of this sum, \$386,851 was paid in grants to English aided schools, \$55,738 in grants to Tamil vernacular schools and \$79,897 in grants to Chinese vernacular schools. The total revenue amounted to \$591,794 of which the sum of \$230,462 represents the proceeds of the education rate, the remainder being derived from school fees and miscellaneous sources. The net expenditure on education was, therefore, \$2,315,605.

Education facilities are provided in the Federated Malay States in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, Aided by Government, or Private.

All schools (other than those in which the teaching is of an exclusively religious nature) in which ten or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes, and all supervisors,

committees of management and teachers of schools, must be entered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Act. In pursuance of the decentralisation policy of the Government the powers of the Chief Secretary have been handed over to the Resident in each State and those of the Federal Director and Assistant Directors of Education to State officers who are now called Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Education.

#### B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The English schools are schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English speaking when they join. The lowest class may be composed of children coming between them some seven or eight different languages and dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally unable to understand those speaking any of the others. Under these circumstances the use of the "direct method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the primary class at the age of six or seven and they are given an examination which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Middle School Certificate Examination, though a few stay on to prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

The fees are \$30 (£3 10s.) a year for boys and \$24 (£2 16s.) a year for girls for the first six years (i.e., for the years spent in the two Primary Classes and in Standards I to IV inclusive) and \$48 (£5 12s.) a year for boys and \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for girls for the remaining period. These rates remain in force for children enrolled prior to 1st January, 1934, but the rates for boys enrolled on or after that date are \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for the first eight years (i.e., up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8 8s.) or \$108 (£12 12s.) a year according to the results of an examination, the successful pupils, up to 25 per cent. of the available places, paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1935 there were 23 Government English Schools for boys and 12 Grant-in-aid English Schools for boys and 13 for girls. The total average enrolments were 6,356, 5,512 and 5,512 respectively, a total increase of 688 on the 1934 figures.

At the end of the year 1935 16,395 pupils in English schools at the end of the year 1935 were receiving elementary education (i.e., up to and including Standard VI) and 2,847 secondary education (i.e., above Standard VI).

Two thousand and five (or 14.79 per cent.) of those receiving elementary education and 881 (or 30.94 per cent.) of those receiving secondary education were enjoying free education. The details of the nationalities so benefited were 234 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,678 Malays, 701 Chinese, 236 Indians and 37 others. On the whole 2,886 (or 17.6 per cent.) of the pupils were receiving free education.

The Aided English Schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of England, the Plymouth Brethren and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of European Missionary teachers at the rate of \$3,000 (£350) a year for men missionaries and \$1,800 (£210) a year for women missionaries. Allowances at these rates, however, are payable only to 16 per cent. of the total authorized staff in boys' schools and 25 per cent. of that in girls' schools. The other missionary teachers, European and Asiatic, are paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women. In Christian Brothers' Schools and Convent Schools no distinction is made between European and Asiatic Missionary teachers who are paid at a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women. Under certain conditions capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government.

Owing to the financial position the Government restricted the payment of grant-in-aid to two-thirds of the sum paid in respect of the year 1932. Government, however, excluded from this reduced grant-in-aid the liability for leave pay and passages in respect of one period of leave only after 1st January, 1934; i.e., such leave pay and passages were treated as additional to the reduced grant.

The Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, is a secondary school which in addition trains probationers for the Malay Administrative Service and for various Government departments. At the end of the year there were 102 students—40 from Perak, 18 from Selangor, 21 from Negri Sembilan, 12 from Pahang, 6 from Johore 2 from Trengganu and 3 from Brunei; all were

9. The staff consisted of the Headmaster and two and five Asiatic Assistant Masters. The general health of the boys was good except for a short period at the end of the year when fever was prevalent in the district. Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar, inspected the school and occasionally gave lectures to the senior boys, and a Dental Surgeon, Selangor, visited it on three occasions and attended to dental defects. Thirteen out of 22 candidates from the school obtained the School Certificate, and 12 out of 18 obtained the Junior Certificate. Six probationers appointed in 1934, left in June and four new probationers arrived in July. Cadet and scout activities are part of the school programme. The strength of the Cadets was 2 officers and 50 other ranks; they were inspected by the Assistant Staff Officer to the Director and received a good report. The average strength of the Scouts was 3 officers, 45 scouts and 21 tenderfeet. Football (association), cricket and hockey are compulsory three times a week; on other days tennis, fives, badminton, swimming and drill keep the boys occupied; the usual Annual Athletic Meeting was held. A Tuck Shop is run by the boys and its proceeds help the Games Fund. The cost of running the school was \$56,041 as compared with \$59,864 in 1934; the fees received amounted to \$8,561 as compared with \$8,060. His Excellency the High Commissioner, visited the College on the 15th September.

There is no central college for the training of teachers for primary schools. Such training was until recently supplied at the Normal Classes held at certain centres in all States except in Pahang where correspondence classes took their place. These classes have been suspended temporarily, as the supply of graduates has overtaken the demand.

Primary teachers are recruited mainly from Raffles College. In 1935 three Raffles College graduates were appointed to Government and Aided Schools in Selangor and two to schools in Malacca.

#### C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

*Technical Education.*—The Government Technical School, Ipoh, provides courses of training for students from the Public Works, Drainage and Irrigation, Railways, Electrical, and Telegraphs Departments, and gives accommodation for a class conducted by the Survey Department for its subordinates; a few private fee-paying students are also enrolled.

also received. The number of students under full-time instruction in May (the end of the Technical School year) was 77, of whom 66 were apprentices from the departments mentioned, two were private students supported by Government and nine were private fee-paying students; 44 of the students were Malays. Thirty-four apprentices completed their training during the year and left, and 32 apprentices and 10 private fee-paying students were admitted for the new session in July; at the end of the year there were 75 students, of whom 17 were fee-paying; one student died, 11 apprentices were found incapable of responding to technical instruction and two private students left. The hostel, which accommodates 48 students, was occupied by 44 in May and was full in December. Thirteen of the nineteen candidates who sat for the final examination were successful.

One hundred and fifty-two candidates (as compared with 78 in 1934) entered for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations; 113 actually sat for them and 46 obtained passes; the percentage of passes, 41, although low, does not compare very unfavourably with the overall pass percentage of 48 for Overseas, Dominions and India candidates, when local circumstances are taken into account. On the 1st January, 1935, the school became a Selangor State Department, though its functions remain Malayan.

*Commercial Education.*—There were no purely commercial schools and no separate departments for purely commercial work in any of the schools.

*Industrial Education.*—There were schools engaged in giving an industrial education—the Trade Schools at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, and those at Bagan Serai and Rembau.

(a) The Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, admits boys from Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. The students do a three years' course, being trained to be fitters and motor mechanics. There were 98 students undergoing the motor mechanic course, of whom 59 were from Selangor, 24 from Negri Sembilan and 15 from Pahang. In June 22 students completed their course and all are known to have obtained employment. Additional up-to-date plant was ordered to enlarge the scope of practical training and to meet requirements due to increased enrolment.

A tailoring class with six students was formed in July, and an instructor engaged from the Johore Tailoring School. The class made good and rapid progress up to the end of the year.

as accommodated in a building which previously formed of the Maxwell School. A Technical Adviser from Messrs. Mason & Co., Ltd., rendered considerable assistance.

There were 72 students at the Trade School Hostel at the end of the year.

b) There were 73 students at the Trade School, Ipoh, 65 Malays. Twenty-two completed the three years' course in 1931.

With a view to helping them to secure permanent employment, a scheme was devised to subsidise passed students, who were employed on probation with local firms for a period of three months at \$10 a month. The experiment has proved successful. Of the 13 students so subsidised, 11 have been placed in employment, one left almost at once to go round the country and another joined the Ipoh Fire Brigade.

c) The average enrolment of the Trade School at Bagan Serai was 24. Carpentry classes are attached to 12 Malay schools in the district; 34 students were examined by the Bagan Serai Inspector at the end of their three-year course, and 33 passed. Carpentry appears to be a definite wage-earning asset. Those who have passed out and have settled in their villages earn \$10 a month from carpentry as a spare time occupation. Ex-students have opened a carpenter's shop in Bagan Serai, which works on a co-operative basis and the number of workers varies with the amount of work in hand. At times there are only 2 or 3 hands but sometimes as many as 7 or 8.

d) The Trade School at Rembau was closed at the end of 1931 owing to lack of support. It is to be regretted but it is obvious that neither the State, nor the District, could find room for 25 new carpenters every year.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE (POST SECONDARY) EDUCATION.  
The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, and Raffles College, Singapore.

The course of the College of Medicine covers six years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiates of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Empire.

There is also a fully organised dental school in which a five years' course of training is given, the diploma in Dental Surgery entitling its holder to practise in Malaya.

A four years' course for a diploma in Pharmacy enabling the holder to practise as a dispenser in Malaya commenced in June, 1935.

(b) Raffles College, Singapore, was opened in 1928 in order to place education of a University standard within the reach of all youths in British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three year courses in art and science. Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

(c) The annual examination for the Queen's scholarships was held in October. There were 17 candidates for the open scholarship and four candidates for that confined to Malays. The scholarship open to all races was awarded to Ng Yok Hing of the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, and that confined to Malays to Mohamed Suffian bin Haji Mohamed Hashim of the Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar. Ng Yok Hing proposes to study Medicine and Mohamed Suffian Law.

#### E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff, equipment and books are all provided by Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no need of an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed in the case of boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English school. The school course normally lasts five years, during which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are reading and writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), composition, arithmetic, geography, Malay history, hygiene, drawing and physical training. Boys do basketry and gardening in addition.

In the Malay girls' schools all general subjects were taught, a shortened form of the syllabus in the boys' schools being attempted. In addition a full and detailed syllabus in needlework, as well as in some craft selected specially for each State, was

1. In the Perak schools domestic science was taught, one day a week being given up to instruction in laundry, craft and cookery. Drill and practical hygiene figured as on every school time-table.

In 1935 there were 465 schools for boys and 82 for girls with average enrolments of 38,064 and 5,082 respectively. The figures for 1934 were 451 schools for boys and 82 for girls with enrolments of 37,957 and 4,882 respectively. The increase was mainly due to the fact that nine boys' and nine girls' schools, with average enrolments of 492 and 42 respectively, were handed over to the Perak Government on the completion of the Dindings. The Malay teaching staff numbered 1,519 as against 1,475 in 1934. There were 4,374 girls in schools in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

The Malay schools in Selangor have small libraries. The newspaper *Warta Malaya*, and the monthly magazine *Guru*, were supplied free by Government and the Malay Association respectively. Teachers are encouraged to lend books and newspapers to pupils and their parents. Malay books of the "Home Libraries Series" were sold at some of the schools. Malay pupils were encouraged to buy stamps and save at the Post Office Savings Bank. At the end of the year 1935 school children had Savings Bank deposits with a total of \$2,919.67.

A successful exhibition of school handwork was held in the Malay School, Seremban. Amongst those who visited the exhibition were His Highness the Yang-di-pertuan Besar, the Resident, Negri Sembilan, Dato Kelana, Dato Johol District Officer, Seremban.

A three-day holiday course for Malay gurus was held at Port Swettenham for 11 days. Each of the 165 teachers present paid a head and the balance of cost was met by their pupils. Three Malay Assistant Inspectors of Schools and three from Selangor, Pahang, Malacca and Singapore attended.

Meetings of teachers were held in Pahang on the first pay-day when discussions took place and instruction was given. The *Warta Pejabat* was issued six times. This dealt with educational matters and also the affairs of villages and kampongs: it is issued to schools and



Malay school gardens in Pahang were improved by the planting of fruit and other permanent plants as suggested by the Agricultural Department. Good progress was made with the introduction of poultry farming, 63 schools taking part. Thrift was encouraged by the use of bamboo money boxes (tabong). His Highness the Sultan of Pahang visited a number of schools. At his suggestion most parents have been persuaded to buy uniform clothing for their children.

At the end of the year there were 354 students and one Kedah Probationer Translator at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. One hundred and seventeen students completed their three-year course. The total expenditure was \$108,924 (as against \$93,036 in 1934) towards which the Unfederated Malay States contributed \$42,250 for their 84 students and one probationer. The cost of the establishment is borne by the State of Perak in the first instance and is subsequently apportioned between the States of the Federation, the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated States. The amount paid by the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements respectively is proportionate to the number of students from each while the Unfederated Malay States pay a fixed sum for each pupil.

The College provides the highest course in Malay vernacular education obtainable in the Peninsula, while attached to it is a Translation Bureau which not only prepares the text-books required in the schools but also translates into the vernacular and sees through the press a variety of novels and books of general interest.

The Malay Women Teachers' Training College, Malacca, was opened this year with an enrolment of 24 students drawn from the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States; one student from Pahang was asked to discontinue her studies because of poor scholarship and lack of promise of improvement. During the first term and during the first month of the second term many cases of fever occurred, but for the last six weeks of the year the College was free from illness of any sort; the students submitted to medical examination and carried out the treatment prescribed without undue coercion; personal cleanliness was still rather unsatisfactory at the end of the year but much has been achieved by strict supervision and individual attention. There was no trouble over discipline and behaviour, which were excellent. Any previous capacity possessed by the students on admission consisted of some aptitude for careful workmanship

s but of little or no ability in mental activities; industrial s progressed satisfactorily but only fair improvement was in the others. Great keenness was exhibited at the start adminton, netball and tennikoit (deck tennis) and there on marked improvement in skill, alertness and sense of Badminton tournaments were held at the College and at the other girls' schools in Malacca and the College advanced from third place to second place in the course n. At an open day for European ladies and English teachers the students acted as hostesses and gave a ance of "Cinderella" in Malay. Visits were paid to of historic interest and to such activities as the Post an Aerated Water Factory, etc.; they were also taken itable films. The Principal considers that the experiment ying itself in the happiness shown by the students, in aptability to their new life and in their improved health, the personal interest and strict supervision of a devoted necessary if progress in mental, domestic and leisure ivities is to continue.

*Chinese Vernacular Schools.*—The two Government Chinese ar Primary Schools at Kuala Lumpur, namely, the Free School at Davidson Road and the Chinese Free t Sentul, continued to function satisfactorily. At the ne year the former had a staff of one headmaster and achers and an enrolment of 253 students, while the d one headmaster and two teachers and 79 students. ools accommodate both boys and girls and the education The Davidson Road School is primarily for children of nts and the Sentul School for the children of Railway s.

number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 107 (as against 106 in 1934), Perak having 70 as 9 in 1934, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang , 4 and 2, respectively as in 1934.

grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades:

...	...	...	...	\$10 per year per pupil
...	...	...	...	5       ,,       ,,

attendance. In order to qualify for Grade I, schools h English for a certain number of hours each day nable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a ho holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Adviser on as of equal value.

An Inter-School Examination, the first of its kind, for Chinese Schools in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was organised by the Department of Education and was held simultaneously in all four States on December 2nd and 3rd. There were 1,067 candidates from the schools in the Federated Malay States and 1,086 sat the examination, of these 239 (or 23.1 per cent.) obtained certificates. Ninety-six schools were represented of which 58 were aided and 38 non-aided. The examination was for the graduating forms of the Junior Middle and Upper Primary Departments, and all public schools which had a participating class and which were at a convenient distance joined in the examination. There were four examination centres in Perak, two in Selangor, one in Negri Sembilan and one in Pahang. Although the results were disappointing the examination should have an immediate effect on standardising and improving the work of the schools and in preventing careless promotion. The examination is looked upon with favour by the Chinese community.

Five Chinese schools (two aided) in the Dindings territory were taken over from the Education Department of the Straits Settlements in February when the area became part of the State of Perak.

There are facilities for the primary vernacular education of Chinese boys and girls in all villages of any size. Fees ranging from 50 cents to \$3 a month are commonly paid but parents who are poor are either exempted from payment or pay half fees. Public schools which afford reasonable prospect of permanence and which have already received Government grants-in-aid are still receiving such grants according to their standard of teaching under the grades now in force. Many new applications for grants were received during the year.

There is no school in the Federated Malay States where only secondary education is given. There are, however, 18 Chinese schools (10 in Perak, 4 in Selangor, 3 in Negri Sembilan and 1 in Pahang) which have developed beyond the primary stage (a six-year course) and have secondary departments. The Confucian Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, started a Senior Middle Department with an enrolment of 18 at the commencement of the second school term in August. Hitherto Federated Malay States Chinese schools have only had a Lower Middle School Department, i.e., the first three years of the six-year middle course. Fees in middle schools are paid at the rate of about \$3 to \$4 a month. There were 738 boys attending these schools at the end of 1935.

Secondary vernacular education for Chinese girls was provided at two girls' schools and seven mixed schools in Perak, one girls' school and two mixed schools in Selangor, three mixed schools in Negri Sembilan and at one mixed school in Pahang. There were 294 girls attending these schools at the end of 1935.

At the close of the year there were 394 registered Chinese schools with 1,212 registered teachers. The total enrolment was 29,528 of which 7,822 were girls. Compared with the previous year there is an increase of 31 schools, 164 teachers, 354 boys and 930 girls.

*Tamil Vernacular Schools.*—At the end of the year there were 13 Government Tamil vernacular schools as in 1934—eight in Perak, four in Selangor and one in Negri Sembilan. In addition there were 297 aided schools (as against 251 in 1934). There were 12,771 pupils in both Government and aided schools, a total increase of 2,439 on the 1934 figures. Though co-education is not a policy, a number of girls attend boys' schools. One thousand seven hundred girls were in boys' schools in Selangor. In Perak there were two schools exclusively for girls and these are run by Roman Catholic missionaries.

No fees are charged in Government and Estate schools but in some of the schools run by private bodies the pupils pay. There is usually an arrangement in such schools whereby poor children pay little or nothing. Government schools and private aided schools generally produce better work than the average estate school, but on estates where the labour force has been employed for years the standard of the work is as good as in town schools.

There is no provision in Malaya for the training of Tamil teachers.

The rate of grant-in-aid has been raised from \$6 to \$8 per pupil per year as from 1st July, 1935.

#### F.—RECREATION, MUSIC, ART AND DRAMA.

*Recreation.*—Every encouragement was given to pupils to participate in school games. In almost all English boys' schools a maximum amount of games and organised sports, normally of the "team" variety, is provided. Nearly all schools have one or more Scout Troops and some of the big schools have Cadet Corps in addition.

Cricket grows more and more popular. Football (association), hockey, volley ball, basket ball, tennis and badminton are played in most schools. Rugby football is played and gymnastics are included at some of the bigger schools.

In all English girls' schools, as in boys' schools, drill and games are now compulsory. Some girls' schools play basket ball and have tennis and badminton courts.

Physical training reaches a good standard in Malay boys' schools, and association football, encouraged by inter-school competitions, is much indulged in.

*Music.*—Music is taught in all Convent schools and occasionally elsewhere. Singing is taught in the lower forms of all schools. Most schools have gramophones and a few have pianos. Cadet Corps and a few Scout Troops have their own bands.

*Handwork and Art.*—Handwork is taught under the supervision of trained European mistresses in the primary and elementary departments. The following subjects were included in the curriculum: paper cutting, folding, tearing and modelling, clay and plasticine modelling, cardboard modelling, stick-laying, bead-stringing, paper flower making, raffia work and wool-work. All English girls' schools teach needlework; a very high standard is generally attained.

Improvements were made in each craft during the year in the craft school of the Sultan Idris Training College. In pottery the former earthenware technique was abandoned and nothing but stoneware is now made. The glazes are made from local materials, even to the colouring matters. The advantage of the change is in the increased durability of the ware produced and a finer type of glaze is also possible. In cotton-printing, apparatus for new methods of printing and dyeing was installed and in addition to the usual direct print, discharge prints and wax resists in the Javanese style were made. A new type of students came during the year. These were boys specially picked to be trained as craftsmen. One each came from Kedah and Pahang.

*Drama.*—The drama forms part of the English curriculum of all English schools. The lower standards act simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls perform scenes from Shakespeare.

The celebrations in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the anniversary of His late Majesty's accession to the throne left an indelible impression on the children. The girls and boys were given an important part in the celebrations and enjoyed to the full all the festivities of the Jubilee week.

## CHAPTER X.

**Communications and Transport.****POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.**

During the year under review the continued improvement in general trade conditions had its effect on the volume and value of business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the increased work threw a heavy burden on a staff whose numerical strength remained much below the number employed prior to the slump period of 1931-1933.

There are now 100 Post Offices at which officers of the department are employed and 72 agencies at which postal business is performed by the Customs Department's clerks, station masters and others who act as postal agents. In addition there are 167 persons licensed to sell stamps.

The postal agency at Tanah Rata (Cameron Highlands) was replaced by a post office on the 20th December, 1935, and new postal agencies were opened at Telok Anson wharf and Benta (Pahang) on the 1st February and 20th November, 1935, respectively.

On the 1st May, 1935, a travelling postal agency known as the *Tebing Tinggi* Agency, was established on a launch running on the Pahang River between Jerantut and Burau, providing a daily service to the riverine mukims en route.

New premises housing the Post Office and an up-to-date automatic telephone exchange were opened at Gopeng on the 3rd June, 1935, the site of the old building on a hill overlooking the town having been acquired for tin mining purposes.

At the close of the year there were 312 posting boxes in use exclusive of those installed at Post Offices and postal agencies.

In the course of the year 464 licences for the collection of letters for transmission to China under the Clubbed Packet System were issued. Under this system certain Chinese shop-keepers are privileged to send to China a number of letters bundled together in a single packet. These letters comprise advices of remittances sent by Chinese immigrants in Malaya to their dependents in China. The shop-keeper receives the money and advises his agent in China by letter of the amount, in local currency, remitted and to whom the money is to be paid.

The most interesting development in the air mail services of Malaya during 1935 was the introduction on the 3rd October of an additional service by Imperial Airways to and from Great Britain and intermediate countries. This afforded a regular twice-weekly service leaving Singapore and Penang each Sunday and Thursday morning.

The twice-weekly service for specially superscribed correspondence for the Netherlands air service to Amsterdam and London continued to operate but the times of despatch from Singapore, i.e., Wednesday and Saturday afternoons clash to some extent with the departures of the Imperial Airways services.

The hopes entertained in 1934 that the "air mail habit" would become more general were to a large extent realised. The biggest air mail despatched from this country is that to London by Imperial Airways and the following particulars regarding that mail will give some indication of the general growth in air mail traffic. The average weekly weight which in January was about 210 lbs. steadily grew until by the end of November it reached 332 lbs. The exceptionally heavy Christmas and New Year air mails despatched to London during the three weeks ending the 21st December totalled 1,536 lbs. compared with 869 lbs. during the corresponding three weeks of 1934.

Money Order business is transacted at all Post Offices and at certain postal agencies and during the year 297,600 money orders to the value of \$12,689,072 were issued and paid, representing an increase of 22,417 in number and \$1,995,713 in value over 1934 figures. Telegraph money orders included in the main 1935 total amounted to 16,481 in number and \$1,504,390 in value. Money orders.

The number of depositors in the Federated Malay States Government Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1935, was 67,840 as compared with 60,005 on the 31st December, 1934, representing an increase of 13 per cent. During the year 15,447 new accounts were opened while 7,612 accounts were closed. Savings bank.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, was \$7,578,619 as compared with \$6,592,089 on the 31st December, 1934. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was \$111.71 as compared with an average of \$110 per depositor in 1934.

There were 47,327 withdrawals on demand during the year as against 39,015 in 1934 and 434 withdrawals by telegraph as compared with 318 in 1934.

**Telegraphs.**

The number of postal telegraph offices in the Federated Malay States is now 103.

During the year the new service indication "Nuit" was introduced, denoting that telegrams received for delivery after 10 p.m. are to be delivered forthwith, subject to the limitations imposed by the working hours of the offices of destination. In the normal course, telegrams not bearing this indication are only delivered after 10 p.m. if they are recognised by the office of destination to be of an urgent nature.

For the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations a special letter telegram service between Malaya and the United Kingdom was introduced for the period 4th to 11th May at considerably reduced rates and the service was fairly well supported by the public.

The service of Inland Greeting Telegrams conveying a standard greeting at a fixed rate of 25 cents per telegram, has met with a promising degree of success in its initial stage.

Since the introduction of the service on the 17th December, 1934, the numbers of telegrams handled were as follows:

*English Forms—*

Christmas, 1934, and New Year, 1935	...	741
Christmas only, 1935	... ..	668

*Malay Forms—*

Hari Raya Puasa, January, 1935	... ..	407
Hari Raya Puasa, December, 1935	... ..	148

*Chinese Forms—*

Chinese New Year, February, 1935	... ..	371
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*Indian Forms—*

Deepavali—October, 1935	... ..	60
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Satisfactory teleprinter (telegraph) working was maintained on the main telegraph circuits throughout the year and in continuation of the policy to eliminate morse working, the following morse circuits were converted to telephone-telegram working:

1. Kuala Lumpur-Klang.
2. Kuala Lumpur-Railway Station, Kuala Lumpur.
3. Ipoh-Kuala Kangsar.
4. Ipoh-Tapah.
5. Taiping-Bagan Serai-Parit Buntar.

Telephone-telegram facilities were also introduced between Kroh, Intan and Baling.



The total number of telegrams sent and received in the course of the year was 401,454 a decrease of 1 per cent. compared with the 1934 figures.

The total value of telegraph business including Government messages sent free of charge increased from \$151,402 in 1934 to \$173,519 in 1935 which represents an increase of 14.6 per cent.

The Federated Malay States Railway Department's telegraph, telephone, block and tablet signalling systems and other miscellaneous apparatus were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year under the supervision of the Posts and Telegraphs Department's Engineers.

Railway telegraphs and allied services.

Development work carried out in the course of the year included the replacement of cables carrying railway signal wires across the Johore Causeway by overhead wires, provision of a 25-pair underground cable between the "North" and "South" signal cabins at Kuala Lumpur in connection with track circuit working; and the replacement of 359 wooden poles made from old rails.

The number of telephones in service continues to increase and at the end of the year under review 4,223 direct exchange lines were connected to the Federated Malay States telephone system as compared with 4,040 at the end of 1934. Miscellaneous electric signalling equipments such as fire alarms and private bells are also rented to the public by the department and the number of such items in use at the close of the year was 511.

Telephones.

The nett revenue derived from telephones during the year was \$1,068,980, an increase of \$55,912 over 1934. Included in the former sum is \$422,638 derived from trunk and junction services, representing an increase of \$25,421 over the previous year.

The department now maintains 80 telephone exchanges for public service. There are three general types namely—

- (a) Fifty-nine Manual Exchanges. All switching at these exchanges is performed by operators.
- (b) Fifteen full automatic exchanges. Subscribers connected to these exchanges obtain their own local connections by dialling, and have access to an operator (usually at a remote exchange) for trunk and junction calls.

- (c) Six semi-automatic exchanges. Connections on these exchanges are set up by an operator at a remote exchange, to which the apparatus routes all calls. Subscribers are not provided with dialling devices and this type of working is practicable only at very small exchanges up to 10 lines.

Automatic telephone systems, which have attained a high degree of development in Europe and in America, are gradually being introduced in this country also, but caution has been necessary owing to climatic conditions and the need for training technical staff in advance. The largest automatic exchange under the control of this department is at Kuala Lumpur and has now been in service for about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years and, during that time, continuous attention has been given to the training of staff and to the evolution of procedure for the prevention and detection of faults. Excellent results are being obtained. Faults on the automatic exchange apparatus have decreased from an average of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per day during the first complete calendar year of its life to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per day during 1935. Faults occurring outside the exchange have also been lower during 1935 than in any of the previous years. These decreases are due partly to increasing skill of staff and partly to many small improvements that have, as the result of experience, been introduced.

During the year six new telephone exchanges were provided to open up service in rural areas. Of these four were full automatic, one semi-automatic and one manual. Two semi-automatic exchanges were replaced by full automatic exchanges owing to growth in the number of lines and three obsolete manual exchanges were replaced by full automatic.

The rural automatic type of exchange catering for 25 to 100 lines has proved very satisfactory and reliable in service. Its utility will be still further increased shortly owing to the inclusion in equipments now on order, of facilities for dialling numbers on remote exchanges, and for dialling through one exchange of this type to another connected "in tandem". This facility will in many areas effect a considerable saving in cost of junction circuits. The point is illustrated by the case of Cameron Highlands and Ringlet which are 8 miles apart and 40 and 32 miles respectively from their "parent" exchange at Tapah. Under present conditions it is not economic to provide separate exchanges for these places as each would require at least two junction circuits to Tapah. With the "tandem" facility, however, it will be possible to instal two separate

automatic exchanges with dialling from one to the other, and with access to Tapah over a common group of junction. Two junctions only, as already exist, will suffice initially between Ringlet and Tapah.

Owing to the opening of the new exchanges mentioned above, and to general increase of traffic it was necessary to provide the following trunk and junction circuits during the year:

Tapah-Cameron Highlands	...	...	1 channel
Tapah-Pondok Tanjung	...	...	1 ,,
Ipoh-Pulai	...	...	2 channels
Ipoh-Gopeng	...	...	1 channel
Ipoh-Malim Nawar	...	...	1 ,,
Tanjong Malim-Slim River	...	...	2 channels
Tanjong Malim-Kuala Kubu	...	...	1 channel
Klang-Batu Tiga	...	...	2 channels
Klang-Kuala Lumpur	...	...	1 channel
Tampin-Batang Malaka	...	...	1 ,,
Port Dickson-Si Rusa	...	...	2 channels
Seremban—Si Rusa	...	...	2 ,,
Seremban-Kuala Pilah	...	...	1 channel
Parit Buntar-Bandar Bahru	...	...	1 ,,
Kroh-Baling	...	...	1 ,,

On the 1st July, 1935, the rates for trunk calls booked after 9 p.m. were reduced from one half to one quarter of the rates for calls made during the "day" period 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The objects of this concession were (a) to encourage the use of the long distance trunk services at night when there are normally very few calls made and (b) to relieve the pressure on long distance lines during the "peak" hours. The response to the concession has been encouraging although not spectacular.

Radio-telephone services are now in operation between Malaya and—

- (a) Java, Madoera and Bali.
- (b) Philippine Islands. Zones I, II and III.
- (c) North Sumatra.
- (d) Macasser (Isle of Celebes).
- (e) Siam (Bangkok only).

The last three services were introduced during the year.

So far little use has been made of these radio services, 143 calls only being made during the year under review. This may be due to the lack of secrecy as conversations can at present be overheard by owners of broadcast receiving sets. This defect will be corrected during 1936 when new radio-link terminating equipment will be installed and this equipment will include the apparatus necessary to provide for secrecy of conversations.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a radio-telephone service from Malaya to Great Britain and other European countries via Java and it will probably be possible to commence this service during 1936. The rates for communication have not yet been definitely fixed, but it is anticipated that a three minute conversation will cost between \$50 and \$60.

#### Wireless.

The Petaling Hill transmitting station and the Kenny Road receiving station situated in Kuala Lumpur maintained satisfactory wireless services and operated efficiently throughout the year under review.

Short-wave working was maintained between Petaling Hill and the wireless stations in Pahang, Kelantan and Upper Perak and 43,406 messages were dealt with as compared with 38,478 in 1934 representing an increase of 12.8 per cent.

Aeronautical services were operated from Petaling Hill and there was a large increase in the number of hours of watch and of messages handled in the course of the year. This was chiefly occasioned by the duplication of the services maintained by Imperial Airways and the Netherlands Air Line.

A large increase has taken place in the wireless work undertaken in connection with meteorological services and meteorological bulletins broadcast by adjacent countries were received at Petaling Hill to enable the Meteorological Department to prepare synoptic weather charts and forecasts.

During complete interruptions to landline communications telegraph traffic was handled by wireless between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang. These emergency services were operated on 24 occasions and 1,496 messages were dealt with.

Particulars of radio-telephone services operated from Petaling Hill appear under the section relating to telephones. Radio-telephony tests with Saigon in French Indo-China were made successfully during the year and it is hoped to commence a service during 1936.

Broadcasting was carried out from the Petaling Hill Wireless Station by the Malayan Amateur Radio Society and programmes were radiated three times a week.

The number of Broadcast Listeners Licences in force at the end of the year was 1,589 as compared with 769 in 1934 and 65 wireless dealers were licensed during the year as compared with 48 in 1934.

With the increase in the number of listeners, a corresponding increase in the number of complaints of electrical and oscillation interference occurred and 89 complaints were investigated.

The majority of these complaints originated in, or close to, areas served by direct current electricity supplies where fans, refrigerators, hair dryers and other apparatus using small electric motors were found to be the source of interference.

The nett revenue collected during 1935 by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Federated Malay States was \$2,398,965, an increase of \$124,457 compared with 1934. Annually recurrent charges including Personal Emoluments amounted to \$2,331,386 against \$1,923,095 in the previous year, an increase of \$408,291. Special expenditure amounted to \$129,430 as against \$122,095 in 1934. These revenue and expenditure figures do not include the value of services rendered free of charge by or to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Financial.

#### RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles) extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula opposite Singapore Island to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. A causeway carrying the railway and a roadway across the Johore Straits connects the Island of Singapore with the mainland. At Gemas the line branches into the west and the east coast lines.

The west coast line runs north-north-west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang harbour about 488 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam, seven miles from Prai, the line proceeds through Province Wellesley and the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of

Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The east coast line proceeds northwards from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan terminating at the port of Tumpat. The length of the line is 328 miles and provides an alternative route to Siam from Singapore. A branch line  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles long from Pasir Mas in Kelantan to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary connects with the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, the junction for the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced on 1st November, 1921, and via the east coast line on 6th September, 1931.

Branch lines connect the main line with the ports of Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson wharf and Port Weld all on the west coast.

Other branch lines are Ipoh-Tronoh, 15 miles, in Perak; and Kuang-Batang Berjuntai, 14 miles; Kuala Lumpur-Batu Caves, 8 miles; Sungei Besi-Sultan Street, 8 miles; and Sultan Street-Ampang, 6 miles, all in Selangor.

The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,068 miles. The line is of metre gauge.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai (for Penang) are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons.

There are 213 permanent stations and 77 flag stations.

#### Financial.

The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to \$235,249,526 on 31st December, 1935, of which \$49,834,323 was met from Loan Funds, \$183,382,402 from Revenue Advances and \$2,032,801 from Railway Revenue.

The receipts in 1935 from all sources were \$11,871,097, an increase of 5.20 per cent. compared with 1934. Expenditure chargeable to Revenue Account excluding Renewals Fund contribution amounted to \$10,097,340, an increase of 4 per cent.

The receipts from all sources were \$1,773,757 more than the total expenditure on all services and this sum has been transferred as part contribution to the Railway Renewals Fund.

During the year, expenditure on Capital Account was \$99,270 compared with \$17,540 in 1934. A reduction of \$137,952 has been made in the Capital Account representing the value of retired assets.

Capital expenditure.

The nett expenditure from the Railway Renewals Fund during the year amounted to \$737,683 compared with \$435,883 in 1934. The balance standing to the credit of the Fund at 31st December, 1935, was \$8,514,238, the corresponding figure at 31st December, 1934, being \$7,478,164.

Renewals Fund.

The receipts from passenger train traffic amounted to \$4,431,386 compared with \$3,958,677 in 1934, an increase of \$472,709 (11.94 per cent.).

Passenger train traffic.

The receipts from goods train traffic amounted to \$5,269,786 compared with \$5,256,109 in 1934, an increase of \$13,677 (0.26 per cent.).

Goods train traffic.

The receipts from road motor collection and delivery services amounted to \$160,148 compared with \$144,219 in 1934, an increase of \$15,929 (11.04 per cent.).

Road motor transport service.

Miscellaneous services produced receipts to the amount of \$2,009,777 during the year compared with \$1,925,142 in the previous year, an increase of \$84,635 (4.40 per cent.).

Miscellaneous services (docks, ferries, rents, etc.).

The Railway Board, composed of four official and six unofficial members, held three meetings during the year, but considerable matter was dealt with by circulation of papers.

Railway Board.

#### ROADS.

The road system of the country comprises a total of 2,900.94 miles of which 1,967.95 miles, or 68 per cent., are bituminously treated in one form or another. Increased funds for maintenance were provided in 1935 in all States and, although this enabled a start to be made in making good some of the arrears, much still remains to be done to restore the roads to the state of efficiency required to meet the demands of modern traffic.

The total mileage of metalled and gravelled roads upkeep from Annually Recurrent Expenditure at a cost of \$2,004,510 was 2,901.77, and this includes 1,985.65 miles or 68 per cent. bituminously treated. The cost per mile was \$691 as compared with \$566 in 1934. The mileage of unmetalled roads and bridle-paths maintained was 1,657.69.

It is to be remembered that a large proportion of the roads in Malaya were laid out for bullock or horse vehicle traffic when consideration of gradient was of primary importance and alignment was a secondary matter. The advent of mechanical transport has altered this, however, and though annoyance may

be felt at the apparently poor alignment of some of the roads motorists might nevertheless admire the ingenuity of the engineers and surveyors who had to lay out the roads in dense jungle to a gradient not exceeding one in forty (1 in 40).

The main trunk road from Penang to Singapore has a bituminously treated surface throughout and for the major portion of the way is a good motor road.

#### SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels entered and cleared at Port Swettenham during the last three years were as follows:

				No. of vessels.		Tons.
1933	...	...	...	2,666	...	5,863,698
1934	...	...	...	2,873	...	6,378,361
1935	...	...	...	2,865	...	6,650,985

The number and tonnage of ocean-going steamers entered and cleared at this port were as follows:

				No. of vessels.		Tons.
1933	...	...	...	1,690	...	5,358,614
1934	...	...	...	1,869	...	5,882,621
1935	...	...	...	1,945	...	6,165,547

The number of ocean-going steamers which came alongside the wharf was 334 as against 307 in 1934. The largest vessel entering the port was s.s. "Philoctetes" (British) of 11,446 tons. The deepest draft vessel entering the port was s.s. "Diamed" (British) drawing 31' 1" of water.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of ocean-going merchant vessels entered and cleared at Port Swettenham during the year 1935:

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American ...	12	43,425	12	43,425	24	86,850
British ...	629	2,234,327	632	2,239,834	1,261	4,474,161
Danish ...	45	165,480	45	165,480	90	330,960
Dutch ...	107	197,437	107	197,437	214	394,874
French ...	1	1,132	1	1,132	2	2,264
German ...	40	184,562	40	184,562	80	369,124
Italian ...	1	3,651	1	3,651	2	7,302
Japanese ...	30	130,332	30	130,332	60	260,664
Norwegian ...	93	103,600	93	103,600	186	207,200
Siamese ...	11	8,113	11	8,113	22	16,226
Swedish ...	2	7,961	2	7,961	4	15,922
	971	3,080,020	974	3,085,527	1,945	6,165,547



A reduction of 10 per cent. on all pilotage fees was in effect until the 31st July and of 5 per cent from the 1st August to 31st December, 1935.

#### AIR SERVICES.

The aeroplane landing ground, Taiping, continues in very good condition and was used by 184 aircraft during the year, more than double the number for 1934.

The construction of an emergency landing ground 1,000 yards by 300 yards at Simpang Ampat near Lumut was put in hand and the earthwork practically completed during the year. \$22,329 was expended.

Provision of \$75,000 was made during the year for the construction of a landing ground at Ipoh, and although operations were not started till August the earthwork had been brought to formation level and sub-soil drainage had been completed by the end of the year, whilst the approach road, one mile in length, and quarters for the resident labour force were in hand.

The ground consists of an "L" shaped area with landing runways 700 yards by 200 yards, and 600 yards by 300 yards respectively.

The newly formed Perak Flying Club will use this ground as a base of operations and has in hand the construction of a club house and hangar.

The Kuala Lumpur Aerodrome has been continually used during the year by machines of the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club and occasionally by Royal Air Force planes. In March, Lord Sempill paid a visit to Selangor and inspected possible aerodrome sites. Considerable work has been done on reconditioning a strip of ground 600 yards long by 180 yards broad, in order that the aerodrome should be fit to receive all types of aircraft. Work was proceeding on this strip at the end of the year. At Port Swettenham no work was done during the year, but a proposal to develop this aerodrome by constructing two runways which will make it suitable for all types of aircraft was approved and it is probable that the improvements will be finished before the middle of 1936.

The Kuantan River is suitable for the alighting of seaplanes, and flying boats from Singapore have already on occasions alighted there.

## CHAPTER XI.

**Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.****BANKING.**

The principal banks doing business in the Federated Malay States are as follows:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—6 branches.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—2 branches.

The Mercantile Bank of India Limited—4 branches.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Federation but agricultural and building loans are granted by the Planters' Loans Board—a Government institution with a capital of \$4,000,000.

**CURRENCY.**

The standard coin is the Straits Settlements dollar with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

Currency notes issued by the Straits Settlements Currency Commissioners together with the Straits Settlements silver dollar and fifty-cent piece are legal tender to any amount throughout the Federation.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Under Enactment 16 of 1921 the standard weights and measures are:

- (i) The Imperial standard pound.
- (ii) " " yard.
- (iii) " " gallon.

Other weights in common use are:

10 huns	...	...	...	...	=1 chi
10 chi	...	...	...	...	=1 tahl (1½ oz.)
16 tahils	...	...	...	...	=1 kati
100 katies	...	...	...	...	=1 pikul (133½ lbs.)
40 pikuls	...	...	...	...	=1 koyan

Of the authorised expenditure was \$5,481,20 by savings effected as follows:

- (a) Annual Recurrence
- (b) Other Charges and
- (c) Special Services

Loan and R

For other department carried out bringing the \$5,574,229.

The total expenditure was made up as follows:

- (a) Annual Recurrence
- (b) Other Charges and
- (c) Special Services

The comparative provision in 1935, 1934 and

- (a) Annual Recurrent
- (b) Other Charges and Expenditure
- (c) Special Services

With the funds available good a state of repair as on the estimated value with 0.863 cent in 19 painting has been getting years due to the inadequate speaking, the slightly i

## CHAPTER XII.

**Public Works.**

Of the authorised provision of \$5,876,787 the total expenditure was \$5,481,200, the difference being accounted for by savings effected as follows :

(a) Annual Recurrent	...	...	...	...	\$ 77,030
(b) Other Charges and Special Expenditure	...				23,377
(c) Special Services :					
Loan and Revenue	...	...	...		295,180
					<hr/>
					\$395,587
					<hr/>

For other departments work to the value of \$93,029 was carried out bringing the total expended by the Department to \$5,574,229.

The total expenditure of \$5,481,200 from Departmental votes was made up as follows :

(a) Annual Recurrent	...	...	...	...	\$3,777,965
(b) Other Charges and Special Expenditure					196,747
(c) Special Services	...	...	...	...	1,506,488
					<hr/>
					\$5,481,200
					<hr/>

The comparative percentages of expenditure to authorised provision in 1935, 1934 and 1933 were as follows :

			1935.		1934.		1933.
(a) Annual Recurrent	...	...	98	...	95.5	...	93.1
(b) Other Charges and Special							
Expenditure	...	...	89.4	...	84.0	...	84.0
(c) Special Services	...	...	83.6	...	47.3	...	88.0

With the funds available buildings were maintained in as good a state of repair as possible, the percentage of upkeep cost on the estimated value of buildings being 0.995 cent compared with 0.863 cent in 1934. Building maintenance especially painting has been getting steadily in arrears during the past few years due to the inadequate provisions available but, generally speaking, the slightly increased funds in 1935 have prevented

further accumulation of work overdue. Although structurally buildings have for the most part been kept in repair, a considerable sum of money will be required before all Government buildings can be brought up to the standard generally required.

The removal and re-erection of Government Buildings at Gopeng in the State of Perak necessitated by the mining operations, the funds for which were provided by a payment to revenue by a mining company, was successfully completed during the year. The layout of the new buildings was done with considerable care and resulted in an improvement to the town.

During the year further buildings were constructed for the Malay Regiment, Port Dickson, the works including two Barrack Blocks, Quarters for Officers, Rifle Range, Parade Ground, etc., together with provision of water supply and sanitary and electric installations. Under Buildings, Special Service works other than the foregoing were of a minor nature.

Waterworks have been maintained in an efficient manner throughout the year and no serious shortage of water occurred. Bacteriological and chemical analyses have been made regularly in order to ensure that the quality of the water is maintained, a number of supplies being submitted to chemical treatment.

The New District Water Supply at Telok Anson was completed during the year, the work being the continuation and conclusion of the remodelling of the pumping station and filtration plant. The plant which is now of two million gallons per diem rated capacity is a very good example of modern water works construction.

The experimental plant at Pulau Tiga on the Perak River which has as its object the supply of potable water from a highly polluted river to a riverine population has worked with efficiency throughout the year, and its purification results are very satisfactory considering the simplicity of the processes and the absence of any skilled operators. Time and education however will be needed to induce the local inhabitants to make use of it for purposes other than washing their feet, the while they carry drinking water from the river.

A report on the construction and maintenance of landing grounds will be found under the caption "Air Services" on page 85.

## DRAINAGE

Krian Irrigation.—T satisfactorily maintained and embraced the upkeep

48½ miles of canals

252½ .. districts

261 .. drains

283 water gates and

108 syphons; and

68 miles of buried

Exceptionally heavy flooding, but growth was occurred.

The total area cultivated 49,019 acres; 176,335 gantangs of paddy 19,278,960 gantangs of paddy crop per acre was 393 gantangs per acre obtained Piandang districts (12,04

Work proceeded upon the Scheme which provides by diversion of the water into a Reservoir thereby making some 4,550 acres of existing the irrigation of a new area and an area of approximately also the general improvement comprised in the existing is \$375,000, borne in the Straits Settlements and is spread over a time 1935 was \$105,200 out

During the year upon the enlargement of Serong: this involved the raising of the Regulator, a distance accomplished by two miles downstream of the 13th Regulator 218 where the road takes off, thus saving time to the Acheh area

## DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

*Krian Irrigation.*—The Krian Irrigation Works were satisfactorily maintained during the year at a cost of \$59,582 and embraced the upkeep of:

48½	miles of canals;
252½	„ distributaries;
261	„ drains;
283	water gates and regulators;
108	syphons; and
68	miles of bund.

Exceptionally heavy rainfall in October caused considerable flooding, but growth was well advanced and no damage to crops occurred.

The total area cultivated during the 1934-35 season was 49,019 acres; 176,335 gantangs of seed were sown yielding 19,278,960 gantangs of padi—over a hundred-fold. The average crop per acre was 393 gantangs, and the maximum yield 524 gantangs per acre obtained in the Bagan Tiang and Tanjong Piandang districts (12,047 acres).

Work proceeded apace on the Krian Irrigation Extension Scheme which provides for increased supply of irrigation water by diversion of the waters of the Sungei Ijok to the Bukit Merah Reservoir thereby making possible the extension of irrigation to some 4,550 acres of existing padi land in Province Wellesley; the irrigation of a new area of about 3,000 acres near the coast and an area of approximately 750 acres near Bukit Merah and also the general improvement in supply to the whole of the area comprised in the existing schemes. The total cost of the scheme is \$375,000, borne in equal shares by the Government of the Straits Settlements and by Perak. Work commenced in 1934 and is spread over a three-year programme; the expenditure in 1935 was \$105,200 out of a provision of \$122,500.

During the year under review, activities were concentrated on the enlargement of the canal between Bagan Serai and Titi Serong: this involved the construction of 17 miles of embankment and the raising of the right bank from Bagan Serai to Panchor Regulator, a distance of about 3½ miles, the work being accomplished by two mechanical excavators. The canal banks downstream of the 13th mile post were completed by hand to Regulator 218 where the new Sungei Acheh canal to boundary road takes off, thus enabling water to be supplied for the first time to the Acheh area in Province Wellesley.

Three syphons were installed under the Coast Road thus completing the programme of ten to bring water to the revoked Kurau Forest Reserve; two water-gates were also built, bringing the total to 8 out of a programme of 10. All the distributary and drain extensions from the new syphons and water-gates in this section were completed; distributary extensions amounted to 559 chains including the excavation of 28,335 cubic yards, and drain extensions to 37,912 cubic yards of earthwork. The area was declared an irrigation area and plans were in hand for the settlement of the 605 acres between Sungei Bakau and Tanjong Piandang.

Repairs were carried out to Padang Lallang syphon by pressure grouting. Pipes were plugged into the concrete walls where damp spots and leaks occurred; the pipes were connected to a grouting pump and cement grout forced in to refusal. The walls were uncovered down to foundation level and all leaks and signs of leaks grouted in.

A feature of all this work on canal bank raising and extension is that it was undertaken without any interference with irrigation, and the earthwork on canal banks, carried out in the irrigation season by mechanical excavators, was done under water.

The construction of the new canal to carry the waters of the Ijok River to Bukit Merah Reservoir commenced in the latter part of February. The canal takes off at Batu Glugor Kramat about 2 miles beyond Redang Panjang Village and for the first two miles traverses kampong land, mostly under rubber. The remainder of the route is in virgin jungle to Klian Merah where it crosses the divide into the Merah watershed. Clearing of the reserve began in February on the first 2-mile section from the intake, and 24.36 acres were cleared and stumped. A mechanical excavator which was transported by road to the site worked on the canal excavation towards the headworks. The earthwork completed amounted to 24,948 cubic yards which represents 77 per cent. of the first 2-mile section. The last 1,000 feet to the intake was mostly through an old river bed of sand and debris.

A mechanical excavator was employed on the construction of the Krian coastal bund and 340 chains, or about one-third of the bund, was finished by the end of the year; progress was not as fast as originally anticipated as the amount of material dumped from borrow pits was 50 to 100 per cent. in excess of that required to make up for losses due to shrinkage and settlement.

The new spillway at Batu during the year: it replaced had been a source of constant first of their kind in this country roller sluice gate having a flow of 100 feet per second. The work was completed to coincide with irrigation in February and by working was put into commission by August season. The excavation in the spillway contained 29,182 cubic yards and the filling to form the spillway contained 29,182 cubic yards total concrete in the work.

*Sungei Manik Irrigation*  
Irrigation water is now available for 10,000 acres were alienated and 10,000 padi during the 1935-36 season successfully and irrigation averaging 500 gantangs per acre and 250 gantangs per acre cleared areas. Seven thousand were spent on maintenance is done where maintenance force is employed residents in the irrigation trained during the year.

An Advisory Committee the efforts of all officers is to exercise certain statutory recommendations concerning Perak Drainage and Irrigation.

Construction work commenced proceeded very satisfactorily construction of small distributaries for the irrigation season scheme were effected. The stage area; the use of the Upper Batang area behind the distributary irrigation flooded state of the Batang 156,000 cubic yards of

The new spillway at Bukit Merah was successfully completed during the year: it replaces the old spillway which for years had been a source of constant anxiety. The new gates are the first of their kind in this country and consist of a double storey roller sluice gate having a maximum discharge of 5,500 cubic feet per second. The work was carried out expeditiously in order to coincide with irrigation requirements: it was commenced in February and by working day and night shifts, the sluices were put into commission by August in time for the approaching flood season. The excavation in hard shale amounted to 31,182 cubic yards and the filling to form a strong embankment over the old spillway contained 29,182 cubic yards of selected material. The total concrete in the work amounted to over 1,500 cubic yards.

*Sungei Manik Irrigation Scheme.*—In the Sungei Manik area, irrigation water is now available on 6,300 acres; about 4,430 acres were alienated and approximately 2,900 acres planted with padi during the 1935-36 padi season. The scheme operated successfully and irrigation was entirely successful. Good crops averaging 500 gantangs per acre are expected from the old area, and 250 gantangs per acre from the newly-felled and partially cleared areas. Seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars were spent on maintaining the works during the year; maintenance is done whenever possible by task work, and the maintenance force is entirely Malay, recruited from amongst residents in the irrigation area. Three patrol watchmen were trained during the year for vacancies in 1936.

An Advisory Committee has been appointed to co-ordinate the efforts of all officers in Lower Perak interested in the scheme, to exercise certain statutory powers and to report and make recommendations concerning more important matters to the Perak Drainage and Irrigation Board.

Construction work on the first and second stages of this area proceeded very satisfactorily. At the first stage area, the construction of small distributaries was accelerated in readiness for the irrigation season and several minor improvements to the scheme were effected. Work proceeded rapidly in the second stage area; the use of a dragline excavator ensured completion of the Upper Batang Padang bund and consequently dried out the area behind the bund, facilitating work on the main and distributary irrigation canals. In spite of the continuously flooded state of the Batang Padang since the middle of August, 156,000 cubic yards of earthwork were completed during the year.

The second stage intake and headworks distribution weirs were completed and a contract was let in December for the construction of distributary off-takes and canal control drops.

*Pumping Scheme, Riverine Areas, Lower Perak.*—The First Pumping Scheme at Bota and Lambor Kanan in Lower Perak, was completed during the year. The scheme is unique. Pumped water is delivered into a canal, 11 miles long, to irrigate some 16 areas of padi interspersed between kampongs; the areas vary in size from 400 to less than 20 acres and comprise in all some 2,000 acres already in cultivation and 500 acres of potential padi land. The canals were cut largely during 1934 and the early part of 1935 was devoted to the installation of the pumping plant. Pumping was commenced in July and the pump was kept running practically continuously until 19th December. A lavish supply of water was given and the prospective crop is greatly in excess of anything formerly obtained. The arrival of water expelled former doubts in the minds of the cultivators and gave them confidence in the works, but planting was late and occupied a long period.

During the year a permanent dam was constructed on the Sungei Bruas and 5 permanent drops provided in the main supply channel which was regraded and improved to serve an existing area of 340 acres with possible extension to 1,000 acres. A major handicap has thus been removed from the rayats occupying this area, for increasing difficulties were being experienced each year to fix and maintain the temporary dam. The area has been declared to be an irrigation area to be known as the Bruas Valley Irrigation Area.

*Controlled Drainage Scheme, Panchang Bedena Padi Area.*—The controlled drainage scheme for Panchang Bedena of 17,000 acres which was started in 1932 was all but completed at the close of the year. The scheme comprises 4 main gates and 20 subsidiary gates. The area is divided into 17 drainage units; an internal gate is provided for the independent control of the water table in each unit. The amount spent during the year was \$17,930, bringing the total cost of construction to the end of the year to \$248,381. From 200 to 300 local men have been employed throughout the time, principally on bund and drain construction and the wages thus earned have been a useful source of ready money in assisting the settlers to open up their land. Approximately 10,300 acres have been cleared by the cultivators of which 7,700 acres have been planted this year.



The Beranang Padi Area comprises the valleys of the Sungei Beranang and the Sungei Sempoh from the main trunk road upstream to the State boundary and downstream to the junction of the Sungei Beranang with the Sungei Semenyih. It is approximately 1,004 acres, practically the whole of which is under cultivation by means of temporary brushwood dams which, owing to the silting of the river, cause serious flooding with consequent destruction of crops. These dams are being replaced by a permanent dam on the Beranang near the State boundary. The construction of the dam, syphon and drops was started in April. The whole work was completed by the end of the year except the construction of two drops in the *tali ayer* downstream of the road which could not be put in hand on account of the growing padi.

The Kuang Padi Area which is situated at the 18th mile from the Sungei Buloh-Kuang Road in the district of Ulu Selangor comprises about 300 acres of padi land and was irrigated by means of a timber dam. Owing to the expensive repairs that were found necessary for this dam, a supplementary warrant for \$6,500 was approved at the end of 1934, and a permanent dam was constructed in 1935. It was handed over to the local headman to operate and maintain.

*Sungei Muar Valley Irrigation.*—After further investigation of the valley of the Sungei Muar from Kuala Pilah down to Kuala Sungei Jempol, it was decided to abandon the original scheme of operating a pumping plant in favour of the construction of a dam across the Sungei Muar with gravity feed canals along the flanks of the valley. A suitable site for a dam was selected about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Kuala Pilah where the river flows close against a spur of high ground on its left bank and from which two supply channels, one following the right and the other the left edge of the valley, will command an area of 1,400 acres out of a total of 1,800 acres of sawah land. A contract for the dam was let in September and by the close of the year satisfactory progress had been made on the construction of the foundations and the fabrication of the lift gates.

The construction of a concrete dam on the Sungei Batang Labu to irrigate 560 acres of sawah near Labu Village was completed in November. The scheme includes the main irrigation channel  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles long down the left flank of the valley and is provided with 7 syphons for cross drainage and 5 branch *tali ayer* each of which is syphoned under the Sungei Labu to supply the sawah on the right bank. The dam and first 3 miles

of the main *tali ayer* were completed by June and irrigation was turned on to the upper part of the area. The area was previously irrigated by numerous brushwood dams which seriously jeopardised drainage and caused severe flooding. Only two brushwood dams remained at the end of the season and with their complete removal, it is expected that the river will in time recover its original capacity as a drain.

A new concrete dam and off-take, and 10 notch falls for the regulation of the main *tali ayer* were completed at Kampong Daching at a cost of \$6,300. The earthwork of the *tali ayer* is to be done by the cultivators themselves and a start on the right bank has been made. The right bank *tali ayer* is designed to irrigate an area of 160 acres and the left bank *tali ayer* an area of 190 acres. The new dam will take the place of no less than 6 brushwood dams.

At Kuala Klawang a concrete dam and new *tali ayer* with 4 notch falls, one off-take and a timber flume have been constructed at a cost of \$6,000. The work was completed too late for the padi season. Although the area at present served by the *tali ayer* is only 115 acres, it has been excavated to a size large enough to supply an additional 500 acres, to provide for future extensions.

The construction of a permanent dam on the Sungei Batu Hampar to irrigate an area at Mampong of approximately 160 acres of existing and abandoned sawah was started at the end of 1934 and completed in time for the 1935 planting season. The new dam supersedes 3 or 4 brushwood dams. Below both syphons are areas of old sawah abandoned because of the difficulty of maintaining brushwood dams; the areas have this year been planted with padi for the first time in, it is said, 15 years. As at Gadong, the reconstruction of the *tali ayer* was left to the cultivators as is usual in all these cases; but close supervision by the department was necessary to achieve results. It is however satisfactory to record that such works have been accomplished by the cultivators themselves.

*Paya Besar Padi Area.*— To permit of further development of the Paya Besar padi area, a sum of \$20,000 was provided in the 1935 Estimates for the construction of an irrigation canal from the Sungei Pandan. Borings taken along the original line chosen for the main canal shewed the ground to be definitely unsuitable for carrying water so that further investigations had to be carried out and in all 147 bore holes were put down before it

was possible to obtain a s in the investigation it was that the contract for the

Approximately 106 c representing about 60 pe were cut and 21 chains c

Planting this season land is as yet still unde effort was made to kee 450 acres of land were p occupation licences issued

At Padang Kangsar from last year on the l Owing to the nature c according to the bores ta had to be taken deeper June; water rose steady July-October owing to th in level was noticed. H within 18 inches of the level was reached. Ther some 660 acres of padi la

The Durian Sebatan the year provides for an The ground through whi it is for this reason th *tali ayer* is provided with and up to date appro constructed.

A scheme was unde consisting of the constru masonry and concrete a 2½ miles long to supply only 195 acres are und lands are very much i *tali ayer* required avoi lands while giving the lands. The headworks half a mile of *tali ayer*.

Draining and Bunc of the coastal area fr suffering for many year agricultural lands whi

was possible to obtain a suitable location. Owing to these delays in the investigation it was not until the beginning of September that the contract for the excavation was let.

Approximately 106 chains of the main canal were completed representing about 60 per cent. of the work; 103 chains of drain were cut and 21 chains of bund completed.

Planting this season has shewn a definite improvement. The land is as yet still under temporary occupation licence and an effort was made to keep all the planters together and some 450 acres of land were planted out of a total of 530 temporary occupation licences issued against 383 acres last season.

At Padang Kangsar in Lipis district, work was continued from last year on the Pulau Tawar earth dam, 28 feet high. Owing to the nature of the ground not being as expected according to the bores taken the foundations of the puddle core had to be taken deeper. The dam was finally completed in June; water rose steadily for the first 12 to 14 feet but in July-October owing to the dry weather no appreciable difference in level was noticed. However, in November, the level rose to within 18 inches of the overflow and in December full supply level was reached. There will therefore be available for planting some 660 acres of padi land inundated by the dam.

The Durian Sebatang scheme which was constructed during the year provides for an irrigation supply from the Sungei Dong. The ground through which the *tali ayer* passes is pervious and it is for this reason that previous *tali ayer* failed. The new *tali ayer* is provided with clay lining and many drainage crossings and up to date approximately three-fourths mile has been constructed.

A scheme was undertaken in Gali Tengah in Raub district, consisting of the construction of permanent headworks of rubble masonry and concrete at the head of the area and a *tali ayer* 2½ miles long to supply an area of 270 acres of which at present only 195 acres are under cultivation. The kampong and padi lands are very much intermingled so that the location of the *tali ayer* required avoidance of interference with the kampong lands while giving the necessary command of water to the padi lands. The headworks were completed during the year, also half a mile of *tali ayer*.

*Draining and Bunding: Selangor Coastal Areas.*—The whole of the coastal area from Sabak Bernam to Klang has been suffering for many years from the entry of salt water into the agricultural lands which kills off or interferes with coconut

plantations and padi cultivation, and increases the incidence of malaria. The deterioration is the same all along the coast. Lands were opened up by the construction of drains but as these were not provided with proper bunds and control gates, the tidal waters swept over the unprotected land and entered into the heart of the area. The scour of the tides gradually widens the drains, the banks fall in, and the effect of salt water gradually spreads over most of the area. At the same time the felling of the coastal jungle allows the highest tides to inundate lands previously free from flooding. The solution to these problems is the provision of bunds and tidal control gates and the preservation of a forest belt along the coast.

The Sabak Bernam bund between its western end at Sungei Bernam Estate and Sungei Tengar, a length of 348 chains was constructed by Malay labour and is now complete. The dragline excavator employed on the contract, worked a 24-hour day continuously throughout the year and by the 31st December had dumped spoil for a little more than 10 of the 15 miles included in the contract. In all, approximately 124,000 cubic yards of earthwork were placed during the year. The scheme was commenced in 1933 and the expenditure to the end of 1935 was \$117,879 out of a total estimated cost of \$180,000.

In connexion with the scheme for the protection of the coastal area between Sungei Sekindi and Sungei Tengi, a dragline excavator has been purchased and was delivered at Sungei Besar in August and after erection and testing, commenced work in October. By the end of December it completed 5,921 feet of bund. This bund which will join up with the Sabak Bernam bund will extend the whole length of the coast to Sungei Tengi for the protection of the existing coastal strip of kampong and the 3-mile belt of potential padi area along 28 miles of coast. In conjunction with the construction of the bund, the construction of 3 permanent water-gates at Sungei Burong, Sungei Panchang Bedena and Sungei Besar have been commenced.

At Jeram, work was commenced on the construction of a coastal bund connecting with the Klang-Kuala Selangor Road from the 17th to the 21st mile together with a tidal control gate. The bund construction was given out to the local kampong Malays but owing to the slow rate of progress a contract was also let. Progress was, however, slow due to wet weather and sickness and the work was incomplete at the end of the year; the tidal control gate was practically completed and \$6,156 was spent out of a provision of \$12,000.

*Kinta River.*—Owing to the incidence of malaria at Ipoh, the breeding anopheline mosquito was exterminated in 1934, for the reclamation of the river. The methods of reclamation consisted in sliming from small streams and tin mines into the stream. The certain areas adjacent to the river on to the area of the channel by use of the diaphragm methods besides providing protection have also the advantage of protecting the town from

The work was completed in 1935, being \$68,944 against an

*Selangor River.*—The River at Kuala Kubu in the valley with the deposits of silt washed down from the hills, was cleared by means of a stone weir. The channel is stable the rapid on virgin ground. The scheme when completed will permit the flats and also the buried the deviation adjoins the river carried out in co-operation constructed, at their own river to permit of dredging lease. Work on the stone and during 1935, 1.5 miles Kubu Lama to the upstream completed; the river is now and the old bed of the training fences. The amount a total of \$51,157 to the of \$120,000 of which \$10,000 Protection Reserve Fund

*Serendah River.*—The above Serendah which was and up to date, 129,748 cubic on the flats which would river. The effect of this

*Kinta River.*—Owing to a somewhat serious increase in the incidence of malaria at Batu Gajah which was traced to swamp breeding anopheline mosquitoes, funds were provided in April, 1934, for the reclamation of swamp areas bordering the town. The methods of reclamation adopted were threefold; namely, sliming from small streams, by discharging slimes from nearby tin mines into the streams and depositing on the areas; filling certain areas adjacent to the Kinta River by pumping sand from the river on to the area by suction dredgers and regrading the channel by use of the dipper dredger to improve drainage. These methods besides providing for reclamation of the swamp area have also the advantage of improving the river channel and protecting the town from flooding.

The work was completed in October this year, the total cost being \$68,944 against an estimate of \$69,000.

*Selangor River.*—The scheme for the training of the Selangor River at Kuala Kubu in a defined channel along the right bank of the valley with the object of retaining and stabilizing the deposits of silt washed down into the valley in former years from mining in the hills, was continued. The new channel is graded by means of a stone weir and rapids and to ensure that the channel is stable the rapids are constructed in rock spurs or in virgin ground. The scheme extends over  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles of river and when completed will permit the dredging for tin of the reclaimed flats and also the buried township of old Kuala Kubu. Part of the deviation adjoins mining property and the work is being carried out in co-operation with the Mining Company who have constructed, at their own expense, a length of 1.76 miles of river to permit of dredging the old river channel through their lease. Work on the stone weir and channel was started in 1934 and during 1935, 1.5 miles of dry weather channel from Kuala Kubu Lama to the upstream boundary of the mining lease was completed; the river is now being trained towards this channel and the old bed of the river reclaimed by silt retained by the training fences. The amount spent in 1935 was \$29,204 making a total of \$51,157 to the end of the year on an original estimate of \$120,000 of which \$100,000 is provided by the Selangor River Protection Reserve Fund.

*Serendah River.*—The training of the Serendah River above Serendah which was commenced in 1933, was continued, and up to date, 129,748 cubic yards of silt have been accumulated on the flats which would otherwise have been washed into the river. The effect of this has been to lower bed levels at the road

and railway bridges by approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet where, previous to the training, the bed was steadily rising. If the silt so trapped had been allowed to go downstream, it would have spread itself over the reach between Serendah town and the bridge at Sungei Choh Estate, 4 miles down. This would have caused the elevation of the river bed at Serendah by at least 18 inches above the peak level of 1933 and would have entailed the flooding of Serendah town and the loss of both the road and railway.

A scheme has been prepared for deviating the river, constructing bunds and spillways and dredging the river, with the following objects:

- (a) Reduction of river levels at Serendah town by 12 feet, thus ensuring the safety of the town, railway and road;
- (b) Adequate silt storage above the town to ensure that resiltting of the river does not occur during the mining of the flats;
- (c) Gradual silting up of the flooded *lombong* behind the town;
- (d) Release of valuable land for mining.

The work is being carried out partly at the expense of the mining company and partly at the expense of Government and under the supervision of the Drainage and Irrigation Department.

*Klang River.*—The Kuala Lumpur flood channel was completed in 1932. In 1926 a flood of 8,000 cubic feet per second flooded the town to depths of 4 feet and over. The town has since been free from flooding although the discharge has exceeded the amount at which the town used to be flooded on 7 occasions since 1926.

The need for stone pitching of the low water channel banks through the entire length of the flood channel has been evident for some time as these banks, where unprotected, have been rapidly scoured. The pitching has been carried out this year and the berms which had been raised by silt deposits during floods were reduced to their designed levels and the flood banks raised and strengthened where necessary. Out of a provision of \$42,000, \$34,971 were spent of which \$17,745 were spent in pitching; \$5,989 on reducing the height of the berms and so increasing the capacity of the waterway; \$8,197 on strengthening the flood banks and \$3,040 on miscellaneous works such as town drain outlets.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

**Justice and Police.**

## CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

The Courts of the Federated Malay States are constituted under the Courts Enactment (Cap. 2) and are as follows:

- (a) The Supreme Court comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of a Magistrate of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of a Magistrate of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of a Kathi and Courts of an Assistant Kathi;
- (e) Courts of a Penghulu.

The Supreme Court is a Court of Record and generally, in original jurisdiction, has the same jurisdiction and authority as is exercised in England by the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions of the High Court of Justice. The establishment consists of a Chief Justice and three Judges, but the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony and the Judge of the Supreme Court of Johore are ex-officio Judges of the Supreme Court of the Federated Malay States and vice versa. The Chief Justice and Judges are appointed by the High Commissioner, who may also appoint any fit and proper person to act temporarily as Chief Justice or as a Judge, and may terminate any such appointment.

Magistrates are appointed by the Resident by name or office. Appointments have always been made from members of the Malayan Civil and Malay Administrative Services, and all District Officers and some Assistant District Officers are Magistrates of the First Class ex officio. The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment, the Procedure Codes and other miscellaneous Enactments. Generally, every member of the Civil and Administrative Services referred to is required to pass an examination in law before performing the duties of a Magistrate.

The Courts of Kathis and Assistant Kathis deal with matters of Muhammadan religion and law and the powers of the presiding officer are regulated by the terms of his letter of appointment.

An appeal against the decision of a Kathi or Assistant Kathi lies to the State Council and not to any Court.

The Courts of Penghulus deal with petty civil suits between Asiatics and with such other matters as a Penghulu is authorised to deal with by law or by the terms of his appointment. An appeal against the decision of a Penghulu lies to the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class.

In addition to the above the Warden of Mines holds a Court constituted under the Mining Enactment (Cap. 147) for the decision of disputes arising in connection with mining matters and the Controller of Labour has a jurisdiction under the Labour Code (Cap. 154) in disputes as to wages where labourers of Chinese nationality are concerned. Appeals lie direct to the Supreme Court.

#### POLICE.

In each of the four States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang the Police Contingent is in charge of a Chief Police Officer with the rank of Deputy Commissioner who, subject to the general direction of the Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States, is responsible to the British Resident for the efficiency of his Contingent. A fifth Contingent exists in the Depôt at Kuala Lumpur under the Commandant, an officer also of the rank of Deputy Commissioner who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the enrolment and training of recruits and for the efficiency of the main reserve.

In addition there is, also in Kuala Lumpur, the headquarters staff made up of the staff of the Commissioner of Police, the Criminal Intelligence Branch which co-ordinates Criminal and Political information in the Federated Malay States and the Criminal Registry or Fingerprint Bureau which serves not only the Federated Malay States but also the Straits Settlements and Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Trengganu and Kelantan, besides corresponding with India, Hongkong, Netherlands Indies, Siam and Indo-China.

The Federated Malay States Police cadre provides for fifteen British officers for service on deputation in Unfederated Malay States and the Federated Malay States Railway Police. The Commissioner of Police visited Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu during the year.

The total approved strength of the Police Force was 3,935 on 1st January, 1935, comprised as follows:

- 98 British officers;
- 61 Malay and other Asiatic officers;
- 2,306 Malay rank and file;
- 1,246 Northern Indian subordinate Police officers and constables;
- 224 Detectives (of various nationalities).

In addition there is a Veterinary Police of 68 Malays and Indians which, for disciplinary purposes and reasons of economy, is housed in Police barracks and is paid from Police Votes, though under the direction of the Veterinary Department.

During the year 26 recruited during this year majority came from Malacca—Pahang and B was no shortage of appli Indians were enrolled. nationalities was up to t

The increased scope the staple food of the C of tin and rubber provin in crime. The figures fo

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Twenty-six firearm year 1935. Of these, t stolen.

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The issue and re Police. Five hundred during the year, 345 v and 222 visas granted

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During the year 287 Malays were enrolled. Of the men recruited during this year sixty had an English education. The majority came from Negri Sembilan, Perak, Selangor and Malacca—Pahang and Penang contributing only six each; there was no shortage of applicants. One hundred and eight Northern Indians were enrolled. The physical standard of recruits of both nationalities was up to the average.

The increased scope for employment and cheapness of rice, the staple food of the Chinese combined with the higher prices of tin and rubber provided conditions favourable to a decrease in crime. The figures for 1935 were satisfactory.

Offences of all kinds reported at police stations during the year totalled 96,796 compared with 97,920 in 1934. Of this total, 7,977 were reports of seizable offences, a figure which compares with 6,601 the previous year. At the close of the year 2,453 convictions had been recorded in respect of seizable offences.

Under the category of serious crime the offences of murder, gang-robbery and robbery are classified together. In 1935 offences under these headings totalled 89. The number of murders increased from 35 to 48, gang-robberies dropped from 5 to 4, and robberies remained at 37, the same as for last year. There were seven murders committed in the course of gang-robbery or robbery. There was no organised gang of robbers operating in the Federated Malay States during the year. There was no case of abduction nor of counterfeiting notes or coins.

The reports of house-breaking showed a slight increase and totalled 1,197 compared with 1,071 the previous year whilst thefts increased from 3,811 in 1934 to 4,061 in 1935.

Non-seizable offences totalled 88,819 compared with 91,320 in 1934. The Police prosecuted in 69,853 of these cases. There was no public gaming on a large scale during the year.

Twenty-six firearms were recovered by the Police during the year 1935. Of these, two were identified as having been lost or stolen.

The suppression of brothels and of trading in women is undertaken by the Police. In all there were 71 prosecutions instituted in pursuance of this duty.

The issue and renewal of passports was performed by the Police. Five hundred and thirty-six new passports were issued during the year, 345 were renewed, 309 endorsements were made and 222 *visas* granted.

During the year inquiry by means of fingerprint slips was made at the Criminal Registry regarding 23,294 persons charged with offences and identity was established in 4,738 instances.

There were 9,100 new records filed whilst 12,076 were deleted owing to death or because they had become valueless in consequence of the efflux of time. Since the start of the Registry in 1904 a total of 295,625 records have been filed, of which 68,936 have been deleted leaving 226,689.

There were 253 persons banished from the Federated Malay States during the year.

#### PRISONS.

*Description.*—Of the six prisons in the Federated Malay States, the one at Taiping is primarily a convict prison. The others at Batu Gajah, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Kuala Lipis and Kuantan are local prisons.

Prisoners are also detained for short periods in lock-up cells at certain police stations.

Vagrants are confined to special vagrant wards.

*Population.*—The total daily average population of all the prisons which, in 1934, was 1,119.46 decreased to 994.84 in 1935.

At the beginning of 1935 there were 935 prisoners remaining and 5,678 were admitted during the year. On the 31st December, 1935, there were 1,074 prisoners remaining in all the prisons after 5,529 discharges, 5 deaths, 4 executions and one escape.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners was good.

*Juvenile Offenders.*—Juvenile offenders are sent to the Reformatory at Singapore as there is no special institution for their reception in the Federated Malay States. This Reformatory is administered by the Education Department.

There is no probation system.

### CHAPTER XIV.

#### Legislation.

During 1935 twenty-three Federal Enactments were passed, of which the following are the more important:

No. 1. The Mining (Amendment) Enactment. The 1928 Enactment contained elaborate provisions as to oil leases. These had never been made use of and it is believed that they never can be required here: they have accordingly been removed. The new section 17 makes provision for the recovery of rent. The reason for departing to some extent from the similar procedure of the Land Code, which previously applied, is that it is thought undesirable that mining land should be sold at public auction

for the recovery will enable realier for allowing the c title (section 17) and 131 of the J the Ruler in St amendments wer with a view to law clearer with detail.

No. 6. The Carria Convention for t to International the 12th day of form of the Carr Mandated Terr

No. 11. The Wh Enactment is de registered or licc the Internation Whaling, signed

No. 16. The Trea Nations) Enact making of loans in Italian territ United Kingdor effect the decis mittee of the I Covenant. Th Article 3 of the

Publi  
The Estimates of 1935 provided for a r Revenue) and an exp Accounts and Railw \$50,646,034.

The actual reve expenditure came to \$11,244,321 against

for the recovery of arrears of rent. The amended law will enable realienation to take place. Provision is made for allowing the creation of a lien by deposit of a mining title (section 17). The powers under sections 44, 130 and 131 of the Principal Enactment are now given to the Ruler in State Council. Many of the remaining amendments were suggested by the Mines Department with a view to removing ambiguities and making the law clearer with regard to minor points of technical detail.

No. 6. The Carriage by Air Enactment gives effect to the Convention for the unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on the 12th day of October, 1929, and follows closely the form of the Carriage by Air (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1934.

No. 11. The Whaling (Prohibition) Enactment. This Enactment is designed to give effect, in respect of ships registered or licensed in the Federated Malay States, to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at Geneva on 24th September, 1931.

No. 16. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment. This Enactment prohibits the making of loans to the Government of Italy or to persons in Italian territory, and follows the action taken by the United Kingdom and other countries for bringing into effect the decision adopted by the co-ordinating Committee of the League of Nations under Article 16 of the Covenant. The Enactment follows closely the form of Article 3 of the Imperial Order in Council.

## CHAPTER XV.

### Public Finance and Taxation.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1935 provided for a revenue of \$55,935,693 (excluding Railway Revenue) and an expenditure (excluding expenditure on Loan Accounts and Railway expenditure on Revenue Account) of \$50,646,034. Budget for 1935.

The actual revenue for the year was \$62,364,264, while expenditure came to \$51,119,943. There was thus a surplus of \$11,244,321 against an estimated surplus of \$5,289,659. Actual revenue and expenditure.

Revenue  
analysed.

The excesses in revenue as compared with the estimate were:

	Excess.
Customs ... ..	\$3,121,430
Excise ... ..	67,005
Forests ... ..	231,609
Lands and Mines ... ..	74,390
Licences and Internal Revenue ...	394,473
Fees of Court or Office, etc. ...	507,720
Municipal ... ..	115,857
Light, Water, Power, etc. ...	527,582
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones ...	193,145
Timber and Minor Forest Products (shortage) ... ..	35,956
Rents on Government Property ...	35,086
Interest ... ..	178,041
Miscellaneous ... ..	828,154
Land Sales ... ..	156,485
Sale of Property ... ..	32,000
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	2,100
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>\$6,428,571</b>

The excesses and shortages in Customs, Excise, Lands and Mines, Licences and Internal Revenue, Municipal and Light, Water, Power, etc., revenue as compared with the estimate were:

## (a) Customs—

	Excesses.	Shortages.
Export Duty on Tin ... ..	\$1,200,616	
"    Rubber ... ..	247,497	
Import Duty on Tobacco ... ..	1,065,354	
"    Spirits ... ..	171,046	
"    Petroleum ... ..	487,537	
"    Kerosene ... ..	30,977	
"    Sugar ... ..	160,071	
"    Oils ... ..	—	\$ 92,888
"    Textiles, etc. ... ..	—	114,177
"    Rice and Padi ... ..	—	410,403
Other Items ... ..	375,800	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>\$3,738,898</b>	<b>\$617,468</b>

Nett excess \$3,121,430.

## (b) Excise—

Sale of Chandu ... ..	—	\$109,364
Other Items ... ..	\$176,369	
<b>Nett excess</b>	<b>\$67,005.</b>	

(c) Lands and Mines—  
Land Rents (Recurrent)  
Other Items ...

(d) Licences and Internal Revenue  
Traction Engines and  
Other Items ...

(e) Municipal—  
General Assessment  
Other Items ...

(f) Light, Power, Water, etc.  
Light ... ..  
Water ... ..  
Slipway ... ..

The excess under Fees and  
the following large items:

(a) Recoveries of  
overpayments  
years—  
(i) Railway  
(ii) Other

(b) Reimbursement  
(c) Refunds and compensation  
administration  
(d) Sundry Sales  
(e) Hire of Dredger

The excess under Interest  
recovery of interest on Bu  
Miscellaneous is due main  
\$643,631—appreciation of  
market prices.

The savings and excesses  
the estimate were:

Head of expenditure  
Charges on account of Public  
Pensions, Retired Allowance  
High Commissioner  
Chief Secretary to Government  
The Rulers and Chiefs  
The Residents

				Excesses.	Shortages.
(c) Lands and Mines—					
Land Rents (Recurrent)	...	...	...	\$15,786	
Other Items	...	...	...	58,604	
Total excess				\$74,390	
(d) Licences and Internal Revenue—					
Traction Engines and Motor Cars	...	...	...	\$115,481	
Other Items	...	...	...	278,992	
Total excess				\$394,473	
(e) Municipal—					
General Assessment	...	...	...	\$ 2,381	
Other Items	...	...	...	112,976	
Total excess				\$115,357	
(f) Light, Power, Water, etc.—					
Light	...	...	...	\$390,571	
Water	...	...	...	127,452	
Slipway	...	...	...	9,509	
Total excess				\$527,532	

The excess under Fees of Courts, etc., is accounted for by the following large items:

(a) Recoveries of interdepartmental overpayments in previous years—			
(i) Railways	...	\$137,901	
(ii) Other	...	45,364	
			\$183,265
(b) Reimbursement for Survey Work			31,668
(c) Refunds and contributions by other administrations	...	...	38,419
(d) Sundry Sales	...	...	29,222
(e) Hire of Dredger and Hopper Barges			21,350

The excess under Interest is accounted for principally by recovery of interest on Buffer Pool Tin advances, while that under Miscellaneous is due mainly to profit on Exchange \$102,050 and \$643,631—appreciation of investments on valuation at middle market prices.

The savings and excesses in expenditure as compared with the estimate were: Expenditure analysed.

Head of expenditure.	Savings	Excesses.
Charges on account of Public Debt	...	\$1,483,844
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc.	\$ 307,735	
High Commissioner	4,158	
Chief Secretary to Government	8,250	
The Rulers and Chiefs	16,098	
The Residents	—	1,997

Head of expenditure.	Savings.	Excesses.
Malayan Civil Service and Malay Administrative Service ... ..	17,377	
Agricultural ... ..	52,084	
Audit ... ..	6,309	
Chinese ... ..	10,587	
Clerical Service ... ..	26,235	
Clerical Service (States) ... ..	—	7,807
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	—	2,100
Co-operative Societies ... ..	13,512	
Courts ... ..	15,661	
District and Land Offices, etc. ... ..	23,100	
Drainage and Irrigation ... ..	21,149	
Drainage and Irrigation—Annually Recurrent ... ..	3,675	
Drainage and Irrigation—Special Services ... ..	4,622	
Education ... ..	131,851	
Electrical ... ..	—	124,116
Estate Duty Office ... ..	—	1,444
Exchange ... ..	10,000	
Fisheries ... ..	—	2,452
Forests ... ..	—	16,513
Game Warden ... ..	8,204	
Geological Survey ... ..	3,547	
Government Gardens and Plantations ... ..	1,915	
Indian Interpreters ... ..	5,947	
Labour ... ..	634	
Legal ... ..	—	640
Malayan Establishment Office ... ..	36,502	
Marine ... ..	9,202	
Medical and Health ... ..	205,079	
Military ... ..	8,044	
Mines ... ..	23,248	
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	—	139,003
Municipal ... ..	54,284	
Museums ... ..	1,562	
Office of the Registrar of Titles ... ..	—	174
Public Trustee ... ..	—	1,366
Official Assignee and Registrar of Companies ... ..	160	
Police ... ..	146,166	
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	68,330	
Printing ... ..	25,838	
Prisons ... ..	84,554	
Public Works Department ... ..	35,458	
Public Works—Annually Recurrent ... ..	22,205	
Public Works—Special Services ... ..	—	329,374
Purchase of Land ... ..	113,930	
Surveys ... ..	93,423	
Town Planning ... ..	1,202	
Customs and Excise ... ..	14,875	
Transport ... ..	—	4,766
Treasury ... ..	—	856
Vehicles ... ..	3,146	
Veterinary ... ..	2,685	
Total ... ..	\$1,642,543	\$2,116,452

Nett excess \$473,909.

- (a) Charges on account of the redemption of the Sterling Conversion Fund
- (b) The Residents'—of 50 per cent
- (c) Clerical Service—ment of Government clerks saving.
- (d) Colonial Development by a committee that head.
- (e) Electrical.—The activities of provision for
- (f) Estate Duty Office for certain in
- (g) Fisheries.—The renewals to increased tra
- (h) Forest Department increased ex of Dindings
- (i) Legal.—The ex and Text 1 tend the As
- (j) Office of the to the prov
- (k) Public Trustee keeper and accounted f
- (l) Treasury.—Th and travel Accountant Regiment's

## EXCESS.

- (a) *Charges on account of Public Debt.*—This is due to the redemption of the 4½ per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan and the issue of the 1935 Conversion F.M.S. Loan at 3 per cent.
- (b) *The Residents.*—The excess is due to the restoration of 50 per cent. cut in entertainment allowances.
- (c) *Clerical Service (States).*—This is due to replacement of General Clerical Service clerks by State Service clerks. The total clerical service shows a saving.
- (d) *Colonial Development Fund.*—The excess is balanced by a corresponding increase in revenue under that head.
- (e) *Electrical.*—The excess is explained by the increased activities of the Department necessitating increased provision for maintenance in the State of Selangor.
- (f) *Estate Duty Office.*—Provision of temporary assistance for certain investigations resulted in this excess.
- (g) *Fisheries.*—The excess is due to special repairs and renewals to the motor cruiser "Tinggiri" and to increased travelling and transport charges.
- (h) *Forest Department.*—The excess is accounted for by increased expenditure in Perak due to retrocession of Dindings and Forest Organisation.
- (i) *Legal.*—The excess is due to purchase of Law Reports and Text Books and to increased travelling to attend the Assizes and State Councils.
- (j) *Office of the Registrar of Titles.*—The excess is due to the provision of temporary clerical assistance.
- (k) *Public Trustee.*—Engagement of a temporary book-keeper and the purchase of a typewriting machine accounted for the excess.
- (l) *Treasury.*—The excess is accounted for by transport and travelling charges incurred by a Treasury Accountant in the regular inspection of the Malay Regiment's accounts at Port Dickson.

(m) *Transport*.—The excess is accounted for by the large number of movements of officers in the various States.

(n) *Miscellaneous Services*.—The provision of the following large items during the year caused the excess on this vote :

1. Purchase of equipment for the Perak Flying Club ... ..	\$40,000
2. Taking over of the Kuala Kurau Rice Mill by Perak Government ...	32,000
3. Cost of compilation and printing of F.M.S. Laws ... ..	30,000
4. Contribution to Pahang for the maintenance of Fraser's Hill ...	23,856
5. Silver Jubilee Celebration ... ..	21,500
6. Refund to Colony in respect of F.M.S. seconded officers who had not proceeded on leave prior to 1st January, 1934 ... ..	15,280
7. Kinta Sub-Treasury Loss ... ..	10,225
8. Loss on Factory Trading for 1934 ...	10,178

(o) *Public Works, Special Services*.—The provision of the following large items of Special Services without corresponding savings in the estimated items accounts for the excess under this head :

1. Permanent Baracks, Port Dickson	\$104,299
2. Construction of an Aerodrome at Ipoh ... ..	75,000
3. Additions and alterations to Astana Sri Menanti ... ..	60,000
4. Warehouse, office, quarters and Barracks, Customs, Dindings ...	52,200
5. Purchase of Railway quarters, Ipoh	39,700
6. Improvement to Kuala Lumpur Aerodrome ... ..	39,051

7. Removal  
ment 1

8. Construct  
Camera

9. Conversio  
into p  
Sungei

10. Extension  
Lunpu

11. Alteration  
Taiping

12. Aeroplane

The total amount of the  
was \$94,471,429, being

6 per cent. Straits S

3 per cent. Federate  
Loan ... ..

4½ per cent. Federa  
Loan ... ..

as against \$96,185,714 on  
6 per cent. and 4½ p

Sterling Loan

4½ per cent. Feder  
Loan ... ..

The first instalment  
Sterling Loan issued in 1  
at 6 per cent. was outst  
the second instalment (£  
with interest at 4½ per c  
partly by means of a co  
of £4,000,000 at 3 per c  
Funds contributions, sta

The Federated Ma  
was issued in May, 1931  
The Sinking Fund for t  
in January 1934, and an



7. Removal and re-erection of Government Buildings, Gopeng ...	35,772
8. Construction of the Golf Course, Cameron Highlands ... ..	30,000
9. Conversion of Decrepit Settlement into part of Leper Settlement, Sungei Buloh ... ..	27,924
10. Extension, Police Depôt, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	21,700
11. Alterations to the Military Barracks, Taiping ... ..	17,000
12. Aeroplane Landing Ground, Sitiawan	15,000

The total amount of the public debt on 31st December, 1935, Public Debt.  
was \$94,471,429, being

6 per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan	\$44,185,714
3 per cent. Federated Malay States Sterling Loan ... ..	34,285,715
4½ per cent. Federated Malay States Local Loan ... ..	16,000,000
as against \$96,185,714 on 31st December, 1934, made up of	
6 per cent. and 4½ per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan ... ..	\$80,185,714
4½ per cent. Federated Malay States Local Loan ... ..	16,000,000

The first instalment (£5,155,000) of the Straits Settlements Sterling Loan issued in December, 1921, at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent. was outstanding on 31st December, 1935, while the second instalment (£4,200,000) issued in May, 1922, at 95, with interest at 4½ per cent. was redeemed partly in cash and partly by means of a conversion Federated Malay States Loan of £4,000,000 at 3 per cent. at par in June, 1935. The Sinking Funds contributions, started in 1925, amounted to \$27,526,902.

The Federated Malay States Local Loan of \$16,000,000 was issued in May, 1931, at 98, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The Sinking Fund for the redemption of this loan was started in January 1934, and amounted to \$330,464.

### Assets and Liabilities.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1935:

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Capital Account (Straits Settlements Sterling Loan). Balance at credit thereof (a)	491,176	62	Cash—		
Capital Account (44 per cent. Federated Malay States Local Loan, 1939). Balance at credit thereof (c)	4,479,364	30	In Treasuries and Banks ...	\$9,443,556.63	
Due to other Governments—			In Agencies ...	78,006.33	
Ceylon (Agency Account) ...	\$54,929.58		In Transit ...	570,714.87	
India (Agency Account) ...	193,812.92		Fixed Deposits ...	79,443.70	
India (Current Account) ...	25,249.92		Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents) ...	21,703,857.14	31,874,573 07
Johore (Current Account) ...	2,298.12		Investments—Surplus Funds—		
Family Remittances ...	276,290	54	Sterling Securities ...	\$12,378,945.11	
Buffer Pool Tin Scheme ...	1,450	27	Dollar Securities ...	12,043.00	12,390,988 11
S.S. Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	4,982,443	94	Investments—Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund—		
Deposits—			Sterling Securities ...	\$20,510,139.21	
Courts ...	\$211,456.02		Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Coy. Shares ...	7,285,714.29	27,795,853 50
Forests ...	196,732.39		Investments, Specific Funds—		
Lands ...	150,181.87		Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	\$ 42,737.50	
Postal ...	105,715.13		Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	375,609.04	
Postal Account Stores, Colony Planters' Loan Board ...	300,000.00		Malayan Flood Relief Fund ...	51,516.00	
Miscellaneous ...	993,707.94		Phillips' Agricultural Scholarship Fund ...	5,648.00	475,510 54
Selangor River Protection Reserve Account ...	58,324	11	Sundry Outstanding Accounts		11,466 96
Sundry Funds—			Suspense—General		25,065 98
Police Fine and Reward Fund... \$ 46,696.79			Suspense—Stores and Materials—		
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund 417,665.44			Post Office ...	\$ 763,043.89	
R.E.R. & P. Reserve Fund 2,095,693.14			P.W.D. ...	197,968.71	
Phillips' Agricultural Scholarship Fund 5,762.96			Electrical ...	605,711.85	
Malayan Flood Relief Fund 53,241.45			Marine Slipway ...	14,385.19	
Rubber Fund 1,487,615.96			Burma Rifles ...	110,919.21	
Miscellaneous 49,291.81			Minor Forest Products, etc.	11,493.91	1,703,522 76
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	27,795,853	50	Advances—		
Surplus ...	60,771,144	94	Due by other Governments ...	59,562.78	
			Due by Railways ...	113,208.49	
			Central Health Board ...	115,021.99	
			Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ...	217,469.58	
			Others ...	291,972.40	798,256 24
			Imprests ...		87,055 00
			Loans—		
			Siamese Government (b) ...	\$26,228,563.54	
			Brunei " ...	133,000.00	
			Kelantan " ...	300,000.00	
			Planters " ...	1,610,313.88	
			War Service Land Grant Scheme	1,221,136.79	
			Agricultural ...	15,118.48	
			Buildings ...	145,849.05	
			Miscellaneous ...	769,682.57	30,423,664 31
					105,585,941 09
					105,585,941 09

**NOTE:**

NOTE:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan of £5,155,000 (\$41,185,714.29) appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (*vide* Appendix B). The expenses of the issue of the loan and expenditure on works authorised to be carried out therefrom appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are provided out of revenue.

(c) The 4½ per cent. Local Loan, 1959, appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (*vide* Appendix C). The expenses of the issue and expenditure on works authorised to be carried out appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are provided out of revenue.

(d) The F.M.S. 3 per cent. Sterling Loan, 1960-70, of £4,000,000 raised for the purpose of redeeming the 4½ per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, 1935-45, of £4,200,000 appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (*vide* Appendix D). The loan is repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are provided out of revenue.

The result on the year was a surplus of \$1,773,757 which was credited to the revenue and expenditure account.

The loan to the S (\$39,685,714), which is r  
commencing on the 1st Ja  
the 31st December, 1935,  
of the twelfth instalment

The loan to Brunel  
31st December, 1934, has  
fully repaid in January, 1935.

The loan of \$300,000  
unsettled on 31st Decemb.

The total amount of  
standing on 31st Decem  
\$3,176,421 on 31st Decem

Miscellaneous loans amounted to \$930,650 December, 1934.

The Federated Malay Stock was approximately \$2.5 millions at 31st December 1935 and repayable at 6 per cent per annum and repayable at 6 per cent per annum outstanding at date of closure of the Scheme was \$1,726,573. That amount was paid in full by the Government of Malaya in January, 1936.

The surplus on 31st December 1935 was \$11,244,321, the surplus for the year ending 31st December 1935.

The liquid assets components (excluding the investment funds) amounted to \$44,260,000, of which \$5 millions due to BNP Paribas, with \$24,252,665 at the 1

The holdings in Perak Limited, viz.: £500,000 1 shares, which were written

The result on the year's working showed a surplus of \$1,773,757 which was credited to the Renewals Fund, so that the revenue and expenditure balanced. Railways.

The loan to the Siamese Government of £4,630,000 (\$39,685,714), which is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on the 1st January, 1924, stood at \$26,228,564 on the 31st December, 1935, having been reduced by the payment of the twelfth instalment due on 1st January, 1935. Loan to Siam.

The loan to Brunei, which stood at \$378,200 on 31st December, 1934, has been reduced to \$133,000. (It was fully repaid in January, 1936). Loan to Brunei.

The loan of \$300,000 made to Kelantan in 1930 remained unsettled on 31st December, 1935. Loan to Kelantan.

The total amount of Planters' and War Service loans outstanding on 31st December, 1935, was \$2,831,450 against \$3,176,421 on 31st December, 1934. Loans—  
Planters, War  
Service, etc.

Miscellaneous loans outstanding on 31st December, 1935, amounted to \$930,650 compared with \$1,123,994 on 31st December, 1934. Other loans.

The Federated Malay States contribution to the Buffer Stock was approximately 3,587 tons and the total advances came to \$2.5 millions carrying interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and repayable at option. The total amount of advances outstanding at date of closing the Pool account by sale of stock was \$1,726,573. That amount with interest and other administration charges was recovered from the proceeds of sale in December, 1935. The nett amount due to the contributors to the Scheme amounted to \$4,982,444 which was duly distributed in January, 1936. Buffer Pool  
Tin Scheme.

The surplus on 31st December, 1934, was \$49,526,824. As the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$11,244,321, the surplus was increased to \$60,771,145, on the 31st December, 1935. Surplus.

The liquid assets comprising cash and realisable investments (excluding the investments earmarked for certain specific funds) amounted to \$44,265,567 at the end of the year (including the \$5 millions due to Buffer Stock contributors) as compared with \$24,252,665 at the beginning.

The holdings in Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company Limited, viz.: £500,000 Preference shares and £75,000 Ordinary shares, which were written down to \$1 on 31st December, 1934,

30,423,0.  
105,583,94

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January, 1924.  
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f which are

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the Capital  
are provided

have on reconstruction of the Company been converted into 82,500 one pound Ordinary shares and valued at market rates on 31st December, 1935.

Sungei Draka Plantations Limited was sold at the end of the year and the Government recovered \$408 as a final payment. The shares had been written down to \$1.

**Opium Revenue  
Replacement  
Reserve Fund.**

This fund was started with \$10 millions provided out of revenue in 1925; with \$9,828,503, representing contribution at 15 per cent. of annual revenue from Chandu Sales for the years 1926 to 1930, and with the accumulated interest from inception to 31st December, 1930, stood at valuation on 31st December, 1934, at \$28,070,430. It has been decreased to \$27,795,854 on valuation of securities at current middle market rates on 31st December, 1935. The fund is invested in sterling securities. The loan of £850,000 to the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company, Ltd., has on reconstruction of the Company in 1935, been converted into 5 per cent. preference shares.

The interest earned on this fund during 1931 to 1935 was credited to revenue and contribution to the fund during these years was suspended.

**Rubber Fund.**

This fund which was started on 1st June, 1934, on introduction of rubber regulation and stood at \$628,898 on 31st December, 1934, has been increased to \$1,487,616 on 31st December, 1935, after payment of the regulation and other incidental expenses connected therewith.

**Rubber  
Experimental  
Research and  
Propaganda  
Fund.**

This fund which was created by an allocation of \$2½ millions in 1930 and stood at \$2,181,407 on 31st December, 1934, was reduced to \$2,095,693 on 31st December, 1935. The commitments against this balance amounted to \$858,571 on 31st December, 1935.

**Straits  
Settlements  
Sterling Loan  
Capital  
Account.**

A statement of the 6 per cent. Sterling Loan Account is published as Appendix B to this report showing an unspent balance of \$491,177 on 31st December, 1935, the major portion of which balance has been earmarked for the development of Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless.

**Federated  
Malay States  
Sterling Loan  
Capital  
Account.**

A statement of the 3 per cent. Sterling Loan Account is published as Appendix D to this report showing that the proceeds have been utilised for the redemption of the 4½ per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan.

**Federated  
Malay States  
Local Loan  
Capital  
Account.**

A statement of the 4½ per cent. Local Loan Capital Account is published as Appendix C to this report. Of the total proceeds of \$15,640,000, expenditure on railway, electrical and public

works accounted for \$11,1 still available to meet current years.

The following is a summary

- Description of article.
- I.—Intoxicating liquors :
- (a) Rectified spirit
  - (b) Brandy and any intoxicating liquid hereinafter provided
  - (c) Brandy in bottle accepted by the Officer of Customs exceeding 81 per proof spirit
  - (d) Whisky, rum and
  - (e) Whisky, rum and bottle and accepted the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of spirit
  - (f) Toddy arrack, samsu including tated samsu
  - (g) Bitters and liquid exceeding 100 per proof spirit
  - (h) Sparkling wines exceeding 42 per proof spirit
  - (i) Still wines exceeding 42 per cent. but not exceeding 42 per cent. spirit
  - (j) Still wines not exceeding 26 per cent. spirit
  - (k) Ale, beer, stout, cider and perry
- II.—Tobacco :
- (a) Cigars and snuff
  - (b) Cigarettes
  - (c) Unmanufactured
  - (d) Manufactured including cigars and snuff
    - (i) if imported to the port in tight tin tainers
    - (ii) not otherwise provided for

works accounted for \$11,160,636, leaving a balance of \$4,479,364 still available to meet capital expenditure in 1936 and subsequent years.

The following is a summary of the Customs tariff:

TABLE A.  
IMPORT DUTIES.

Description of article.	Unit.	Full duty. \$ c.	Preferential duty. \$ c.
<b>I.—Intoxicating liquors :</b>			
(a) Rectified spirit ... ..	Per p r o o f gallon	14 00	
(b) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	„	14 00	10 50
(c) Brandy in bottle and ac- cepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	Per gallon	10 50	8 00
(d) Whisky, rum and gin ...	Per p r o o f gallon	13 00	
(e) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	Per gallon	9 50	
(f) Toddy arrack, saki and samsu including medica- ted samsu ... ..	Per p r o o f gallon	12 00	
(g) Bitters and liqueurs not exceeding 100 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	Per gallon	13 00	
(h) Sparkling wines not ex- ceeding 42 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	„	6 00	5 00
(i) Still wines exceeding 26 per cent. but not exceed- ing 42 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	„	4 50	3 90
(j) Still wines not exceeding 26 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	„	1 50	90
(k) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ... ..	„	1 30	1 20
<b>II.—Tobacco :</b>			
(a) Cigars and snuff ... ..	Per pound	1 60	
(b) Cigarettes ... ..	„	1 10	1 00
(c) Unmanufactured tobacco ...	„	70	
(d) Manufactured tobacco ex- cluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff			
(i) if imported for sale to the public in air- tight tins or con- tainers ... ..	„	1 10	1 00
(ii) not otherwise pro- vided for ... ..	„	80	

Description of article.	Unit.	Full duty. \$ c.	Preferential duty. \$ c.
<b>III.—Petroleum :</b>			
(a) Kerosene with a flashing point higher than 73°F but below 200°F ...	Per gallon ...	15	
(b) Petrol ...	„ ...	35	
<b>IV.—(a) Sugar, including sucrose, saccharose, cane sugar, beet sugar, maple sugar, palm sugar, gula malacca, gula kabong, gula nipah, gula kachang, jaggery, sugar candy, sugar cane, molasses, treacle, golden syrup, maple syrup, dex- trose, glucose, grape sugar, starch sugar, corn sugar, starch syrup, corn syrup, wheat syrup, wheat jelly, rice jaggery, laevu- lose, fructose, fruit sugar, invert sugar, honey lactose, milk sugar, maltose and malt sugar ...</b>			
	Per pound ...	05	03
(b) Sweets, chocolates, confec- tionery, and any other products containing more than sixty parts per cen- tum by weight of any one or more of the sugars enumerated under IV (a)	„ ...	05	03
(c) Syrups, cordials, fruit juices and other solutions contain- ing more than forty parts per centum by weight of any one or more of the sugars enumerated under IV (a) ...	Per gallon ...	50	30
<b>Exemptions</b>			
(i) Sweets, chocolates, and confectionery in manufacturers' un- opened original tins, bottles, cartons or boxes containing not more than two pounds nett weight.			
(ii) Articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph of Table A.			
<b>V.—Cartridges other than such as are included in section 19 of the Explosives Enactment (Cap. 200) ...</b>			
	Per 1,000 ...	11 00	10 00

Description of article.
<b>VI.—Matches :</b>
Containers with—
(i) not more than 10
(ii) more than 10 but not more than 20 matches
(iii) more than 20 but not more than 50 matches For every additional matches or part matches over 50 container, a duty additional to the duty (iii) ...
<b>VII.—Edible oils and fats :</b>
(a) (i) Kachang and nut oil ...
(ii) Gingelly oil
(b) Butter, tinned
(c) „ frozen
(d) Magarine ...
(e) Lard ...
(f) Ghee, vegetable g all other edible fats not specific except coconut o
<b>VIII.—Cement ...</b>
<b>IX.—Cement manufacture than tiles ...</b>
<b>X.—Tiles :</b>
(i) Roofing ...
(ii) Flooring and wa
<b>XI.—Cosmetics and perfu</b>
<b>XII.—Textiles and apparel</b>
(a) Piece goods cotton, linen, silk, and all made of cotton artificial silk, or, other mate
(b) Cotton, linen, or artificial flannel, woolle textile goods plant fibres, finished good other than yar gunnies and cept as provi above ...

Description of article.	Unit.	Full duty. \$ c.	Preferential duty. \$ c.
<b>VI.—Matches :</b>			
Containers with—			
(i) not more than 10 matches	Per 100 containers	12	
(ii) more than 10 but not more than 20 matches ... ..	„	24	
(iii) more than 20 but not more than 50 matches ... ..	„	60	
For every additional 25 matches or part of 25 matches over 50 in a container, a duty additional to the duty under (iii) ... ..	„	30	
<b>VII.—Edible oils and fats :</b>			
(a) (i) Kachang and ground-nut oil ... ..	Per pound	06	03
(ii) Gingelly oil ... ..	„	04	02
(b) Butter, tinned ... ..	„	17	12
(c) „ frozen ... ..	„	20	15
(d) Magarine ... ..	„	10	05
(e) Lard ... ..	„	04	
(f) Ghee, vegetable ghee, and all other edible oils and fats not specified above except coconut oil ... ..	„	10	
<b>VIII.—Cement</b> ... ..	Per ton	12 00	6 00
<b>IX.—Cement manufactures other than tiles</b> ... ..	„	2 00	
<b>X.—Tiles :</b>			
(i) Roofing ... ..	„	12 00	
(ii) Flooring and wall ... ..	„	12 00	10 00
<b>XI.—Cosmetics and perfumery</b> ...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50%	25%
<b>XII.—Textiles and apparel :</b>			
(a) Piece goods made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and all mixtures made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, silk and, or, other materials ...	<i>Ad valorem</i> or per yard	20% or 5 cents per yard whichever is higher	10% or 2½ cents per yard whichever is higher
(b) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woollen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn, thread, gunnies and waste, except as provided in (a) above ... ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20%	10%

Description of article.	Unit.	Full duty. \$ c.	Preferential duty. \$ c.
(c) Wearing apparel not otherwise provided for, including boots, boot-ees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material finished or unfinished, other than articles specified in the next following item ... ..	„	20%	10%
(d) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (except where the outer part of the uppers, apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments, is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic)	Per pair	50	10
(e) Rubber soles ... ..	„	25	05
XIII.—Tanned hides and skins, leather and imitation leather, leather and imitation leather manufactures other than fancy goods ... ..	Ad valorem	15%	5%
XIV.—Cycles and accessories:			
(a) Cycles—complete ... ..	Each	4 50	1 50
Saddles ... ..	„	30	10
Frames—complete ... ..	„	3 00	1 00
Frames—parts of ... ..	Per piece	15	05
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise ... ..	Each	30	10
Rims ... ..	„	30	10
Chains ... ..	„	30	10
Cycle pumps ... ..	Per dozen	30	Free
(b) Cycle tyres (outer covers)	Per cover	15	08
„ inner tubes ... ..	Per tube	06	03
(c) Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers) ... ..	Ad valorem	20%	Free
(d) Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes ... ..	„	20%	„
XV.—(a) Pianos ... ..	„	10%	
(b) Other musical instruments, wireless receiving and transmitting sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electrical gramophones or reproducers, phonographs, records, needles, valves and other parts or accessories ... ..	„	20%	10%

Description of article.
XVI.—Coffee, raw ... ..
„ prepared ... ..
„ extract or whether mixed with other substances not ... ..
XVII.—Ground-nuts ... ..
XVIII.—Milk (including cream, condensed, desiccated, preserved) ... ..
XIX.—Fruits, jams, manna, vegetables, fish, meat, soups in metal, glass or earthenware containers ... ..
XX.—Printing paper ... ..
XXI.—Manufactured brass, and copperware ... ..
XXII.—(a) Batteries and torches or lanterns thereof for hand torches or lanterns
(b) All other electrical appliances and parts thereof ... ..
XXIII.—Paraffin wax and made thereof ... ..
XXIV.—Fish maws and shark fins ... ..
XXV.—Umbrellas and lambs covered with silk or artificial silk or cotton ... ..
XXVI.—Tea ... ..
XXVII.—Sacharrine ... ..
XXVIII.—Fireworks and crackers ... ..
XXIX.—Oil cloth and linoleum ... ..
XXX.—Straw, grass, rush, mengkuang (palm leaves) manufactures ... ..
I.—AGRICULTURE
Gambier ... ..
Gutta-percha (cultivated) gutta-percha, as defined in the Forest Rules, 1920, produced from trees which have been cultivated on alienated land to the satisfaction of the Chief Secretary to Government ... ..



Description of article.	Unit.	Full duty.		Preferential duty.	
		\$ c.		\$ c.	
XVI.—Coffee, raw ... ..	Per pound ...	03			
„ prepared ... ..	„ ...	08			
„ extract or essence, whether mixed with other substances or not ... ..	<i>Ad valorem</i> ...	5%			
XVII.—Ground-nuts ... ..	Per pound ...	01½		00¾	
XVIII.—Milk (including cream), con- densed, desiccated or preserved ... ..	For 100 lbs. nett weight ...	5 00		1 00	
XIX.—Fruits, jams, marmalade, vegetables, fish, meats and soups in metal, glass, or earthenware containers ...	<i>Ad valorem</i> ...	20%		5%	
XX.—Printing paper ... ..	„ ...	10%		Free	
XXI.—Manufactured brass, bronze, and copperware ... ..	„ ...	15%		5%	
XXII.—(a) Batteries and parts thereof for electric torches or hand-lamps ...	„ ...	20%		5%	
(b) All other electric bat- teries and parts there- of ... ..	„ ...	15%		Free	
XXIII.—Paraffin wax and articles made thereof ... ..	„ ...	15%		5%	
XXIV.—Fish maws and sharks' fins	„ ...	15%		5%	
XXV.—Umbrellas and lamp-shades covered with silk, arti- ficial silk or cotton ...	„ ...	10%		5%	
XXVI.—Tea ... ..	Per pound ...	08		06	
XXVII.—Sacharrine ... ..	„ ...	5 00			
XXVIII.—Fireworks and crackers ...	„ ...	10			
XXIX.—Oil cloth and linoleum ...	<i>Ad valorem</i> ...	10%			
XXX.—Straw, grass, rush and mengkuang (p a n d a n) manufactures ... ..	„ ...	10%			

TABLE B.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

## I.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description of article.	Duty.
Gambier ... ..	15 cents per pikul
Gutta-percha (cultivated) meaning gutta-percha, as defined in the Forest Rules, 1920, produced from trees which have been cultivated on alienated land to the satisfaction of the Chief Secretary to Government	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>

## II.—FOREST PRODUCTS.

Description of article.	Duty.
Rembia ataps ... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Nipah ataps—	
(a) Bertindeh tulang ... ..	\$1.50 per 1,000
(b) Bertumu tulang ... ..	\$1.00 „
(c) Bertumu daun ... ..	.75 „
(d) Other kinds ... ..	10 per cent. of the wholesale prices in the centres of production
Getah rambong (India-rubber) ...	\$5 per pikul
Formosa camphor ... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Kepong bark ... ..	10 „ „

## III.—MINERALS, METALS AND METALLIFEROUS ORES.

## Tin-ore—

When the price of tin does not exceed \$41 per pikul ... ..	\$2.40 per pikul
When the price of tin exceeds \$41 but does not exceed \$42 ... ..	\$2.52 „
When the price of tin exceeds \$42 but does not exceed \$43 ... ..	\$2.64 „

and so on, the duty per pikul being increased by 12 cents per every dollar by which the price of tin exceeds \$41.

In the case of tin-ore exported otherwise than under such guarantees as the Chief Secretary may require that it shall be smelted in the Straits Settlements, Australia or the United Kingdom, an additional duty of \$30 per pikul.

Tin, smelted or manufactured from tin-ore won in the Federated Malay States ... ..

On the same scale as that for tin-ore, together with an additional duty of one-third of the duty on tin-ore

Additional duty on all tin-ore exported ... .. 15 cents per pikul or part of a pikul

Tin slag and hard-head of tin ... At the rate prescribed for tin-ore, unless the consignment is accompanied by a certificate of assay granted by the Government Geologist or approved by the Warden of Mines, in which case the duty shall be at the rate prescribed for tin smelted or manufactured on the amount of tin estimated to be contained in such consignment

Scheelite ... ..	\$2 per pikul
Wolfram ... ..	\$2 „
All other metals and metalliferous ores	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
China-clay or kaolin ... ..	75 cents per ton
Potash-felspar or soda-felspar intended for use as a flux or a glaze	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
China-stone ... ..	2½ „ „

## IV.—

(Perak, Selat)

Description of article.

*Blachan ... ..	
*Fish, dried and salted ... ..	
*Fish maws, fish refuse, ikan prawns (dried) ... ..	
*Oysters, fresh ... ..	
*Oysters, dried, mother shell, beche-de-mer and shan ... ..	
Horns, tanned skins, raw or hides, bones and tallow ... ..	

## IV.—

## Fish dried—

Class A (i) Sharks' fins ... ..	
„ A (ii) Tenggiri, ikan kachang, selor bawal, talang ... ..	
„ B Selor kuning ... ..	
„ C Pelata, gelama puchat, lema ... ..	
„ D Kembong, K selayang ... ..	
„ E Tamban, udang, ikan yu ... ..	
„ F Rambai, layor, bakau, budu, other fish not tioned above ... ..	

Oysters, dried, mother-of-pearl and beche-de-mer ... ..

Horns, tanned skins, raw or hides, bones and tallow ... ..

## IV.—

Elephants ... ..

Chinese samsu including n samsu ... ..

Other intoxicating liquors

Matches: containers in which are:

- (i) not more than 10 matches
- (ii) more than 10 but less than 20 matches
- (iii) more than 20 but less than 50 matches

For every additional 25 matches over part of 25 matches over container: a duty additional under (iii) ... ..

The rates in column ... containers are made from iron

The rates in column ... containers are made from local

Items marked \* are exempt from the Dindings district—

## IV.—(a) MISCELLANEOUS.

(Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan.)

Description of article.	Duty.
*Blachan ... ..	50 cents per pikul
*Fish, dried and salted ... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
*Fish maws, fish refuse, ikan gelama, prawns (dried) ... ..	10   "   "
*Oysters, fresh ... ..	\$5 per pikul
*Oysters, dried, mother-of-pearl shell, beche-de-mer and sharks' fins	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Horns, tanned skins, raw or dressed hides, bones and tallow ... ..	10   "   "

## IV.—(b) MISCELLANEOUS.

(Pahang only.)

## Fish dried—

Class A (i) Sharks' fins ... ..	\$1.50 per pikul
„ A (ii) Tenggiri, ikan merah, kachang, selor, bileh, bawal, talang ... ..	.75   "   "
„ B Selor kuning ... ..	.60   "   "
„ C Pelata, gelama, selor, puchat, lema ... ..	.50   "   "
„ D Kembong, Khe'kheh, selayang ... ..	.40   "   "
„ E Tamban, udang, blachan, ikan yu ... ..	.30   "   "
„ F Rambai, layor, pari, duri, bakau, budu and all other fish not men- tioned above ... ..	.15   "   "
Oysters, dried, mother-of-pearl shell and beche-de-mer ... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Horns, tanned skins, raw or dressed hides, bones and tallow ... ..	10   "   "

## IV.—(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Elephants ... ..	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
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## EXCISE DUTIES.

Chinese samsu including medicated samsu ... ..	\$9 per proof gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ... ..	\$11   "   "
Matches: containers in which there are:	

		A.	B.
(i) not more than 10 matches ...	Per 100 containers	9 cents	8 cents
(ii) more than 10 but not more than 20 matches ... ..	„   „	18   „	16   „
(iii) more than 20 but not more than 50 matches ... ..	„   „	45   „	40   „
For every additional 25 matches or part of 25 matches over 50 in a container: a duty additional to duty under (iii) ... ..		22½   „	20   „

The rates in column "A" apply where both the matches and the containers are made from imported timber.

The rates in column "B" apply where both the matches and the containers are made from local timber.

Items marked \* are exempted from payment of export duty if exported from the Dindings district—G. N. 2838/28-6-35.

## STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:

Agreement or contract.—25 cents.

Bill of exchange (except a cheque or bank note).—5 cents for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made.

Charge, agreement for a charge, bond, debenture, covenant, and bill of sale by way of security.—At rates graduated from 10 cents for an amount not exceeding \$25 to \$1 for every \$500.

Cheque.—4 cents.

Conveyance, assignment, transfer or absolute bill of sale.—At rates graduated from 50 cents where the consideration does not exceed \$100 to \$1.50 for every \$250.

Lease or agreement for lease of any land, house or other immovable property granted or made.—At rates varying according to rent, fine or premium payable and period.

Policy insurance:

Fire insurance.—25 cents per policy.

Life insurance.—10 cents for every \$1,000.

Power or letter of attorney.—\$3 for a general power.

Promissory note (except a bank note).—10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty dollars.—4 cents.

Share certificate.—5 cents.

## POLL TAX AND HUT TAX.

There is no poll or hut tax.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## Miscellaneous.

## ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The consumption of electricity throughout the Federated Malay States during 1935 showed a considerable increase, which can be mainly attributed to the release of additional quotas for tin production, and to the fact that Chinese miners, having now realised the advantages of electricity over other forms of motive power, have adopted electricity as the chief motive power for mining operations.

There was also an increase in the use of electricity for industrial and domestic purposes, and this type of load showed a steady increase throughout the Federated Malay States.

In Kuala Lumpur the demand for electricity rose to an unprecedented level. The Electric Stations and the power supply were heavily loaded, and no more applications for additional capacity were received. These stations, however, were not able to meet the demand of the year, and no operational reserve was maintained. The total combined number of generating stations compared with 34,256,988 kwh.

The population included in the Kuala Lumpur system a total of 1,000,000. The units sold per head of population for industrial and domestic power were 1,000,000.

Progress in some of the fields of electricity takings is indicated as follows:

Ipoh	...	...
Taiping	...	...
Seremban	...	...
Kuala Lipis	...	...

The total number of generating stations in the Federated Malay States of various types, of 100 kwh and over, Government and public, was 228,078,028 in 1934, which was an increase of 100 per cent. Of this total, 240,000 kwh were generated by stations not owned by the Government, 57,797,454 by Government, and 172,280,574 by private concerns. Of all these generating plants, 119,600 were compared with 119,600 in 1934.

It is gratifying to note that the number of deaths from electric shock during the year 1935 was an average of six accidents per month, a reduction may be accounted for by the use of electricity.

There was also an improvement in consumption for lighting and domestic purposes, and the number of units consumed for this type of load showed an increase in all Government stations throughout the Federated States.

In Kuala Lumpur the demand towards the end of the year rose to an unprecedented level and both the Ulu Langat Hydro-Electric Stations and the Bungsar Power Station became fully loaded, and no more applications for power could be considered. These stations, however, worked smoothly together throughout the year, and no operating difficulties were experienced. The total combined number of units generated was 53,297,401 as compared with 34,256,983 in 1934, an increase of 55.9 per cent.

The population included in the various areas supplied by the Kuala Lumpur system and including Rawang was 132,552 and the units sold per head of this population for private light, heat and domestic power were 35, and for industrial power 251.

Progress in some of the other larger Government undertakings is indicated as follows:

Units Generated or Purchased.				
		1934.		1935.
Ipoh	... ..	2,732,664	...	3,121,997
Taiping	...	851,432	...	1,180,460
Seremban	...	1,082,721	...	1,194,970
Kuala Lipis	...	212,839	...	257,242

The total number of units of electrical energy generated in the Federated Malay States during the year, by all power stations of various types, of 100 kilowatts capacity and over (including Government and public supplies) was 297,969,927 compared with 228,078,028 in 1934, which represents an increase of 30.64 per cent. Of this total, 240,172,473 units were generated by power stations not owned by Government, and the remaining 57,797,454 by Government power stations. The total capacity of all these generating plants amounted to 121,600 kilowatts as compared with 119,600 in 1934.

It is gratifying to report that there were no fatal accidents from electric shock during the year, compared with an annual average of six accidents during the previous five years. This reduction may be accounted for by the care and attention given

to installations by the Electrical Inspection Branch of the Government, and the co-operation of large consumers to ensure the safety of electrical operators.

The standard of electrical knowledge for the granting of certificates of competency to Chargemen and Engineers under the Electricity Enactment has also been raised, and this has no doubt contributed to the reduction in the number of accidents.

#### COMPANIES.

##### COMPANIES ESTABLISHED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

During the year 24 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$5,041,642.85 were incorporated and registered as compared with 26 with a total nominal capital of \$6,090,000 in 1934 and 15 with a total nominal capital of \$2,648,000 in 1933.

The largest number of companies incorporated and registered in any recent year was 56 (\$35,764,500) in 1926, and 54 (\$38,934,928) in 1920.

The main objects of the new companies were: Amusement and entertainment 2, aviation 1, charity 1, dealers in wines 1, foundry 1, general merchants 5, gold mining 1, ice manufacturing 1, mining 3, newspapers printing 1, printing 1, rubber dealers 2, rubber planting 1, rubber manufacturing 1, restaurant 1 and tin mining 1.

Thirty companies were in voluntary liquidation and one in compulsory liquidation in the Federated Malay States. No Winding-up Orders were made during the year.

There were 406 companies on the registers at the end of the year, 38 having been struck off as dissolved or defunct.

##### COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Twenty-three companies were brought on to the Federated Malay States registers in 1935 as compared with 29 and 38 in 1934 and 1933 respectively. The objects of these companies were briefly: agency and trusteeship business 2, contractors 3, dealers in radio and wireless 2, gold mining 1, general merchants 1, exports and imports 1, life assurance (one with fire insurance) 3, motor engineering 1, mining and planting 2, rubber planting 4, shipping 1 and tin mining 2.

Twenty companies were during the year. Eleven commenced prior to 1935.

At the end of 1935, compared with 730 on 31

Eight Fire Insurance Companies were on the There was a decrease of in the latter category of Companies, one of which brought on to the Federated year.

#### COMPU

The liquidation of and at the close of the year of a private liquidator.

During the year, 11 ruptey Petitions were filed tion Orders made as compared 54 Receiving Orders and

Of the persons adjudged 27 Malays, 22 Natives of

By occupation, 58 v occupations, 13 Traders (firm), 6 Land-owners, 1 Miner, 2 Contractors, also 2 married women, unspecified occupation.

Trade bankruptcies Pahang. The increase in orders and adjudication of salary earners among the result of the Government indebtedness of its employees.

The main Bankruptcy Branch Office in Ipoh.

Two compositions were year. There were 30 dis granted subject to various

Twenty companies were known to be in voluntary liquidation during the year. Eleven of these voluntary liquidations were commenced prior to 1935.

At the end of 1935, 723 companies were on the registers as compared with 730 on 31st December, 1934.

Eight Fire Insurance Companies and 28 Life Assurance Companies were on the registers as at 31st December, 1934. There was a decrease of two in the former category and of one in the latter category during the year. Three Life Assurance Companies, one of which is also doing Fire Insurance, were brought on to the Federated Malay States registers during the year.

#### COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION.

The liquidation of two companies were completed in 1935 and at the close of the year one company remained in the hands of a private liquidator.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

During the year, 110 Bankruptcy Notices and 103 Bankruptcy Petitions were filed, 88 Receiving Orders and 95 Adjudication Orders made as compared with 191 Notices, 80 Petitions, 54 Receiving Orders and 53 Adjudication Orders in 1934.

Of the persons adjudicated bankrupt, 33 were Chinese, 27 Malays, 22 Natives of India, 10 Ceylonese and 3 Eurasians.

By occupation, 58 were Government employees of various occupations, 13 Traders (8 of whom who were trading as one firm), 6 Land-owners, 4 Clerks, 1 Money-lender, 2 Printers, 1 Miner, 2 Contractors, 1 Tailor and 1 Milk seller. There were also 2 married women, 1 widow, 2 unemployed and 1 of unspecified occupation.

Trade bankruptcies showed a slight decrease in Perak and Pahang. The increase in the numbers of petitions, receiving orders and adjudication orders is mainly due to the bankruptcies of salary earners among members of the subordinate service as the result of the Government policy in dealing with the indebtedness of its employees.

The main Bankruptcy Office is in Kuala Lumpur and the Branch Office in Ipoh.

Two compositions were accepted by creditors during the year. There were 30 discharges: 20 in Perak of which 18 were granted subject to various periods of suspension, ranging from

1 week to one year, and 2 subject to consent to judgment; 8 in Selangor of which 4 were granted subject to suspension from 6 months to one year and 4 subject to consent to judgment; 1 in Negri Sembilan subject to 3 months' suspension, and one in Pahang.

There was one prosecution against a bankrupt during the year.

The gross liabilities and assets as stated by debtors were \$1,696,336 and \$1,022,029, respectively, as compared with \$432,838 and \$187,819 in 1934. There was one failure with estimated liabilities of over \$100,000 but under \$200,000; one of over \$300,000 but under \$400,000 and one with \$900,000, the last being liabilities in the bankruptcy of a chettiar in Perak.

The continued slight decrease in trade bankruptcies is no doubt due to the increased circulation of money as the result of the improvement in the price of rubber, tin and copra. It is also probably due to the gradual elimination of the really weak and irresponsible trading concerns.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

The year under review was the thirteenth year of the working of the Department of the Public Trustee.

During the year the Public Trustee accepted 15 trusts in all valued at \$495,776; 16 trusts were wound up and at the end of the year 99 were still being administered.

The value of the property held in trust by the Public Trustee at the end of the year was estimated at \$3,399,115.

The office of the Official Administrator, Federated Malay States, created in the year 1928 is combined with that of the Public Trustee. The number of estates taken up by the Official Administrator during 1935 was 35 valued at \$566,490. Twenty-three estates were wound up and at the end of the year 73 were still being administered.

The total number of trusts and estates administered by the Public Trustee and Official Administrator as at 31st December, 1935, was 172 valued at over \$4,500,000. The total fees collected by the combined offices during the year amounted to \$35,109.76.

The total expenditure

The position at the end of the year

	No. of societies
Rural Credit Societies ...	7
Non-Agricultural Thrift and Loan Societies ...	3
Registered but not working Indian Labourers' Societies ...	11
Unions ...	
Registered but not working Co-operative Rubber Societies ...	
Co-operative Urban Union ...	
Total ...	21

In addition, the following were active, but had no thoroughgoing

General Purposes

(a) Malay Rural

(b) Indian Settlement

Better Living Societies

Fairs

Sales and Purchases

For agriculturists, the price of padi remained low, and rose to enable a portion of the repayments of principal for the previous five years to be made.

\* Societies.



## CO-OPERATION.

The total expenditure for the calendar year was \$129,529. Expenditure.

The position at the end of the year was as follows : Progress.

	No. of societies.	No. of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Reserve fund.	Total working capital.
Rural Credit Societies ... ..	57	1,444	\$ 63,376	\$ 14,425	\$ 82,279
Non-Agricultural Thrift and Loan Societies ... ..	32	15,765	3,204,700	253,737	3,493,937
Registered but not working	1				
Indian Labourers' Societies ... ..	152	23,090	483,623	3,166	486,789
Unions ... ..	3	15*			
Registered but not working	3				
Co-operative Rubber Societies ... ..	1	37	402	161	569
Co-operative Urban Union ... ..	1	6*			
Total ... ..	250	40,336†	3,752,101	271,489	4,063,574

In addition, the following societies were registered and were active, but had no thoroughly systematised financial transactions :

Type.	No.
General Purposes Societies.—	
(a) Malay Rural ... ..	25
(b) Indian Settlers ... ..	2
Better Living Societies ... ..	5
Fairs ... ..	5
Sales and Purchases and Marketing Societies	3
Total ... ..	40

For agriculturists, the year was distinctly brighter. Though the price of padi remained low, rubber and coconuts sufficiently rose to enable a portion of past debts to be repaid out of income. Repayments of principal (\$35,756) were higher than in any of the previous five years and exceeded new loans given out by \$25,121.

Rural Credit Societies.

\* Societies.

† Societies not included.

Membership declined by 137. The chief cause of this was the liquidation of the Bagan Tiang Society with its 147 members.

General  
Purposes  
Societies.

Initial efforts to satisfy common needs by joint action have been made in many kampongs by the formation of General Purposes Societies. The demand for these societies is brisk and usually spontaneous. Their activities have included the maintenance of mosques and burial grounds, the provision of such amenities as a reading room, newspapers and a kampong sports ground, the promotion of health and sanitation, the destruction of rats and squirrels, the building of schools and teachers quarters, the erection of bunds, the improvement of water supply and the marketing of various rural products. Thrift is encouraged by the collection of small weekly deposits. Though some of these societies will doubtless die when the objects for which they are formed have been accomplished, their number is likely to increase steadily.

Marketing  
Societies.

The Egg-marketing Societies in Krian carried on a steady and increasing business. Three hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight eggs were sold, sixty thousand more than last year, at an average price of \$1.86 per hundred as compared with the average kampong price of \$1.66.

In spite of the enhanced price of rubber, it was difficult to revive the co-operative rubber societies. On the other hand, a small and inexpensive rubber-smoking cabinet was devised by the Rubber Research Institute and its adoption has considerably improved the quality of rubber from small-holdings.

Co-operative  
shops.

Many groups in rural areas have set up shops. Advice and instruction in book-keeping have been given, but most shops have a hard struggle to keep going because of bad book-keeping and too generous credit. Trading ability needs time to develop.

Thrift and  
Loan Societies.

The figures of these steadily increasing societies make impressive reading. Three new societies were formed. Membership was up by 2,226 to 15,765 and paid up subscription by \$461,700 to \$3,204,700. The amount of loans granted was \$1,423,900 as compared with \$1,568,400 in 1934. The majority of members have rescued themselves from outside debts and are finding it possible to purchase land or dwelling houses. Gross average savings per member increased from \$202 in 1934 to \$203 at the end of 1935.

The investment of capital was hampered by the high premia of the trustee stocks to which societies are limited by law.

Societies amongst the  
societies were registered.  
135 (3 not working) with  
tion capital of \$483,623.  
being 138 (1 not working)  
saving per member is \$  
Negri Sembilan made good

The area in private  
amounted to about 2,577  
206,402 acres under mini

It is estimated that  
the four States of the  
private occupation and 2  
the balance of 57.05 p  
therein land reserved for

The expenditure of t  
any year since the forma

The demand for tit  
cent., the greater part  
half of the year.

The Trigonometrical  
and secondary triangul  
carried out at the exper

The activities of the  
revision of some of the

The supervision of  
medium estates in co  
continued up to the end  
completed. From 1st  
Controller of Rubber w

The Map Productio  
required for rubber re  
design for each denomi  
as is known no attempt  
coupons were supplied.

Routine meteorolo  
17 main stations and  
The policy of moving

Societies amongst Indian labourers were popular and 18 new societies were registered. The number of societies amounted to 155 (3 not working) with a membership of 23,090 and a subscription capital of \$483,623, the corresponding figures for last year being 138 (1 not working), 19,416 and \$353,622. The average saving per member is \$21.38. The two Indian settlements in Negri Sembilan made good progress.

Indian  
Labourers'  
Societies.

#### LANDS.

The area in private occupation at the end of the year amounted to about 2,577,655 acres under agricultural titles and 206,402 acres under mining titles.

It is estimated that of the 27,540 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 15.8 per cent. is land in private occupation and 27.15 per cent. is reserved forest, while the balance of 57.05 per cent. is still State land, including therein land reserved for purposes other than forests.

#### SURVEYS.

The expenditure of this Department was again lower than in any year since the formation of the Department in 1908.

The demand for title surveys increased by almost 33 per cent., the greater part of the increase occurring in the second half of the year.

The Trigonometrical Branch was engaged on the primary and secondary triangulation of Brunei. This work is being carried out at the expense of the Brunei Government.

The activities of the Topographical Branch were confined to revision of some of the older sheets.

The supervision of the assessment of small and certain medium estates in connection with Rubber Regulation was continued up to the end of March when the work was practically completed. From 1st April officials working directly under the Controller of Rubber were appointed to each State.

The Map Production Branch continued to print the coupons required for rubber regulation for the whole of Malaya. The design for each denomination was altered each quarter and so far as is known no attempts at forgery were made. Nearly 8 million coupons were supplied.

Routine meteorological observations were continued at the 17 main stations and at a large number of auxiliary stations. The policy of moving meteorological stations to sites on the

new aerodromes has been continued. Two have already been moved and arrangements are in hand for moving three others. The Kuala Lumpur office was closed down on 1st January, 1935, and all the senior and office staff concentrated in Singapore. The demands of service and civil aviation has necessitated the regular issue of forecasts twice daily for the main air route through Malaya. Co-operation with the Meteorological Services of neighbouring countries was developed during the year.

#### GEOLOGY.

The detailed geological survey of the area in the neighbourhood of Bidor, Batang Padang, was continued and the alluvial gold deposits of this area still receive considerable attention from miners and prospectors. The output of fine gold this year reached 6,526 ounces which figure constitutes a record.

During the last few years the Geological Survey Department has been trying to interest miners in the commercial possibilities of ilmenite, which is the dominant constituent of amang, the by-product of tin mining. This year numerous shipments have been made, but the detailed figures of the amounts exported, believed to be considerable, are not yet available.

Geological reports were furnished both on mineral deposits and on engineering schemes. The filing of prospecting results has been continued and increasing use of these records is being made both by Government officers and the mining public. The usual analyses of metals, minerals, and oils were done for the public and for Government departments, and the number of samples submitted has increased considerably during the year.

#### PLANTERS LOANS BOARD.

On 1st January, 1935, the Board had outstanding twenty-seven loans aggregating to \$686,345.

One new loan, \$85,000, and two additional loans amounting to \$51,075 were made during the course of the year, while six properties repaid their loans in full to the extent of \$73,818, ten others made partial repayments totalling \$56,206 and balances not required by three estates, \$12,447, were written back.

At the end of the year, the number of agricultural loans was thus reduced to twenty-two totalling \$679,949 against which \$660,048 had actually been paid out while advances to estates under the Board's administration totalled \$23,683 giving a total sum outstanding of \$683,731.

Urban loans, at the beginning of the year, amounted to \$709,500. Repayment in full to the extent of \$174,250, for loans made in 1934, was effected, leaving a balance of \$535,250. Repayments totalling \$106,579 were written back.

At the end of the year, the total amount of loans outstanding totalled sixty-five aggregating to \$679,949 (recoverable) in respect of loans made in 1934, amounting to \$3,490 giving a total of \$683,439.

Under the War Service Loans Act, 1934, fifty-four estates have repaid their loans in respect of loans made in 1934, amounting to \$174,250.

No loans were repaid in 1935, but partial repayments were made to the extent of \$59,400.

At the end of the year, the total amount of loans outstanding totalled sixty-five (fifty-four) and the amount of loans repaid in 1935, which falls to be added to the amount outstanding under the Board's administration, is \$1,221,137.

Interest earned during the year on loans which \$48,873 was in respect of urban loans and \$1,221,137.

Interest collected during the year to Federal Revenue in respect of urban loans and \$132,600.

The net profit earned during the year was \$20,310.

The reserves of the Board at the end of the year were \$855,000.

The capital of the Board at the end of the year was \$1,221,137.

The total of estate loans outstanding at the end of the year in the Malay States in 1935 was \$679,949 and \$213,916 in 1933.

Agricultural  
loans.

Urban loans, at the beginning of the year, totalled seventy-eight amounting to \$709,592. No new loans were made during the year. Repayment in full was made by thirteen borrowers to the extent of \$174,250, forty-seven others made partial repayments totalling \$106,579 and balances not required, \$14,000, were written back. Urban loans.

At the end of the year, the number of urban loans totalled sixty-five aggregating \$414,763 while sundry disbursements (recoverable) in respect of certain of these properties amounted to \$3,490 giving a gross sum outstanding of \$418,253.

Under the War Service Land Grant Scheme, at the beginning of the year, fifty-four ex-soldiers were indebted to the Board, in respect of loans made to them, to the extent of \$1,195,850. War Service Loans.

No loans were repaid in full during the course of the year but partial repayments were made by sixteen borrowers to the extent of \$59,400.

At the end of the year, therefore, the number of borrowers continuing to benefit under the Scheme remained the same (viz., fifty-four) and the amount outstanding totalled \$1,136,450 to which falls to be added \$84,687 being advances to properties under the Board's administration giving a gross sum outstanding of \$1,221,137.

Interest earned during the year amounted to \$147,500 of which \$48,873 was in respect of agricultural loans, \$42,279 in respect of urban loans and \$56,348 in respect of War Service Loans. Interest.

Interest collected totalled \$142,600 while interest credited to Federal Revenue in respect of all monies outstanding was \$132,600.

The net profit earned by the Board during the year was \$20,310. Profit and loss.

The reserves of the Board at 31st December, 1935, stood at \$855,000. Reserves.

The capital of the Board is \$4,000,000 created by the Planters' Loans Fund Enactment (Cap. 131). Capital.

#### THE ESTATE DUTY OFFICE.

The total of estate duty collected throughout the Federated Malay States in 1935 was \$288,286 as against \$367,902 in 1934 and \$213,916 in 1933.

The collection of duty continued to be difficult. No unusually large estates were declared, and the total value of solvent estates declared and assessed during 1935 was \$5,238,689 as compared with \$5,034,442 in 1934 and \$4,207,945 in 1933.

It would appear that the number of estate duty affidavits filed each year varies according to the general economic condition prevailing. Thus during the recent period of depression such numbers consistently fell each succeeding year. There are now indications however that conditions are gradually improving and that applications for representation are being made in respect of estates which in recent years were not considered worth administering. This, no doubt, is the explanation of the fact that although the number of affidavits dealt with during the year increased by 52 per cent. the actual value of property on which estate duty was leviable increased by 4 four cent. only.

In addition to the increase in the volume of work performed, the valuation of property continued to present serious difficulties as values have varied very considerably during recent years, and in many cases realisation of the duty when assessed involved protracted negotiations and payments by instalments over long periods.

Cases of evasion of payment of estate duty by misrepresentation and non-disclosure on the part of certain applicants for representation were investigated. As a result there is no doubt that considerable sums will be collected as estate duty in respect of property which has passed on the death of certain persons.

#### MILITARY.

The strength of the 2nd Bn., 20th Burma Rifles, stationed at Taiping was on the 31st December, 1935:

British officers	...	...	...	...	11
Indian officers	...	...	...	...	20
Indian other ranks	...	...	...	...	647

A high standard of efficiency was maintained. After a tour of approximately 16 years in the country the Burma Rifles are being replaced by the 1st Bn., 2nd Punjab Regiment, in February, 1936. The conduct of the Regiment throughout their tour of service has been exemplary.

The expansion of the Malay Regiment has proceeded as was anticipated and the strength on 31st December, 1935, was:

British officers	...	...	...	...	6
„ W. Os. & S/Sgts.	...	...	...	...	7
Malay other ranks	...	...	...	...	361

The training of the I and the big influx of recruits earlier squads all complete for a British Battalion. section, and a Corps of attained by these special The new barracks and Rifles Companies are no It is anticipated that at by the end of January.

During the period u increase in the strength c their numbers have risen in the average age of 1 men in the country are responsibilities.

Despite this improv is too high, and still fur civil firms if progress is

Early in the year t Malayan Volunteer Infan to 130, but by the end up to strength, and in waiting lists. This en of good physique and those companies.

Efficiency.—When are still improving, appreciable increase volunteers have cons training and it was o each for Machine Regiment. The valu and it is hoped that be in a position to

The feature of improvement in all Volunteer Regiment most satisfactory Infantry units with they have only re

The training of the Battalion continued throughout the year and the big influx of recruits in February as well as the men of the earlier squads all completed the musketry courses as laid down for a British Battalion. A platoon of Machine Guns, a Signal section, and a Corps of Drums have been started. The results attained by these specialist branches have been very satisfactory. The new barracks and houses have made progress, and two Rifles Companies are now occupying two of the barrack blocks. It is anticipated that at least two Officers' quarters will be ready by the end of January.

#### VOLUNTEERING.

During the period under review there has been a gratifying increase in the strength of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment; their numbers have risen from 607 to 685, with a marked drop in the average age of recruits, which shows that the younger men in the country are beginning to appreciate their military responsibilities.

Despite this improvement the average age of the Volunteers is too high, and still further efforts are required, especially from civil firms if progress is to be maintained.

Early in the year the establishment of the rank and file of Malayan Volunteer Infantry Companies was increased from 100 to 130, but by the end of the year almost every company was up to strength, and in several instances companies have long waiting lists. This enables commanders to select suitable men of good physique and results in greatly increased efficiency in those companies.

*Efficiency.*—Whereas the economic conditions of the country are still improving, this has not yet been followed by any appreciable increase in staffs of firms and estates. Many volunteers have consequently still found it difficult to attend training and it was only possible to hold two camps of six days each for Machine Gunners of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment. The value of these camps cannot be overestimated and it is hoped that as conditions improve more volunteers will be in a position to attend them.

The feature of the year's training has been the marked improvement in all forms of weapon training in the Malay States Volunteer Regiment and the Malayan Volunteer Infantry. The most satisfactory progress was made by Malayan Volunteer Infantry units with the Light Machine Gun, a weapon with which they have only recently been equipped.

Considerable attention was paid to the training of junior leaders and satisfactory progress was made. There is still however room for improvement in this very important branch of military training especially in Malayan Volunteer Infantry Units where more practical work in section leading is required.

*Administration.*—The gradual accumulation of costly weapons and mobilization stores calls for ever increasing surveillance on the part of the administrative staff. During the lean years of the slump the standard of maintenance necessarily declined, but lost ground is now being made up.

At the beginning of the year a new system of ledger accountancy and store organisation was introduced and has proved most successful.

All units are being equipped to Imperial establishments as funds become available, with the essential arms and stores that could not be obtained locally on mobilization. The amalgamation of the control and finances of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment and the Malayan Volunteer Infantry has simplified this task considerably.

#### MALAY ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.

In March, 1910, a scheme for the employment of Malays in the Public Service (Higher Subordinate Class) was introduced with the object of training boys of good family to fit them for high and responsible appointments in the Government service. The officers appointed under that scheme were styled Malay Assistants. Probationer Malay Assistants were selected from boys who had passed the 7th Standard at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. After selection they had to undergo a three-year course of study in the College and show proficiency in official correspondence, Treasury work and other prescribed subjects before being appointed as Malay Assistant, Grade III. On promotion to Grades II and I of the scheme Malay Assistants were eligible to serve as Settlement Officers and in other appointments of similar status. There was provision for a Special Class consisting of two Magisterial appointments, three appointments of Assistant District Officer, one of Malay Assistant and one of Assistant Conservator of Forests. The salary scale of the various grades, including the Special Class, was the same as that of the General Clerical Service in force at the time. The scheme also held out hope to officers in the Special Class of promotion to higher appointments in the Civil Service, thus envisaging the possibility of further development should the work and ability of officers on the scheme justify further advancement.

The outbreak of the Government to free as for military duty, res numbers of Malay Ass responsible posts, and in scheme which opened to trative career. The pa was introduced into this the Special Class.

The 1917 scheme w scheme which provided other than the Malay C to compete for 50 per c for probationerships. Th of this revised scheme performing the duties additional appointments Officers at end of 1921 Probationers.

The Malay Admini form dates from 1930. Malay Administrative s passed the Cambridge over 18 and under 20 y Chief Secretary to Gov Selection Board, a mini reserved for boys from Successful candidates u General Orders at the period of one year, an least two years during examination in General Cadets of the Malayan C on subjects connected w Thereupon they becom scale of \$150-£10-£170 p in this Class and provi Law prescribed for Cad Officers are promoted \$200-£10-£300 per m Class II mainly consis ships.



The outbreak of the Great War, making it necessary for Government to free as many of its European officers as possible for military duty, resulted in a considerable increase in the numbers of Malay Assistants appointed to higher and more responsible posts, and in 1917 it was decided to introduce a new scheme which opened to the Malay Officers a well-paid administrative career. The passing of the Cadets' Law Examination was introduced into this scheme as a condition for promotion to the Special Class.

The 1917 scheme was in turn superseded in 1921 by another scheme which provided that boys educated in English schools other than the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, should be eligible to compete for 50 per cent. of the annual number of vacancies for probationerships. There were at the time of the introduction of this revised scheme in 1921 twelve Malay Officers who were performing the duties of Civil Service appointments or of additional appointments open to Cadets. The number of Malay Officers at end of 1921 was 50 and there were in addition 23 Probationers.

The Malay Administrative Service Scheme in its present form dates from 1930. Appointments as Probationers in the Malay Administrative Service are open to Malays who have passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination and are over 18 and under 20 years of age. Vacancies are filled by the Chief Secretary to Government on the recommendation of a Selection Board, a minimum of 50 per cent. of the posts being reserved for boys from the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. Successful candidates undergo a course of study in Law and General Orders at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, for a period of one year, and thereafter remain on probation for at least two years during which period they have to pass the examination in General Orders and Colonial Regulations set for Cadets of the Malayan Civil Service and also an oral examination on subjects connected with the actual work they have been doing. Thereupon they become Malay Officers, Class III, on a salary scale of \$150-10-\$170 per mensem. After serving for three years in this Class and provided they have passed the examination in Law prescribed for Cadets of the Malayan Civil Service, Malay Officers are promoted to Class II on a salary scale of \$200-10-\$300 per mensem. There are 22 appointments in Class II mainly consisting of Deputy Assistant District Officerships.

Malay Officers in Class II with not less than seven years' service become eligible for promotion to Class I. Promotion to Class I is not automatic or by seniority but depends on the occurrence of vacancies and is by selection according to merit and qualifications. There are 27 posts in this Class, the salary scale of which is \$330-A15-\$420 per mensem. Officers in Class I are called upon to function as Assistant District Officers, Second Magistrates and in other appointments of a similar status and responsibility, many of which were formerly in the cadre of the Malayan Civil Service.

The declared policy of Government is that Malay Officers of the Malay Administrative Service who by reason of their character, ability and industry have shown their fitness should be promoted to the Malayan Civil Service. Officers of Class I of the Malay Administrative Service who have served in that Class for at least three years are eligible for promotion to the Malayan Civil Service for service in the Federated Malay States only: such promotions being made by selection according to merit and depending upon vacancies in the authorised cadre. At the end of the year under review 17 Malay Officers had been promoted to the Malayan Civil Service.

#### GENERAL.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer the following honours:

##### At the New Year—

Knight Bachelor

Samuel Joyce Thomas, Esq.,  
Chief Justice, Federated  
Malay States

Honorary Commander of  
the Most Excellent  
Order of the British  
Empire (Civil Division)

The Dato' Penghulu Mendika  
Mentri Akhir Zaman,  
Abdullah bin Panglima  
Muda, Undang of Jelevu

Meritorious Service Medal  
of the Civil Division of  
the Order of the British  
Empire

Chief Sub-Inspector Ali bin  
Tuah, Federated Malay  
States Police.

##### On His Majesty's Birthday—

Honorary Knight Com-  
mander of the Most  
Distinguished Order of  
St. Michael and St.  
George

His Highness the Sultan of  
Pahang, al-Sultan Abubakar  
Ri'ayatu'd-din al-Mu'ad-  
dzam Shah, c.m.g., ibni al-  
Marhum al-Sultan Abdu'llah

Honorary Companion  
of the Most Disting-  
uished Order of St.  
Michael and St. George

Member of the  
Order of the  
Most Excellent Order  
of the British Empire  
(Civil Division)

Member of the  
Order of the  
Most Excellent Order  
of the British Empire  
(Civil Division)

Companion of the  
Order of the British  
Empire

Certificates of Hon-  
orary recognition of their loyal  
services to the Federated Malay  
States

Che Mohamed Ar

Raja Haji Othma

Dato' Perba Salle

The year under review  
has reached the final  
stages of the decentralisation  
process. Wilson's report. They  
were for 1934, in the transfer  
of Government to State  
control of those de-  
partments pertaining to those de-  
partments from "U  
Federal Estimates.

The financial stabil-  
ity on a basis being so designed  
stages of the policy su-  
perintended that what has been  
modification as years  
those stages. In the f-  
Federal and State Cou-  
no supplement, howev-  
reference to them. In  
of public business w-  
members, a sub-comm-

Honorary Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George	Tengku Besar of Sri Menanti, Tengku Burhan-uddin ibni al-Marhum Yam Tuan Antah
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Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division)	Miss Josephine F o s s , European Mistress, Pudu English School, Kuala Lumpur
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Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division)	Dr. Khong Kam Tak, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R. C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London), Perak
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Companion o f t h e Imperial Service Order	Mohamed Noordin bin Abdul Shukor, Orang Kaya Kaya Stia Bijaya di Raja, Perak
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Certificates of Honour were awarded to the following in recognition of their loyal and valuable services to the Government of the Federated Malay States:

Che Mohamed Arshad bin Mohamed Salleh, J.P.

Raja Haji Othman bin Raja Yahya, J.P.

Dato' Perba Salleh bin Haji Mat Sah.

The year under review saw the smooth working of the first stages of the decentralisation policy set out in Sir Samuel Wilson's report. They consisted, as already stated in the report for 1934, in the transference of ten important departments of Government to State control, the promulgation of the Statutes appertaining to those departments which were enacted as State laws, and the resultant transfer of the provision for those departments from "Unreserved Services" to the State and Federal Estimates.

The financial stability of the Federation was put on a secure basis being so designed as to fit it with the second and third stages of the policy suggested by Sir Samuel Wilson; and it is hoped that what has been settled now will require little, if any, modification as years go by and the country passes through those stages. In the first place, the Finance Committees of the Federal and State Councils have been greatly strengthened, and no supplement, however small, may now be approved without reference to them. In order, however, to expedite the despatch of public business without imposing undue inconvenience on members, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the

Federal Council has been set up consisting of the Treasurer as Chairman and three unofficial members, with power to deal with all applications to the Federal Government for supplementary votes not exceeding \$20,000 on any one item and with power also to consider applications exceeding \$20,000 and to make recommendations to the full Finance Committee in regard to them. The full Finance Committee has still the right to question any supplement which has been passed by the sub-committee. The powers of the Finance Committee of the State Councils have been so fixed that the spending of the block grant made to each State by the Federal Council at the beginning of each year shall be unfettered. But, in matters which affect or are likely to affect Federal finance or to involve an increase in the block grant, such as the creation of a new head of expenditure, additions to the fixed establishment, alterations of the established salaries, provision for new items of special expenditure estimated to cost over \$20,000, prior reference to the Finance Committee of the Federal Council is necessary. Secondly, it has been laid down as part of the financial policy that the High Commissioner upholds the authority of the Treasurer and Auditor as laid down in the General Orders. It is the duty of these officers to see that no expenditure is unnecessary or extravagant, and that the laws, regulations and instructions in all matters of finance and accounts are strictly observed and that any failure is brought to notice.

Another important change in the political structure of the Federation was the abolition of the post of Chief Secretary to Government and the substitution of a post of Federal Secretary, ranking as a Class IA appointment in the Malayan Civil Service. The office carries a seat on the Federal Council and in precedence comes next after the Residents. The duties of the post of Federal Secretary in purely Federal matters comprise all those which ordinarily appertain to an office of Chief or Colonial Secretary. He is the High Commissioner's mouthpiece, and will settle questions referred to him by Federal departments in accordance with what he believes to be the wishes of the High Commissioner or will refer them for instructions. In State matters he is entitled to give approval to requests emanating from the Residents, in so far as he is able to do so without reference to the High Commissioner in order that the time of the High Commissioner may be saved; but he cannot of himself disapprove without prior reference. If a question is raised which affects other States, he will refer it to them, and to any

department concerned, submission to the High Commissioner out to a British Resident ruling which affects the union.

The above changes took effect from 1936, and thus it devolved on the incumbent in the new year. This report of the Chief Secretary for 1935.

The year under review was the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King, considered desirable that a memorable occasion and accordingly drawn up and presented to the High Commissioner.

A notable event in the year was the visit to the Federal Council in February when the High Commissioner went to Perak.

The import duty on sugar was reduced on 1st May.

The financial position is still far from secure, but the recovery undoubtedly has been brought about by the country's two staple products continuing and the internal economy in expenditure are still essential.

Mr. M. B. Shelleys, Secretary to Government, has been on leave prior to the appointment of Mr. M. Rex who held the post until it was abolished in February 1936.

KUALA LUMPUR,  
10th August, 1936

department concerned, and prepare a complete case for submission to the High Commissioner. He is entitled to point out to a British Resident or to the High Commissioner any ruling which affects the matter at issue.

The above changes were effected on the 24th February, 1936, and thus it devolved on the writer who is the first incumbent in the new post of Federal Secretary, to prepare this report of the Chief Secretary to Government for the year 1935.

The year under review was marked by an outstanding event in the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V. It was considered desirable that a record should be compiled of this memorable occasion and accounts of the celebrations were accordingly drawn up and published as a Federal Council Paper.

A notable event in the history of the Federation took place in February when the territory of the Dindings was restored to Perak.

The import duty on rice and padi was removed on the 1st May.

The financial position of the country during the year, though still far from secure, continued to improve. Satisfactory though the recovery undoubtedly is, it should be borne in mind that it has been brought about largely by restriction of output of the country's two staple products, and so long as this restriction continues and the international prospect remains so uncertain, economy in expenditure and the careful husbanding of resources are still essential.

Mr. M. B. Shelley, c.m.g., continued to act as Chief Secretary to Government until the 4th April when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement, and he was succeeded by Mr. M. Rex who held the post for the rest of the year and until it was abolished in February, 1936.

KUALA LUMPUR,  
10th August, 1936.

C. D. AHEARNE,  
*Federal Secretary, F.M.S.*

# APPENDIX A. FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
	\$	\$	Imports.	Exports.		\$		\$	\$	\$		
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	19,720,689	26,029	1,750,008	...	...	190,538	359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	26,976	1,609,401	...	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,554	32,114	1,573,441	...	...	199,680	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,062,359	33,477	2,037,274	...	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,598	21,896,117	27,373,760	39,912	2,602,380	...	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	47,676	3,238,000	...	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	49,592	3,379,813	...	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,395,855	48,541	3,126,974	...	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	44,095	2,716,263	...	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	41,167	3,210,699	...	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,895,139	38,960	6,181,542	...	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	43,111	7,050,382	...	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	47,475	6,968,183	...	...	626,114	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	47,288	8,438,775	...	...	661,668	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	80,253,944	50,842	9,590,505	...	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,084	51,783	8,814,988	...	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	50,991	9,249,627	104	...	887,593	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	48,617	10,036,798	432	...	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,997	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	48,429	9,395,825	905	...	1,701,682	5,200,911	893,637	1907
1908	24,623,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,933	50,835	7,258,864	1,402	...	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	48,743	7,155,124	2,698	...	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	102,851,990	43,862	7,162,026	5,439	...	2,201,469	5,868,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	116,280,927	44,148	8,818,764	8,792	...	2,290,962	7,058,689	1,036,999	1911

NOTE.—The total Revenue and the total Expenditure of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan in 1875 were, respectively, \$400,304 and \$496,872. Figures for Pahang first appear in 1888 and for Malacca in 1891. A summary of the population was taken in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931. The population of Perak in 1879 was estimated at 81,084, and in 1889 at 194,801; that of Selangor in 1884 at 46,508 and in 1887 at 87,106. No figures for the other States are given prior to 1891.

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION—(cont.).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
	\$	\$	Imports.	Exports.		\$		\$	\$	\$		

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION—(cont.).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
	\$	\$	Imports.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1912	42,047,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	48,420	10,850,121	15,638	1,576,294	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912	
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	50,126	10,729,898	23,720	1,395,923	2,790,451	9,469,446	1,117,625	1913	
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,005	122,962,929	49,042	7,046,869	31,012	1,334,245	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914	
1915	40,774,984	42,638,631	60,015,935	161,838,113	46,766	7,235,086	56,782	2,401,914	2,597,836	11,616,696	1,172,386	1915	
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	69,621,113	219,943,686	43,870	7,903,785	62,813	3,851,815	3,068,766	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916	
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	271,485,389	39,833	9,331,288	80,022	4,914,781	3,308,464	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917	
1918	68,448,862	45,286,910	74,750,746	223,066,282	37,370	13,141,841	78,389	2,554,556	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918	
1919	72,135,075	70,676,961	118,854,965	279,135,105	36,934	9,944,177	106,453	4,883,123	3,533,329	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919	
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	288,715,698	34,934	12,203,531	101,330	4,443,100	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920	
1921	54,449,568	114,886,546	102,914,877	134,955,549	34,489	6,153,360	94,510	164,169	3,568,490	16,198,426	1,298,292	1921	
1922	52,494,110	49,811,007	78,822,349	140,429,775	35,286	5,766,808	128,461	802,390	3,731,041	13,816,324	1,360,876	1922	
1923	63,952,132	52,825,572	89,088,237	197,100,950	37,650	8,265,195	101,311	4,664,374	3,919,900	14,675,106	1,389,667	1923	
1924	70,715,407	54,161,234	97,436,302	212,884,740	44,043	12,543,624	93,507	4,228,677	4,135,322	16,210,202	1,418,455	1924	
1925	86,504,279	69,550,382	137,116,207	411,878,610	45,926	14,000,633	118,590	8,667,274	3,933,622	18,743,352	1,447,243	1925	
1926	102,541,400	87,663,747	173,887,724	445,600,203	45,947	15,583,799	160,213	11,192,715	5,389,042	21,640,545	1,476,932	1926	
1927	105,404,458	93,263,915	176,161,194	339,925,683	52,180	17,704,014	127,593	8,575,863	6,656,724	23,055,515	1,504,823	1927	
1928	95,655,560	109,004,240	191,473,471	378,923,402	67,042	15,420,646	261,352	3,712,752	6,639,808	22,347,560	1,533,612	1928	
1929	81,799,584	84,660,975	201,369,405	349,012,595	62,065	9,121,971	249,675	1,084,440	6,224,381	23,331,618	1,562,401	1929	
1930	65,560,870	82,470,192	168,020,418	213,652,044	51,250	5,501,733	243,886	543,778	4,832,700	19,272,903	1,723,117	1930	
1931	52,348,659	62,163,328	106,201,211	125,177,183	27,091	3,594,022	235,898	376,380	4,268,125	9,483,859	1,770,486	1931	
1932	43,817,151	53,740,139	71,133,301	87,851,281	22,824	4,886,683	248,356	577,406	3,989,363	9,036,776	1,597,770	1932	
1933	47,198,806	50,268,671	67,129,150	111,885,935	36,385	8,886,234	256,516	2,160,157	5,141,756	11,284,147	1,631,728	1933	
1934	58,926,323	47,211,228	84,731,059	202,725,341	40,748	9,700,616	194,478	2,247,497	5,593,334	11,871,097	1,777,421	1934	
1935	62,364,264	51,119,943	87,102,149	186,770,227								1935	

† The figures for previous years included items now omitted owing to reclassification of revenue.  
 ‡ Exclusive of Railway receipts.  
 § Vide foot-note on page 138.  
 ¶ Exclusive of Railway expenditure.  
 \* The tonnage for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 was based on 72% tin content of ore and not on the true assay value, viz., 75.5%.

## APPENDIX B.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT  
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Dr.

Cr.

	6 per cent.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.
<b>To Loan Expenses—</b>			<b>By Loan Subscription—</b>	
Interest on Deferred instalments ...	268,092 28		6 per cent. 1936-51	
Composition Stamp Duty ...	552,321 42		issued at £97 in	
Discount on Issue Price ...	1,325,571 43		December, 1921 ...	44,185,714 29
Underwriting Commission ...	441,857 14			
Commission for obtaining Under-				
writing ...	110,464 29			
Crown Agents' Commission ...	110,464 29			
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and				
Bankers on allotment of Stock ...	108,049 28			
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Stamp, etc. ...	5,873 21			
Advertisement ...	31,052 18	2,953,745 52		
		40,740,792 15		
		491,176 62		
<b>To Loan Works</b> ...				
<b>To Balance</b> ...		44,185,714 29		44,185,714 29

Cr.

APPENDIX C.  
F.M.S. LOCAL LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

c.

\$

Dr.

c.

\$

c.

\$



## APPENDIX C.

Dr.		Cr.
	F.M.S. LOCAL LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1935.	

Dr.	By Loan Subscription— 4½ per cent. issued at 98 in May, 1931	\$	c.
To Loan Expenses—			
(a) Discount on issue price	...	320,000	00
(b) Commission and charges	...	40,000	00
To Loan Works...	...	...	
To Balance	...	...	
		16,000,000	00

## APPENDIX D.

Dr.	F.M.S. STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1935.	Cr.

Dr.	F.M.S. STERLING LOAN		By Loan Subscription— 3 per cent. 1960-70 issued in June, 1935		\$	c.
To Redemption of 4½ per cent. S.S. Sterling Loan 1935-45—						
Total Loan raised ...	...	36,000,000 00	...	...		
Less redeemed from revenue account ...	...	1,714,285 71	...	...		
					34,285,714 29	
					34,285,714 29	

## APPENDIX E.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING  
TO FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

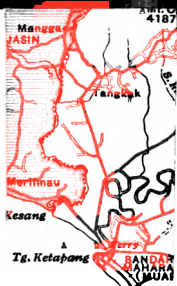
	Cost. \$ c.	Where obtainable.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931 ... ..	5 00 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Handbook of British Malaya ...	1 50 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
The Oil Palm in Malaya ...	2 00 ...	Malayan Information Agency, 57, Charing Cross, London, and Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
An Outline of Malayan Agriculture ... ..	3 00 ...	Malayan Information Agency, 57, Charing Cross, London, and Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Federated Malay States Law for Planters ... ..	1 60 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Treaties and Engagements affecting the Malay States and Borneo ... ..	3 50 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Geology of Malayan Ore Deposits ... ..	8 00 ...	Director, Geological Survey, Batu Gajah, Federated Malay States, and Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London.
Geology of Malaya ... ..	8 00 ...	Director, Geological Survey, Batu Gajah, Federated Malay States, and Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London.
Mining in Malaya ... ..	Free ...	Malayan Information Agency, 57, Charing Cross, London.

## APPENDIX E—(cont.)

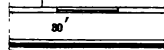
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING  
TO FEDERATED MALAY STATES—(cont.).

	Cost.		Where obtainable.	
	\$	c.		
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Schedule of Imports and Exports Duties, Malaya ...	50		...	Government Printer, Singapore, and Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Singapore.

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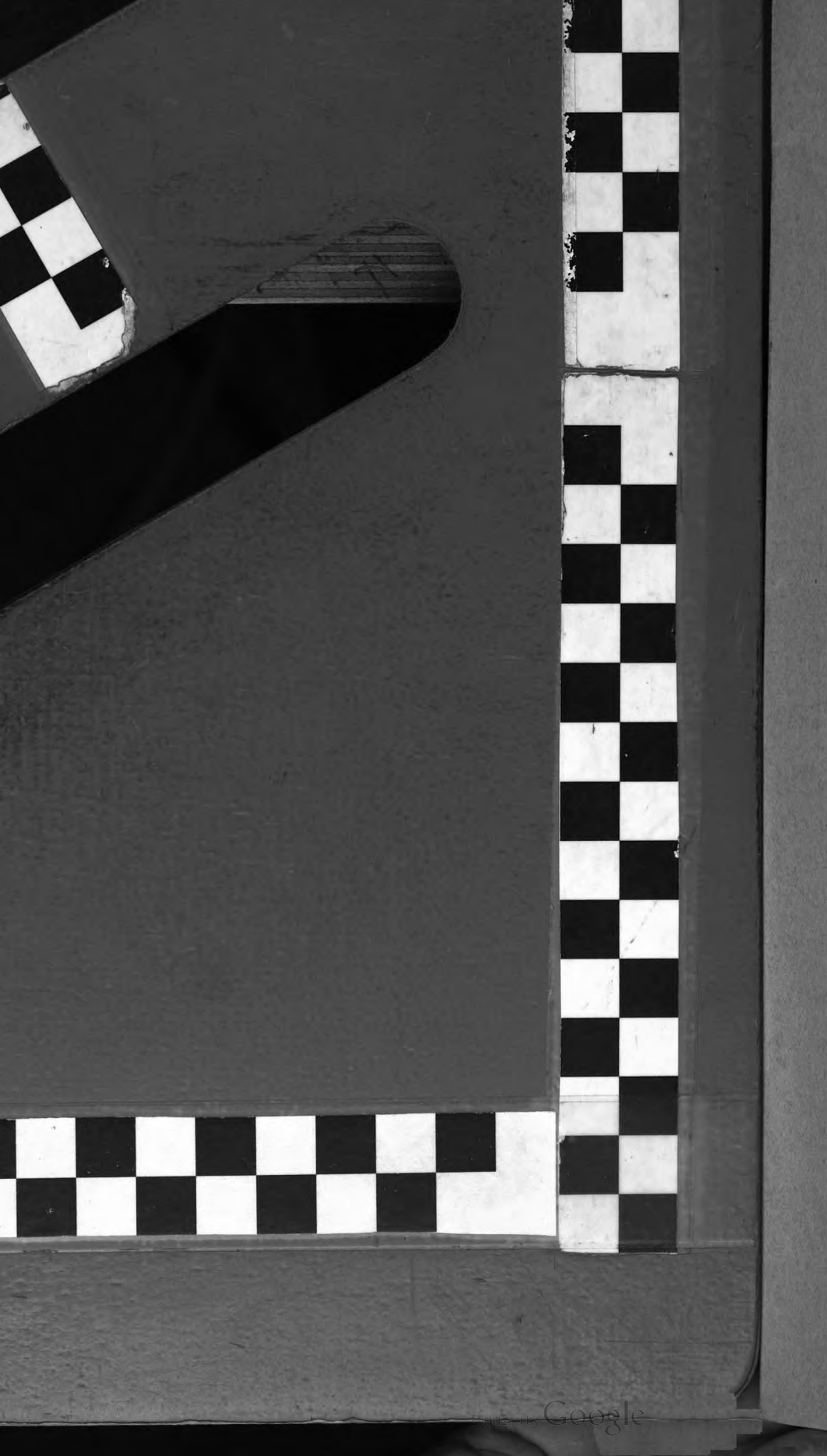
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**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,**  
**1935**

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## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1935

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### CHAPTER I

#### A.—GEOGRAPHY

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling group), Penang (including Province Wellesley), Malacca and Labuan. The first three were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

*Singapore* is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and about 217 square miles in area. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore which also form part of the Settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island.

*Christmas Island* is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles South of the western extremity of Java. The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 62 square miles, and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

*The Cocos or Keeling Islands* lie about 700 miles south-west of Batavia. The largest is five miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported.

*Penang* is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, and about 108 square miles in area. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is George Town. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait varying in width from 2 to 10 miles, lies *Province Wellesley*, a strip of territory averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles. The principal town of the province is Butterworth.

*Malacca* is a town situated on the west coast of the Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 from Penang. It gives its name to the Settlement of Malacca, a strip of territory about 42 miles in length and varying in breadth from 8 to 25 miles, with a total area of about 637 square miles. At one time it gave its name to the whole peninsula, which is still known to the French as the *Presqu'île de Malacca*.

*Labuan* is an island, some 40 square miles in area, lying six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, and distant about 725 miles from Singapore. It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour, safe and easy of access. Headquarters are at the town of Victoria.

### B.—HISTORY

Malacca, said to have been founded by fugitives from the sack of Singapore in 1365 and known as an important independent state from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European Settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was occupied by the British. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London in 1824, being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the great entrepôts for the commerce of the East. But, with the development of Dutch commerce in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade dwindled and it has never recovered its old commercial pre-eminence although the development of plantation rubber in the present century has restored to town and territory a large measure of prosperity.

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in consideration for an annual payment of \$6,000. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to \$10,000.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which the strip of territory on the mainland opposite, known as the Dindings, also became British and remained a part of the Settlement of Penang until its retrocession to the State of Perak in February, 1935.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield first place to the port with the better strategic position and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable



that trade has become large and important with the expansion of tin mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States, and the development of trade with neighbouring countries.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose to prominence in the fourteenth century but was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. Thenceforth it was little more than a fishing village until Sir Stamford Raffles founded a settlement there in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes, and later acquired the whole island for the East India Company. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823, it was placed under the Government of Bengal and in 1826 was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

Christmas Island was annexed in 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1900 it was made part of the Settlement of Singapore.

Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. It was governed as a separate Crown Colony until the end of 1889 after which the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. At the end of 1905 the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. In 1907 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore; and in 1912 it was constituted a separate Settlement.

### C.—CLIMATE

The mean temperature during 1935 was:—

Singapore (Kallang Aerodrome)	..	80.9°F.
Penang (District Hospital)	..	82.3°F.
Province Wellesley (Bagan Dalam)	..	80.7°F.
Malacca (Bukit China)	..	79.4°F.

The mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature varied as follows:—

	<i>Mean Monthly Maximum</i>		<i>Mean Monthly Minimum</i>	
	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>
Singapore ..	87.7 Mar.,	84.8 Dec.,	78.5 July	73.4 Jan.
Penang ..	93.2 Mar.,	88.5 Nov.,	75.2 May	72.1 Jan.

The extremes of temperature (highest maximum and lowest minimum) recorded were:—

	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>
Singapore ..	91 on several days	70 on January 15th
Penang ..	96 on March 14th	68 on January 16th

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 64 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches while February, May, June, July and September are the dry months with between  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and 7 inches. Rain falls on the average on half the days in the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135.92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63.21.

Records of 50 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of  $107\frac{1}{2}$  inches, October being the wettest month with nearly 17 inches and February the driest with three inches; rain falling on the average on about 165 days in the year.

The force of the monsoon is not much felt though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time *viz.*:—

S. W. from May to October

N. E. from November to April

At coastal stations, however, the diurnal land and sea breezes are often stronger than the prevailing monsoons.

The Rainfall recorded was as follows:—

		1933	1934	1935	No. of Rainfall days in 1935
Singapore	..	82.52	106.55	72.76	177
Penang	..	97.37	137.31	107.98	193
Malacca	..	95.91	91.43	95.92	188
Province Wellesley		88.33	111.13	91.02	191
Labuan	..	121.93	124.51	140.59	187

Mere statistics, however, of temperature and rainfall give a very inadequate picture of the Malayan climate without further explanation. The characteristic features are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperatures throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures met with in continental tropical countries are never experienced here.

An annual rainfall about twice as great as that of the wettest parts of England must sound positively depressing to anyone who has never lived in the country, but, in fact, there is nothing depressing about the rainfall in Malaya, and the typical "rainy day" of England is unknown. The rain when it comes is heavy, frequently torrential, but generally it is soon over, and there are few days that the sun does not shine brightly for some part of the day at least. A spell of rainy weather is actually much less trying than a prolonged period of drought, or even inadequate rain, can be, and the truth is that the rain is welcomed in Malaya by everyone. After all, it is the rain that keeps the temperature within bounds, and if the devotee of golf, tennis or cricket occasionally has cause to complain when a downpour in the afternoon robs him of his usual exercise, he still remembers that it is the same element which provides for him all the year round

the perfect putting greens, lawns and playing fields which are the envy of visitors from India and other tropical countries.

The excessive humidity, which makes the temperature so much more trying and enervating, has also its compensations, for it is probably due to the ever-present moisture in our atmosphere that sun-stroke is almost, if not entirely, unknown in this country. That the sun is not to be feared here as it is in other tropical countries is a comparatively new discovery. Not many years ago the sun was treated with the greatest respect and it was considered absolutely necessary for a European to wear a sun-helmet or double-crowned "terai" hat in the daytime after the sun was up. Now, however, ideas have changed and sun worship has become a local cult in all three Settlements, particularly in Singapore, where its finest temple is found in the palatial premises of the Singapore Swimming Club.

This is a European club, with a membership of over 3,000, which since 1931 has possessed what is probably one of the finest swimming pools in the whole Empire. The pool is 100 ft. wide and 210 ft. long, divided into a main pool 165 ft. long and a children's pool 45 ft. long. The depth varies from 4 ft. 6 in. at the shallow end of the main pool to 10 ft. at the deep end, with a depth of about seven feet half way. The pool is filled with sea water which is filtered and treated by a most elaborate and expensive process that successfully maintains at all times a purity equal to that of drinking water. The club is situated on the sea-shore at Katong, a suburb of Singapore about five miles from the centre of the town, and for members who prefer it there is also swimming in the open sea, with the protection of two "pagars" or fences to keep out the occasional sharks from the harbour that have been known to visit the sandy beaches of Katong. The club is crowded on Sundays and holidays and its regular habitués wear, the shadowed livery of the burnished sun as naturally as the Prince of Morocco himself, while the European children, who a few years ago would hardly have been allowed out of the house between the hours of nine in the morning and half past four in the afternoon, now play about the whole morning through in the scantiest of swimming suits acquiring, like their elders, a sun-bronze complexion all over.

With all its compensations, however, the climate is a very trying one. The enervating effect of continuous heat combined with high humidity is cumulative and the very monotony of the never-ending summer has a deleterious effect on the nervous system even of the healthiest. For the visitor or tourist the climate is delightful and the many amenities offered make any of the Settlements well worth a visit. It is no paradox, however, that the ideal holiday climate is not necessarily good for every-day enjoyment the whole year round. Though thoroughly appreciative of the many advantages that Malaya's eternal summer offers, particularly the all-the-year-round facilities for out-door games and sport of every kind, the European finds after two or three years continuous residence, with only local leave, that work and play alike become an effort, and that mentally and physically he is tired out. A lengthy holiday with a change to a more bracing climate then becomes an absolute necessity if health is to be maintained.

## CHAPTER II

## Government

The Government consists of a Governor aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, during His Majesty's pleasure. His office is constituted and his powers defined by the Letters Patent dated the 17th February, 1911, as amended by the Letters Patent dated the 18th August, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Resident Councillor, Malacca, two Official Members and three Unofficial Members. It is constituted, and its members are appointed, under the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, as amended by Additional Instructions dated the 23rd February, 1931. The appointments of Official and Unofficial Members are nominative, and are subject to the approval or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

The Legislative Council is constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, and its procedure is governed by the Standing Orders made by the Council. Under Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, its constitution was enlarged and for the first time contained an elective element, provision being made for the election of two members by the Chambers of Commerce, Singapore and Penang, respectively. The Council is now composed of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* Members, two Official Members, two elected Unofficial Members and eleven Nominated Unofficial Members. The appointments of the Nominated Unofficial Members are subject to the confirmation or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

Legislation may be effected by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Orders of the King in Council, and Ordinances of the Legislative Council. The Governor convokes and prorogues the Councils, initiates legislation, and assents to or vetoes Bills, or reserves them for Signification of the Royal pleasure. The King has the right of veto on the Ordinances of the Colony.

The administration of ordinary affairs, subject to the direction of the Governor in matters requiring submission to him, is carried on in Singapore by the Colonial Secretary, in Penang and Malacca by the Resident Councillors assisted by their District Officers, and in Labuan by the Resident. The administration of the Towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, is vested in the Municipalities whose members are appointed by the Governor. Similar bodies, known as Rural Boards, administer the Rural areas within the three Settlements.

The Municipalities and Rural Boards are constituted under Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal) which also prescribes their duties and defines their powers. By its provisions, the essential and ultimate control remains vested in the Governor in Council.

## CHAPTER III

## Population

## A.—VITAL STATISTICS

In estimating the mean population of the Straits Settlements for the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935 the method of calculation adopted last year has been followed. This takes account of the excess of births over deaths and the excess of emigration over immigration, of *vice versa*, since the census.

This change of method was rendered necessary by the large exodus of labourers, chiefly Chinese, Tamils and Javanese, which took place during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933. Under normal conditions these non-Malayan units form such a large proportion of the total population that the excess of emigration over immigration during the three years immediately following the census of 1931 became the dominant factor in determining the resident population, but the losses due to emigration during the slump years 1932–1934 have been regained within the last three years.

The population of the Straits Settlements on June 30th, 1935, is estimated to be 1,117,023. This estimate is derived from the estimated total of 1,057,108 for 1934, adjusted in accordance with the following:—

- (a) An excess of 15,139 births over the number of deaths.
- (b) An emigrant surplus of 64,368.
- (c) A loss of 19,592 persons resident in the territory of the Dindings ceded to the State of Perak since the last estimate was made.

The distribution of the population by race amongst the various Settlements as on 30th June, 1935, is estimated as follows:—

	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Total
European ..	9,118	1,764	369	26	11,277
Eurasians ..	7,311	2,437	2,161	38	11,947
Malaysians ..	68,972	113,615	101,963	5,067	289,617
Chinese ..	427,962	169,564	66,880	2,220	666,626
Indians ..	50,304	52,116	23,238	140	125,798
Others ..	8,643	2,408	646	61	11,758
	<hr/> 572,310	<hr/> 341,904	<hr/> 195,257	<hr/> 7,552	<hr/> 1,117,023

**Births.**—The number of births registered during the year amounted to 46,649 as compared with 42,974 in the previous year.

The birth-rate for the year was equal to 41.76 per thousand of the estimated population as against 40.65 in the preceding year.

The percentage of males born was 52.21 as compared with 51.97 during the year 1934.

**Deaths.**—The crude death-rate was 25.11 per thousand; that for 1934 was 26.54 and the average for the ten years 1926–1935, was 27.04 as recorded in the annual report of the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

*Infant Mortality.*—The corrected infantile mortality rate, (which is the lowest yet recorded), was 165.25 per thousand as against 171.87 in 1934 and an average of 181.73 over the ten years 1926–1935.

### B.—MIGRATION STATISTICS

Measurements of migration are dealt with on a Malayan basis in the absence of any control between the various administrative units of the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. Migration is a subject of special interest in Malaya owing to the attraction of the country for foreign capital and for labour from India, China and the neighbouring countries of the Archipelago, and also to the situation of Singapore and Penang at the junction of ocean trade-routes. Until 1930 immigration was practically free, and one of the lucrative trades of Singapore was the importation of labourers from China. In that year a quota system was applied to the immigration of adult male labourers from China with the objects of reducing unemployment, raising the standard of labour and improving the sex ratio. In 1932 the Aliens Ordinance which is administered by the Immigration Department extended this control, subject to certain temporary exceptions, to all adult male immigrants of other than British or British-protected nationality.

Statistics of migration between Malaya and foreign countries by land, sea and air are collected by the Statistics Department and published monthly in the *Gazette*. These include particulars as to race, sex, proportion of minors, country of original departure or ultimate destination, and the Malayan port of entry. Tables are also published to show arrivals and departures of Chinese, Southern Indian and Javanese deck passengers, as indicating movements of labour. Copies of the summaries for the year are included in the Appendices.

Migration statistics are also, as already indicated, of importance as an aid to an estimation of the population in the periods between censuses.

The population of Malaya as ascertained by the census on the 1st April, 1931, was 4,385,346, that of the Straits Settlements being 1,114,015 or approximately one quarter. The populations on the 30th June, 1935, were estimated as 4,529,228 and 1,119,186, respectively. A cause of the relatively small increase in the Straits Settlements population as compared with that of the rest of Malaya is to be found in the retrocession of the Dindings (population 1931, 19,592) to Perak in February, 1935. The immigration surplus for the year was 125,206 persons as compared with 142,089 in 1934. The total gain to the population for the two years was 267,295 persons. This gain does not, however, counterbalance the emigration surplus of 353,436 persons during the period from the 1931 Census to 31st December, 1933, the net loss to the population through migration from the census of 1931 to the end of 1935 being 86,141 persons. The dominant factor in Malayan migration statistics is the movement of Chinese and Southern Indian labourers which is largely dependent on the welfare of Malaya's two major industries, rubber and tin. Immigration increased rapidly during 1934 owing to the sudden demand for estate labour after the introduction of rubber control. The surplus of arrivals over departures, however, suddenly dropped from

29,969 in December, 1934, to 12,678 in January, 1935, remained at about this average during the first half year, and declined considerably during the second half year, the figure for December being 4,461. A further reference to movements of Southern Indian and Chinese labour is made in the following sections of this chapter.

The following table shows the racial composition of the migrational surplus or deficit during the last three years:—

MIGRATIONAL SURPLUS, MALAYA

Race		1933		1934		1935
Europeans and Americans	+	301	+	1,599	+	1,674
Europeans ..	..	72	+	263	+	145
Japanese ..	..	130	+	423	+	365
Chinese ..	..	31,178	+	61,639	+	90,986
Malays ..	..	304	+	3,425	-	3,060
Northern Indians	..	3,757	+	7,132	+	3,848
Southern Indians	..	11,175	+	66,666	+	33,045
Others ..	..	256	+	942	-	1,797
Total ..	-	38,449	+	142,089	+	125,206

During the year 1935 the total number of arrivals (to the nearest thousand) was 548,000, an increase of 11 per cent. and of departures 423,000, an increase of 20 per cent.

The majority of passengers travelled by sea. Penang and Port Swettenham were the main ports of entry for Southern Indian labourers, but for other races Singapore was the main port of entry and departure. Migration by land hardly exists, except for the ebb and flow of Malays, Chinese and Siamese resident on either side of the border between Siam and Malaya, and over a period of years the population of Malaya is little affected by it. Passenger transport by air, though small, was double that in 1934. Most of the passengers travelling by air were Europeans but increasing numbers of Japanese, Chinese and Northern Indian passengers were recorded.

C.—MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR

(i).—INDIAN IMMIGRATION\*

(a) The total number of immigrants from Southern India who arrived at Penang by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1935 was 65,191. This is a decrease of 24,637 over the figure for 1934, which was 89,828.

The immigrants were of the following classes:—

Assisted immigrants (labourers and dependants assisted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work on estates etc., in Malaya) .. ..	20,771
Non-assisted immigrants (traders and others who paid their own passages) .. ..	44,420
Total ..	65,191

\* The word immigrant, as used here in connection with Indian immigration, means a deck-passenger only, and does not include first or second class passengers.

Of the non-assisted immigrants 25,625, or approximately 58% were of the labouring classes, the remaining 18,795 being traders and others. It is estimated that about one-third of the non-assisted immigrants remained in the Colony, the remainder proceeding to the Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States. Of the assisted immigrants, 1,861 arrived to work in the Colony.

The following table shows the number of assisted passages taken during the last five years, for labourers and their families from Southern India to Malaya, and paid for from the Indian Immigration Fund:—

1931	..	..	..	91
1932	..	..	..	12
1933	..	..	..	13
1934	..	..	..	36,712
1935	..	..	..	16,709

The fall in the number of assisted immigrants in 1935 as compared with 1934 was due to the decline in the demand for labour consequent on the working of the Rubber Restriction Scheme.

(b) In addition to the immigrants who arrived by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers 1,159 deck passengers arrived by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line.

#### (ii).—INDIAN EMIGRATION

(a) The number of deck passengers who left Penang for Southern India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1935 was 38,392 (33,726 adults, 2,444 minors and 2,222 infants) as against 28,068 (24,965 adults, 1,600 minors and 1,503 infants) in 1934.

Of the above, 29,189 adults, accompanied by 1,404 minors and 1,614 infants, paid their own passages, while 4,537 adults, 1,040 minors and 608 infants were repatriated through the Labour Department.

Of those repatriated through the Labour Department 4,105 adults, accompanied by 930 minors and 558 infants, were unfit for work, while the remaining 432 adults, 110 minors and 50 infants were repatriated at the expense of private employers or Government Departments or on free passages granted by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Repatriations from the Colony were made up as follows:—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Infants</i>
1. Sent at the expense of the Straits Settlements Government and Indian Immigration Fund ..	588	92	48
2. Sent at the expense of estates and Government Departments ..	71	7	4
3. Carried free of charge by the British India Steam Navigation Company ..	19	4	2
	<hr/> 678	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 54



There was throughout the year a steadily maintained return traffic to India of labourers paying their own passages, traders and other deck passengers. The number of presumed labourers was 13,364 as against 8,196 in 1934, while the number of traders and other non-labourers was 15,825 as against 15,360 in 1934.

(b) In addition to the above, 477 deck passengers left for South India by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.

### (iii).—CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The immigration of adult male Chinese aliens arriving in the Colony from China ports (including Hong Kong) was restricted by Proclamation under the Aliens Ordinance, 1932. The quota was fixed at 4,000 a month throughout the year. This restriction applies to adult male Chinese arriving on the ships of the six quota companies. Other shipping companies are restricted to a total of 25 a month each.

Alien Chinese in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence issued under the Aliens Ordinance in the Colony or a corresponding Aliens Enactment in a Malay State are exempted from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Ordinance and are therefore not counted against the quota.

The issue of permits to *bonâ fide* employers to import their own labour outside the quota was continued. One hundred and forty such permits were issued during the year.

The total number of Chinese entering the Colony under the quota during the year was 47,407.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on non-quota ships was 3,440.

The total number of Chinese who arrived in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence was 15,809.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on permits issued to employers of labour was 15,119.

The total number of male Chinese from China ports (including Hong Kong) who arrived during the year was therefore 81,775 compared with 52,023 in 1934, 13,535 in 1933, 18,741 in 1932 and 50,120 in 1931.

No restriction is placed on the immigration of women and children. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-one women and 21,496 children entered the Colony from China ports. The corresponding figures for the last four years were:—

			Women	Children
1931	..	..	17,042	11,923
1932	..	..	8,652	6,141
1933	..	..	8,199	6,062
1934	..	..	29,678	17,163

The number of women to a thousand men arriving from China ports during the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935 was 340, 462, 605, 570 and 472 respectively.

## (iv).—CHINESE EMIGRATION

The total number of Chinese deck passengers leaving Malayan ports for China during the year was 69,025 as against 68,129 in 1934.

Fares for deck passengers to and from China were as follows:

The fares from Singapore to China ports at the end of the year were from \$10 to \$18 to Hong Kong and \$12 to \$22 to Amoy and Swatow (Straits currency).

For passengers counted against the quota from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares varied as follows: \$55 to \$56 (China currency) and \$55 (China currency) and \$45 to \$55 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

For passengers not counted against the quota from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares were \$30 to \$46 (China currency) \$40 (China currency) and \$25 to \$30 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

Fares for specially recruited labour (under permits to employers brought from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore were \$35 (China currency) from Amoy and Swatow and \$25 (Hong Kong currency) from Hong Kong.

All the fares above quoted were subject to broker's commission

## CHAPTER IV

## Health

## A.—PREVALENCE OF, AND MORTALITY ARISING FROM THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES

## (i).—GENERAL

(1) *Malaria*.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered as caused by malaria and 3,787 deaths as due to fever unspecified, as compared with 814 and 4,503 respectively for the year 1934. The natural recession in the incidence of malaria fever during the past few years appears to have terminated and an upward trend is now evident.

(2) *Tuberculosis*.—Two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven deaths were attributed to tuberculosis as compared with 2,276 in the year 1934.

It is satisfactory to note that there is no increase in the number of deaths due to tuberculosis. The measures taken for prevention may be classified under four main headings:—

- (a) *Education*.—Every endeavour is made by means of films, posters, leaflets, informal talks, etc., to educate the people in methods of cleanliness and personal hygiene with a view to avoiding infection and limiting its spread.
- (b) *Improvement of housing and general sanitation*.—The Singapore Improvement Trust's policy of constructing backlanes in the congested areas, was energetically continued during the year. There are also schemes for the demolition of slums, the building of cottages and tenements and the establishment of open spaces.

(c) *Special measures of sanitation.*—Preventive and curative measures against malaria and ankylostomiasis are carried out on a large scale and have the effect of improving the general health and raising the natural resistance of the people against infection by tuberculosis.

(d) *Hospital treatment.*—Beds for tuberculous cases are available in Government hospitals and beds for the special treatment of tuberculosis exist in the General Hospitals in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and also in Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore.

(3) *Pneumonia.*—Pneumonia accounted for 2,541 deaths as compared with 2,181 in 1934, giving a percentage of 91.0 per thousand deaths.

(4) *Beri-beri.*—Nine hundred and sixteen deaths were registered as being due to this disease as against 913 deaths recorded in 1934.

(5) *Dysentery.*—Dysentery caused 411 deaths. The disease is becoming less evident.

#### (ii).—DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(1) *Plague.*—No case occurred.

(2) *Cholera.*—One case occurred.

(3) *Small-pox.*—There were 65 cases with 21 deaths. This outbreak occurred in Singapore and was confined almost entirely to Malays.

(4) *Cerebro-spinal Fever.*—Eleven cases occurred of which nine were fatal.

#### (iii).—VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of these diseases is undertaken by a special branch of the Medical Department known as the "Social Hygiene Branch", under the control of the Chief Medical Officer, Social Hygiene.

There are 30 treatment centres in the Straits Settlements as follows:—

Singapore	..	..	..	8
Penang (including Province Wellesley)	..	..	..	15
Malacca	..	..	..	7

*Singapore.*—The number of new cases treated shows a slight increase on the previous year:—

1933	..	..	..	11,961 cases
1934	..	..	..	9,796 "
1935	..	..	..	9,966 "

*Penang.*—The figures show a decrease in 1933 of 787 cases and a still larger decrease of 1,395 cases during the year under review, as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	8,546 cases
1933	..	..	..	7,759 "
1934	..	..	..	8,169 "
1935	..	..	..	6,774 "

*Malacca.*—The figures are higher in 1933 and again in 1935 as compared with the year 1934:—

1933	..	..	..	3,636 cases
1934	..	..	..	3,464 „
1935	..	..	..	3,601 „

*Number of Seamen Treated.*—There were 969 new admissions to the clinics for sailors of whom 242 were British and 123 non British Europeans. Of the remainder 479 were Chinese, 13 Malays, 64 Indians and 48 belonged to other races.

*Serological Reactions.*—Sixteen thousand five hundred and seventy specimens of blood were submitted to the Kahn Test, of which 7,808 gave positive results.

*Propaganda.*—Pamphlets and leaflets were freely distributed to the public, and posters calling attention to the dangers of venereal disease and the facilities for free treatment were displayed throughout the town of Singapore.

#### (iv).—YAWS

There was an increase in the number of cases of yaws treated during the year:—

Cases of yaws treated in 1934	..	6,477
Cases of yaws treated in 1935	..	8,222

Facilities exist in most of the rural areas for the treatment of yaws, and the travelling dispensaries which visit outlying villages attract numbers of Malays who are the chief sufferers. The treatment has firmly established itself in the confidence of the villagers and few cases now remain untreated for long in the areas served by Government hospitals and dispensaries. Epidemic foci of the disease however still appear in certain areas and these accounted for most of the 8,222 cases treated during 1935.

#### (v).—BUILDINGS

The new General Hospital at Penang, was completed by the addition of a new administration block, containing also wards for first class patients. This building was opened for occupation in April.

### B.—HOSPITALS, ETC.

#### (i).—HOSPITALS

Seventy-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two patients were treated in the hospitals of the Colony as compared with 57,876 in the previous year. The malaria admissions numbered 12,478 as compared with 5,638 in 1934. Admissions for venereal disease totalled 3,020 with 156 deaths, as against 3,269 with 175 deaths in the previous year. Admissions for tuberculosis were 2,447 with 868 deaths compared with 2,303 and 381 deaths in 1934. There were 1,672 admissions for pneumonia with 934 deaths as against 1,429 with 813 in the previous year.

## (ii).—DISPENSARIES

There was a slight decrease in the number of out-patients treated at government dispensaries and also in the number of attendances, the figures being:—

	1934	1935
Number of Out-patients ..	217,421	215,406
Number of Attendances ..	459,337	435,514

The number of people seeking advice at the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, increased from 39,218 to 45,404.

At a similar dispensary in Penang the attendances for 1935 were 21,728 compared with 19,123 in 1934.

At the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Malacca, the number of attendances was 13,706 for 1935, compared with 17,966 in 1934, whilst at Merlimau and Masjid Tanah, the numbers were 2,207 and 1,582 for 1935, compared with 1,158 and 1,384 for 1934, respectively.

## (iii).—MOTOR TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

Motor Travelling Dispensaries are provided in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley. They visit the outlying districts of each Settlement and dispense treatment for minor ailments. Attendances for the whole of the Colony totalled 111,498 compared with 106,747 in 1934.

## (iv).—LEPER SETTLEMENTS

*Pulau Jerejak Settlement.*—Modern treatment for leprosy is given to all curable cases at Pulau Jerejak with encouraging results. The success so far achieved has been reflected in the number of cases discharged as free from infection which numbered 5 in 1932, 45 in 1933, 30 in 1934, and 56 in 1935. The patients are encouraged to take an active part in the work of the Settlement and 123 patients are now employed as artisans, wood-cutters, dhobbies, etc. A few educated inmates serve as teachers, dressers and overseers. Many inmates interest themselves in vegetable and fruit gardening and in poultry farming. The dramatic troupes formed in the year 1933 gave several successful performances. Twenty boys attend the Chinese School and 13 attend the English School. The Boy Scouts muster 40 and have drilled regularly throughout the year while outdoor sports have been extended and have proved popular. The brass band has maintained its high standard and has given much pleasure to the inmates.

*Singapore Settlement.*—The Settlement at Singapore has accommodation for both males and females, but male patients are transferred to Pulau Jerejak, Penang, as early as possible. Members of the Church of England "Toc H", the Methodist Mission, and the Bethesda Mission have taken an active interest in the inmates and have regularly visited the Settlement and provided comforts and entertainment for the patients.

## (v).—MENTAL HOSPITAL

There were 1,397 patients in hospital at the beginning of the year, admissions numbered 597. Discharges, deaths and abscondings accounted for a like number. One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven patients remained at the end of the year. Compared with 1934, the admissions showed an increase of 174. The annual increase in the number of mental cases is an item of considerable expense, and one over which there appears to be no method of control. Eight thousand four hundred and fifty yards of cotton cloth were woven for use in the institution and seventy thousand seven hundred pounds of vegetables were grown for the use of the patients.

A small quantity of fruit and some coconuts were harvested.

## C.—HEALTH AND SANITATION

## (i).—QUARANTINE

Seven hundred and fifty-six visits in Singapore and 423 visits in Penang (as against 783 and 299 respectively in 1934) were paid to ships by Port Health Officers. Four hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and forty persons were examined during the year as compared with 391,982 in 1934.

Fifty-five thousand one hundred and forty-one persons were detained under observation in the Quarantine Stations at Singapore and Penang.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases at Singapore Quarantine Station was 19 for small-pox, 34 for chicken-pox, 14 for measles and 14 for leprosy. At the Penang Quarantine Station 18 were treated for chicken-pox, 9 for measles and 46 for leprosy.

## (ii).—RURAL CONSERVANCY

*Singapore.*—In the more populous sections of the rural area in Singapore nightsoil removal was carried out by Chinese labour under the supervision of the Health Officer. The nightsoil of approximately one quarter of the houses in the rural area of Singapore was removed by this method. Disposal is either by trenching or septic tank treatment.

During the year 882 latrines were constructed or reconstructed, and 512 of an insanitary type were demolished.

Household refuse was collected by the Health Department and incinerated. The number of serviceable incinerators is 24.

*Penang.*—Extensions of conservancy measures in Penang and in Butterworth, Province Wellesley, have been continued during the year, the Rural Board employs a nightsoil contractor at a fixed monthly fee to collect the nightsoil. The Board provides a special lorry for collection of the collecting buckets and the nightsoil is dumped at sea. A disinfecting tank for cleansing the collecting buckets is in use.

The fees from the householders are collected by the Rural Board and a graduated charge is made according to the type of house.

A similar scheme was instituted in Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley, at the beginning of 1936, but here the nightsoil is disposed of at a trenching ground and a bucket-washing and disinfecting station is in use.

In other village areas in Province Wellesley and Penang Rural areas an authorised person collects the nightsoil and collects fees from the householders at a rate of \$1 a latrine. The Rural Board enforces the use of a latrine.

Outside the village areas the use of properly constructed latrines is increasing, particularly among Malays and Tamils; but some of the Chinese houses have still only a shallow pit latrine, which is far from sanitary, while ancient horticultural practices still subsist which make the continued use of a bucket-latrine by certain vegetable-gardeners the reverse of a sanitary improvement and an offence to more senses than one. An unobjectionable bucket system is in use on most estates which house their own labour forces, though a few have adopted bore-hole latrines.

*Malacca.*—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight new latrines were constructed and reconstructed during the year, and 664 insanitary latrines were demolished.

Fifty-eight of the new latrines were of the Yaeger bore-hole type. There are 33 village incinerators in use but many of them are very dilapidated. Four Horsfall incinerators were built during the year.

*Labuan.*—Conservancy was carried out by Rural Board coolies under the supervision of the Health Officer. Nightsoil was removed from all latrines of approved type in the urban and suburban areas of Victoria and disposed of by dumping in the sea half a mile from the shore during ebb tide. From 1st October, 1935, trenching of night soil was substituted.

During the year, 72 sanitary latrines were constructed and 12 insanitary ones demolished.

Household refuse was collected daily by Rural Board coolies under the supervision of the Health Department, and the method of disposal was to dump it in swamps and cover it with sand.

### (iii).—ANTI-MALARIAL WORK

The protection of the population from malaria in towns and villages of the Straits Settlements is an important duty of the Government and Municipal Health Authorities in their respective areas.

Outside the Municipal Areas the Government's total expenditure made on anti-malarial measures undertaken during the year was \$161,119.96.

Anti-mosquito drainage and oiling continue to prove effective weapons of defence against malaria, and it can be said with truth that in the principal towns and on large estates protection is as complete as human effort can make it, in evidence of which statement may be cited the fact that the prophylactic use of quinine is practically unknown among Europeans in this Colony.

The rural problem, however, is not the problem of the towns, large villages and estates, where effective and economic control of malaria has already been attained by older methods applied with thoroughness and skill. In rural areas much remains still to be done and in the future it will be necessary to extend anti-malarial activities in rural Singapore, and to some extent in Penang, owing to the extensive building in these areas. Breeding grounds of *Anopheles barbirostris* which recently have been found to be giving rise to malaria will also require to be dealt with as circumstances permit meanwhile.

The continued call for economy coupled with the increase in the rural population engaged in agriculture, has directed increasing attention to the means by which the inhabitants in country districts can best and most cheaply be freed from the havoc of malaria.

Amongst the experiments tried have been the spacing of the oiling period from seven to ten days and the use of "brush oiling", but these attempts at economy have proved disappointing and a return to the old established methods has frequently proved necessary.

Encouraging results have however been recorded in places where the design of rural anti-malarial drainage has been directed to establish an improved water supply or where drainage benefits the agricultural quality of the soil to an extent that justifies expenditure upon the work.

Investigations, similarly directed, have shown that many natural methods of Malaria Control, which rely upon the effect of materials obtainable everywhere free of cost throughout the country, are often suited to rural conditions. Amongst these may be mentioned "sluicing", "herbage cover", "stone-packing", "cultivation of shade trees", "subsoil drainage with bamboo" and "fascine drainage".

## CHAPTER V

### Housing

In the principal towns of the Colony the various types of housing may be classified as follows:—

- (a) Houses with gardens occupied by the well-to-do residents,
- (b) Semi-detached houses or small bungalows occupied by the less prosperous, or the less well-paid of the salaried classes,
- (c) Terrace houses for clerks and people of similar standing,
- (d) Shop-houses,
- (e) Common lodging houses, which are frequently overcrowded,
- (f) Tenements in closely built areas, and
- (g) Wood-huts or semi-permanent houses in the outskirts of the city.

The houses in the first category, occupied by the European residents and the wealthier Asiatics, vary greatly in type, from the old Colonial style mostly built of wood, with its wide open verandas and large and lofty rooms, to the most modern of villas and even flats which might have been imported ready-made from Hollywood or the Riviera. In the more modern types the rooms are generally less lofty and spacious



than in the older houses, which were built before the days when cost of construction was so important a consideration as it is now, and before the discovery that, with electric fans instead of the "thermantidotes" of Kipling's day, brick walls instead of wood in the upper storey, and a better appreciation of ventilation, the best way of keeping a house cool is not necessarily the exclusion of sun-light. All however, old and new, are comfortable, handsome and roomy, and one military officer, at least, whose previous tropical service had been exclusively Indian, when asked how he liked his quarters in Singapore, replied that he had been given a house that "Generals would fight for in 'Pindi'". Nearly every house of this class stands in a compound, or garden, with lawns, tennis court and a wealth of flowering trees and shrubs, and is situated generally on the crest or side of a hill, which adds to the other amenities a good view and the advantage of a cool evening breeze. The smaller semi-detached houses and bungalows generally differ from the houses of the wealthier only in size, and nearly all in Singapore at least have the advantages of modern lighting and sanitation. The terrace houses occupied by the clerical classes are necessarily humbler in character than the "compound" and semi-detached houses. Facilities for tennis and gardening are not provided and the sites are chosen more for convenience than amenity. Even these, however, afford good accommodation, are well ventilated and in some areas in the larger towns at least have modern sanitation as well as lighting. An important development in the housing of the wealthier European classes noticed during the past year was the first introduction in Singapore of the "solo-air" system of ventilation which replaces fans by a system of fresh air delivered mechanically through ventilators into the bedrooms and living-rooms of the house. So far only a few private houses have been fitted, but it is only a matter of time until some such system of ventilation, or air-conditioning, will be common in the better class houses and the difference that this must make to the health of Europeans living in this climate is incalculable. One great disadvantage of the inevitable mosquito-net is that it keeps out air as well as the things that fly by night, and an electric fan in the bedroom is of little use except to cool one down after a bath and keep the skin dry while dressing. Under the mosquito-net the fan's breeze will only penetrate when it is too strong for health or comfort; but a solo-air outfit can be fitted to the bed, under the net, and will deliver a steady supply of fresh air the whole night long without dangerous or uncomfortable draughts. In a few years' time European residents in Singapore will probably look back and wonder how their predecessors of this generation bore the trials and discomforts of their day, much as we to-day look back with superior satisfaction to the brocaded and be-wigged days of Old John Company or even the "primitive" conditions of twenty-five years ago.

When we turn to the housing of the poorer classes, the picture is not so pleasant; and this Colony like many other parts of the world presents contrasts which the most callous cannot regard with complacency. The shop-houses built in rows or streets are generally of solid brick construction, two or more storeys in height, and in the newer districts are of satisfactory design, built to plans approved by the local health authorities. In the older parts of the towns, however, poor ventilation conduces to the spread of tuberculosis and

the absence of back-lanes hinders proper sanitation. The upper storeys of many of these houses are divided into small cubicles with temporary partitions, erected without regard to the need for light and air, and it is in these that the worst overcrowding is found. Unfortunately, too many of the labouring and artisan classes find their homes in such cubicles or in the common lodging houses of the most densely populated areas and the common lodging house frequently consists of just an overcrowded dormitory above a shop or store.

With such conditions prevailing it is not surprising that tuberculosis is prevalent in urban areas or that the infantile death rate is still high; but social workers and others who have studied the problem of slum-clearance and re-housing in the larger seaport towns at home will appreciate the extra difficulties that attend its solution in a country where the main areas affected are occupied by a transient Asiatic population inured for generations to a standard of living compared with which their present circumstances give little cause for complaint. The Government, however, and the educated elements of the population, European and Asiatic, are fully alive to the needs of the situation, and the first steps have already been taken to deal with the re-housing of the poorer classes of the population in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, the three principal towns of the Colony.

In Singapore such measures fall within the scope of operations of the Singapore Improvement Trust, a body especially incorporated for the purpose by an Ordinance passed in 1927.

The Improvement Trust has adopted a fixed programme for the driving of back lanes through congested areas, and expects that action will have been completed in all the worst areas within the next three years. It had already acquired several large blocks of slum-property before the end of 1934 and had demolished them for reconstruction or the establishment of open spaces. Further, about fifty acres of waste land at Tiong Bharu, adjoining a particularly crowded Chinese area, had been bought, filled in, provided with roads, and laid out in building lots for sale, with a view to relieving the prevailing congestion. During the year under review progress was steadily maintained in this most important work of social betterment. Fourteen new back-lanes were completed, enabling 320 more houses to be connected to the Municipal sewers, and 32 houses of unsatisfactory design were bought and demolished. At the same time plans were approved for the erection of 21 shop-houses, *i.e.* shops with tenements above, on the Trust's property at Tiong Bahru. These 21 houses of excellent modern design are to be built in two blocks, one of twelve and the other of nine houses; and work had begun on the first block of twelve houses before the end of the year. No less than 102 layouts for the development of private property on modern and sanitary lines were considered and approved, and a number of blocks of old property in the town were inspected and new layouts prepared with a view to action under the Singapore Improvement Ordinance for the compulsory demolition of the existing houses and the re-building of the areas in compliance with the requirements of the Health authorities. Unfortunately, litigation has arisen over certain of the Trust's proposals, and representations have been made to the Government in consequence that the Ordinance as at present in force

does not sufficiently regard the interests of the owner of property which is not in itself unfit for habitation but merely hampers proper development. Certain ambiguities have also been found in the Singapore Improvement Ordinance and the Municipal Ordinance which hinder action under them. The result of the legal difficulties met with has been to delay progress with some of the Trust's major schemes, but the question is engaging the attention of the Government and at the time of writing, a representative committee has been appointed to go into the whole matter and to advise in what respects the laws require amendment to remove their ambiguities and make them more effective.

In Penang and Malacca, where the problems to be met and solved are neither so great nor so pressing as those of Singapore, all measures of town-improvement are undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners under the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance and, while development has not been possible on the same scale as the work undertaken by the Improvement Trust in Singapore, a great deal has been accomplished during the last ten years and the work is still progressing. The Health Department freely uses its powers to enforce the demolition of insanitary dwellings, and strict control of common lodging houses is maintained to prevent overcrowding and preserve a decent standard of sanitation. Special schemes of slum clearance have also been prepared, in addition to the year-by-year activities of the Municipal Commissioners, and these are being put into operation as funds and circumstances permit. For the purpose of such approved schemes a grant of \$300,000 was made to the Municipality of Penang in 1934 and the work is proceeding.

In rural districts though brick shop-houses with tiled roofs are found in the larger villages, the houses are generally of old Malay or Chinese types, built of planks with roofs of attap, a very efficient native type of thatching with dried palm fronds. The wood and attap houses are usually owned by the occupiers, and as a general rule are clean and well-ventilated, besides being admirably suited to the climate and cool and comfortable to live in. Those of the Malay small-holder or peasant are raised about four to six feet above the ground level, and are especially well-ventilated, cool and comfortable. The brick-and-tile shop-houses in the villages, like those in the towns, lend themselves to overcrowding, but the evils are less pronounced in rural areas. Planning schemes have been evolved for most gazetted villages, demolition notices are enforced against insanitary buildings whenever necessary, and the work of providing all dwellings with sanitary latrines is proceeding rapidly. For all new buildings, in Municipal and Rural Board areas, strict compliance with the building-by-laws is now enforced, although it is impossible, and indeed unnecessary, to insist on the standards devised for the wealthier municipal areas in the rural areas where expense is a much greater consideration. There are no building societies in the Straits Settlements.

Labourers on rubber estates are usually housed in barracks consisting of single rooms with kitchens attached. Nearly all of these buildings conform to an approved standard design and frequent inspections by the health authorities and the officers of the Labour Department prevent overcrowding and ensure decent upkeep and cleanliness.

## CHAPTER VI

## Production

## A.—AGRICULTURE

## GENERAL

The principal crops grown in the Colony are rubber, coconuts, rice and pineapples; the areas cultivated thereunder in each Settlement during the year 1935 are as follows:—

	<i>Province Wellesley and Penang</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Singapore</i>
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Rubber ..	84,978	190,476	55,678
Coconuts ..	44,866	13,340	8,360
Rice ..	37,140	31,360	nil
Pineapples ..	866	562	7,000

Crops of secondary importance are fruit, vegetables, arecanuts, tobacco, derris, pepper, tapioca and cloves. Of these crops only two, namely rubber and coconuts, are cultivated on large estates owned both by Europeans and by Asiatics as well as by Asiatics on small-holdings. The remainder of the crops are cultivated exclusively by Asiatic small holders.

## (i).—CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEANS AND ASIATICS

*Rubber.*—The total area under rubber in the Straits Settlements at the end of 1935 was estimated to be 331,132 acres made up as follows:—

	<i>Estates of 100 acres and over</i>	<i>Small Holdings of less than 100 acres</i>	<i>Total</i>
P.W. and Penang ..	48,158	36,820	84,978
Malacca ..	124,281	66,195	190,476
Singapore ..	35,087	20,591	55,678
Total ..	207,526	123,606	331,132

Of the area cultivated on estates 127,508 acres were grown on European-owned estates and 80,018 acres on Asiatic-owned estates.

The average price of standard smoked sheet in Singapore for the year was 20.25 cents a pound as against 20.63 cents in 1934. From January to April the price declined from 21.25 to 18.19 cents, and rose to 20.35 cents in June. It declined again to 18.89 cents until September, when it began to rise again reaching 21.18 cents in November.

Under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement which was in force throughout the year, Malaya received a quota of 7/12ths of 504,000 tons in 1934, and of 538,000 tons in 1935. The share of Malaya's quota allotted to the Straits Settlements by the Controller of Rubber for 1934 was 7/12ths of 50,250 tons, and for 1935 was 49,300 tons, giving a permissible export of 25,544 tons for the last 7 months of 1934 and of 33,277 tons for 1935.

The method of control adopted was an assessment of the productive capacity of individual rubber holdings and the granting of export rights on the basis of this assessment. Comparatively few assessments were completed by the 1st January, 1935, and the export rights given in 1934 were provisional only. By the middle of 1935 assessment was practically complete both for large and small holdings. In the islands of Singapore and Penang, which receive special treatment under the International Agreement, owners of rubber holdings are permitted to produce only up to the amount of export rights granted to them. In the mainland settlements of Malacca and Province Wellesley owners of large holdings are credited with their export rights in the ledgers of the Controller, and the owners of small-holdings receive coupons which permit the export of 5, 10 or 25 katis or 1 or 5 pikuls of dry rubber. These rights or coupons are used to cover either direct export or sales to rubber dealers, who are in their turn permitted to export rubber to the extent of the export rights so acquired by them. Export rights and coupons issued to owners of holdings and not made use of for the purpose of export or sale are cancelled at the end of each quarter. A steady export of rubber throughout the year is thus assured.

Under the International Agreement the planting of rubber on land which was not under rubber cultivation on the 1st June, 1934, is prohibited, except that a limited area may, with the approval of the Controller, be planted for experimental purposes. The total area so approved up to the 31st December, 1935, in the Colony was 65 acres.

The replanting of areas under rubber on the 1st June, 1934, is allowed to the extent of 10% of any holding in any one year and 20% during the regulation period. The area approved for replanting up to the end of 1935 in the Colony was 752 acres.

Singapore and Penang, as free ports and markets of rubber from producing countries other than Malaya, necessarily remained outside the normal restriction scheme. As holdings in Singapore and Penang are in close proximity to markets and there would be no means of differentiating between rubber brought in from outside and rubber produced on the Islands, it was decided that production figures for Singapore and Penang should be assessed separately. Thereafter, it was laid down that nobody was permitted to purchase or receive any rubber from any producer in the Islands except on transfer of credit or coupons.

Dealers in Singapore and Penang are closely controlled and an exact record kept of all rubber shipped into the Islands. Provided it is accompanied by a proper Certificate of Origin such rubber is admitted and the corresponding credit placed against the name of the importing dealer. Added to this, a small amount of Singapore's own production comes into the hands of dealers on transfer of credits or coupons surrendered to the Superintendent's Office in exchange for further credit. Rubber which leaves the Islands is debited against these accounts, as is also rubber made use of in the manufacturing of rubber articles in the factories on these Islands. The difference represents reasonably closely the stock of rubber in the hands of dealers.

The Regulation Scheme operated with smoothness and efficiency in Malacca and Province Wellesley as well as in Singapore and Penang throughout the year.

The declared production of rubber for the Straits Settlements was 35,807 tons of which 22,549 tons were produced on large estates and 13,258 tons from small holdings. Local consumption in Singapore remained at a negligible figure so that practically the whole production was exported. The greater part of the crop was produced in the form of standard smoked sheet, but there was an appreciable export of rubber in the form of latex; the total quantity exported from Malaya in this form during the year was estimated to amount to 13,150 tons on the basis of dry rubber content.

Notwithstanding the relatively low percentage of the quota allowed for export, practically all estates have been able to produce rubber at a profit; and cultivation and manufacturing conditions have undergone further improvement while labour and salary rates have risen appreciably.

The higher prices prevailing for rubber coupled with the refusal to issue coupons for neglected holdings resulted in the maintenance of a fairly high level of upkeep of small holdings throughout the Colony.

Intensive surveys made throughout the year of the areas out of tapping on small holdings indicated that there was a steady increase in the number of holdings untapped. Thus at the end of March it was estimated that 15.4 per cent. of the total area was untapped, in June it had risen to 18.9 per cent., in September to 20.6 per cent. and in December to 28.4 per cent. The principal reason for this is the relatively high prices which have prevailed for export coupons as compared with rubber. In consequence a steadily increasing number of small holders have preferred to sell their export rights in the shape of coupons rather than to tap their trees and sell rubber with coupons attached.

Diseases and pests of rubber were on the whole less in evidence this year than usual. Towards the end of the year with the advent of the wet weather the incidence of Mouldy Rot appreciably increased, but not to a serious extent, and it is satisfactory to record that, as a result of the methods of persuasion and demonstration that have been adopted of late years in the control of diseases on small holdings, conditions in this respect have materially improved. Leaf mildew due to *Oidium Heveae* appeared in Province Wellesley and Malacca, but the incidence of this disease was relatively slight and much less in evidence than in the previous year.

Further additions were made to the staff of Asiatic Rubber Instructors appointed by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, who are placed, for purposes of supervision, under the control of Agricultural Officers of the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture. During the year Instructors were stationed in Province Wellesley and Malacca and the results of their work are already becoming apparent. The introduction of a small smoke-house which can readily be constructed by small holders at very little cost merits mention. By the end of the year a number of these had been erected on small holdings throughout the Colony, thus promoting the

production of rubber of low moisture content. The Instructors have continued their demonstrations and lectures on the correct maintenance of small holdings, disease control, tapping systems and preparation of good quality sheet, and reports show that in consequence the general standard of small holders' rubber is steadily improving. It is anticipated that the reduction in tapping, to which attention has already been called, will have a beneficial effect by providing a resting period which will favour bark renewal.

*Coconuts and Coconut Products.*—Coconuts are grown both as an estate crop and also on numerous small holdings in all three Settlements. The areas under cultivation are shown below :—

	Areas grown on Estates of over 100 acres	Areas grown on Small holdings of less than 100 acres	Total
P.W. & Penang	.. 19,773	27,093	46,866
Malacca	.. —	13,340	13,340
Singapore	.. 3,159	5,201	8,360
Total	.. 22,932	45,634	68,566

On estates coconuts are almost exclusively grown for the production of copra for export. There is a considerable export trade in fresh nuts to Burma from Province Wellesley & Penang, while in addition large quantities of fresh nuts are sold for consumption in Penang and for transport and sale in inland markets. The total number of nuts exported amounted to 10,636,400 as compared with 10,143,900 in the previous year. Supplies of nuts for this trade are mainly derived from the Settlements of Penang and Province Wellesley and from South Kedah. Competition for the purchase of fresh nuts was sufficiently keen to produce some diminution in the output of copra on small holdings by Malay producers in Province Wellesley, and competition began between Malays and Chinese for the purchase of nuts for export. In Malacca a considerable proportion of the produce is sold as nuts for consumption in inland markets, while a small amount of copra of indifferent quality is produced. In Singapore practically the whole of the produce finds its market in the city as fresh nuts. In addition, throughout the Colony coconuts are largely used by the small holders themselves as a food and for the production of oil for domestic purposes, and there is a considerable sale for coconuts at all village fairs.

The total annual consumption of coconuts in Malaya is considerable, though far less than in Ceylon. It is estimated to be 100 nuts a head of the whole population annually, while it is estimated that in the coconut growing areas consumption of coconuts amounts to one nut a head of population daily.

It is noteworthy that in striking contrast with conditions on the Malabar Coast of India, for example, very little use is made in Malaya of the by-products of the coconut industry. Coconut charcoal is not made and the production of coconut coir as a small holders' industry is practically nonexistent, although a certain amount of coir is produced by prison labour.

There are nine oil mills in the Colony, two in Singapore one in Malacca and six in Penang, which extract oil from locally produced and imported copra. The total production of coconut oil from the oil mills of Malaya as a whole is estimated to be approximately 60,000 tons per annum of which 35,000 tons are exported. A further marked increase occurred in the factory production of coconut oil during the year. It is impossible to obtain exact figures of the total production of coconut oil on account of the considerable but unascertained production of oil on small holdings; it has, however, been estimated that the total production of coconuts for Malaya amounts to 900,000,000 while, on a similar basis, that of the Straits Settlements amounts to 101,000,000 nuts per annum.

Local prices for coconut products improved considerably during the year. The average price in Singapore for "sun-dried" copra was \$4.53 a pikul as compared with \$2.94 a pikul in 1934 and \$3.89 a pikul in 1933. The corresponding price for Mixed copra was \$4.15 as compared with \$2.44 in 1933. The price for "sun-dried" opened at \$4.21 in January and rose to \$4.60 in February, thereafter it steadily declined until it reached \$3.84 in August. Subsequently the price recovered and in December averaged \$5.46 a pikul for "sun-dried" quality. The average price for coconut oil was \$9.13 a pikul and that of copra cake was \$1.55 a pikul as compared with \$5.96 and \$1.28 respectively in 1934.

As the result of the marked rise in price for coconut products which occurred during the year, conditions both on estates and small holdings improved considerably. On most properties production again became profitable, and a marked improvement in the standard of cultivation has followed.

Copra produced by estates in the Colony has always borne a good reputation, but that produced by smallholders of low quality had been for many years and was becoming even worse, when, in 1929, research work was undertaken to improve the quality of Malayan copra, and active propaganda started for the dissemination of information among small holders. Since that date a marked improvement has been noticed in the quality of Malayan copra, particularly on small holdings in Penang and Province Wellesley. The Association of Small Copra-Kiln Owners formed in that Settlement during the previous year functioned throughout 1935 with considerable benefit to its members. A new small copra-kiln of cheap construction, suitable for small holders, has been recently designed by the Officer in Charge of Copra Investigations, and efforts are now being made to popularise it.

Courses of training in the preparation of good quality copra were again given at the Experiment Station at Klang to Students of the School of Agriculture, to Agricultural Officers from various States and Settlements, and to Penghulus and Headmen from various parts of the country.

During 1935 further effect was given to a number of recommendations of the Vegetable Oils Committee. Among these may be mentioned the organisation of a special section of the Annual Malayan Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur dealing with coconuts and coconut products. The section was designed especially to encourage the production of high grade coconut products, to give an idea of the



possible range of production of the coconut industry and to show the opportunities existing for developing new products.

*Coffee.*—Coffee is grown to a small extent both on estates and on small holdings in the Settlement of Malacca. It is mainly grown as a catch-crop between young rubber but a small amount of pure stand exists. The produce is entirely consumed locally and it is for the most part manufactured under rather crude conditions by Chinese and Malay producers. Although it is better than might be expected, yet in quality and in appearance it is distinctly below the produce of the Netherlands Indies of which there is a considerable import into Malaya. The Asiatic population of Malaya are habitual coffee drinkers; no village is without its coffee shop, and there is room for a considerable increase in the local production of coffee.

Prices in Singapore averaged \$9.78 a pikul for Palembang and \$15.85 a pikul for Sourabaya coffee. The total imports of coffee into Malaya amounted to 7,867 tons. Nett imports of coffee amounted to 5,287 tons.

#### (ii).—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

*Rice.*—Rice is extensively cultivated in Province Wellesley, Penang and Malacca; the total area under the crop being nearly 70,000 acres. It is grown exclusively by Asiatics on holdings the average size of which is about two acres and a half. It has been estimated that a holding of this size in Malaya will yield sufficient rice to support a family of six people and still leave some surplus available for sale.

The crop is cultivated both on coastal alluvial lands and in the bottoms of the shallow valleys which are frequently found inland in many parts of Malaya. The difference in the terrain gives rise to two sawah types of rice field, one forming the continued stretches of rice-land such as are seen in the coastal areas of Province Wellesley and Malacca, and the other a series of separate areas of sawah of varying size separated from one another by low hills extending over considerable distances as in the inland districts of Malacca.

Rice (padi) has been cultivated in Malaya since very early times, and its best rice-lands compare favourably with those of any other part of the world. It is a striking fact that, despite the much higher profits that have at times been offered by other crops, especially during the years of high prices for rubber and coconuts, padi cultivation has persisted.

The encouragement of rice cultivation has for long been sympathetically regarded by the Malayan Governments, but in 1930 the need for active steps to encourage the local production of rice received a greater measure of attention and a Committee was appointed to make recommendations for the extension and improvement of the rice industry. As a result various measures for the improvement of rice cultivation have been undertaken, including particularly, the establishment of a separate Irrigation Department for the construction of works and the improvement of water control in padi fields. Scientific services for the investigation and improvement of padi cultivation have been extended and more instruction has been given to the peasantry.

Consequently the padi (rice) production of the country has risen markedly since 1931. At present the total output of rice for the whole Peninsula is about 300,000 tons whereas in 1930 it amounted to only 150,000 tons. Contrary to the custom of half-yearly planting which prevails in many rice producing countries, the cultivation of one rice crop per annum is standard practice throughout the Malay Peninsula. Experiments in growing two rice crops per annum have been tried, but they do not show conclusively that the results give an adequate return for the additional labour involved, and the Malay never wastes labour.

A more important consideration however, is the fact that leaving the rice fields to lie fallow between two crops of rice undoubtedly helps to maintain their fertility and there are indications that the cost of production would be enhanced by the inevitable purchase of artificial fertilisers, if the Malay adopted a system of two harvests a year.

Practically everywhere in Malaya rice is grown by the transplanting system of wet cultivation, the grains being sown in seed beds and the plants transplanted into the fields when they are about six weeks old. The method of raising the seedlings varies in different parts of Malaya. In some places dry nurseries are sown, while in others wet nurseries are used. The preparation of the land for planting is done either by plough usually drawn by buffaloes, or with the use of hand-implements, either the shorthanded hoe, locally known as the "changkol", or the "tajak", scythe-like implement with a sharp cutting-edge. Transplanting is carried out by means of an implement known locally as "kuku kambing", (goat's hoof), while the padi is reaped either with the sickle or with the hand-knife known as the tuai or pisau menuai.

The area planted with rice in the Straits Settlements in the season 1934-35, and the total yields, are shown below:—

Territory	WET		DRY		TOTAL	
	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs
Province Wellesley	32,500	13,598,000	570	112,000	33,070	13,710,000
Malacca ..	31,360	13,231,000	..	..	31,360	13,231,000
Penang ..	4,070	2,355,000	..	..	4,070	2,355,000
Total ..	67,930	29,184,000	570	112,000	68,500	29,296,000

The total area planted was 2,050 acres less than in the season 1933-34, while the total production of padi was 128,000 gantangs less.

Early in the season weather conditions, particularly in the north of Province Wellesley, gave rise to some anxiety but on the whole the season was an exceptionally favourable one and the return was decidedly satisfactory. The returns amounted to 414 gantangs per acre in Province Wellesley, 421 gantangs per acre in Malacca and 577

gantangs per acre in Penang. The mean yield for the whole Colony was 428 gantangs per acre which is little short of the record high yield obtained in the previous year.

The price of rice appreciated considerably during 1935. Production and stocks in rice-producing countries appear to have been normal and the increase is probably due less to the stock position than to the improved purchasing power of the consumer, coupled possibly with increased handling charges.

During the latter part of the year there was a sharp rise in price but this higher level was not maintained. The range of prices of padi was from 6–10 cents a gantang in Malacca and from 6–12 cents a gantang in the Penang Settlement. Complete statistics of planting for the 1935–36 season are not yet available, but there appears to have been some decrease in the area planted.

Manurial and cultivation experiments were continued during the year, but so far failed to throw any light on the remarkable bar which has been shown to exist in many areas of Malaya, *i.e.* that when the yield of padi amounts to about 480 gantangs per acre, further addition of artificial manures does not succeed in raising the yield. On the other hand certain areas exist, particularly in Penang, where yields of double this value are obtained. The question is still under investigation.

*Pineapples.*—Pineapples are grown for canning, on an extensive scale, in the Settlement of Singapore only, although small areas are cultivated in the other two Settlements for local consumption. In Singapore this industry operates in close association with the much larger industry in the adjoining State of Johore. Formerly pineapples were cultivated exclusively as a catch crop between rows of young rubber trees, but with the growth of the canning trade and the restriction on the planting of rubber this practice is less prevalent, and pineapples are being more and more cultivated as a principal crop.

In the pineapple-canning industry attention has been given to the improvement of manufacturing methods. Formerly, the conditions under which pineapples were canned left much to be desired, processes were crude and the factories were distinctly insanitary. Considerable progress however has now been made, and legislative powers to enforce improvement have been provided in the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1934, which requires the registration of pineapple factories and empowers the Registrar to refuse to register a insanitary factory. The same Ordinance provides for the marking of all tins and packages with a registered mark, to enable consignments to be traced back to the factory of origin, for the introduction of grading and inspection and for the general regulation of the industry. A start was made on these lines, during the year 1935, with the improvement of pineapple factories in Singapore, and it is anticipated that by the end of 1936 all the four pineapple factories on Singapore Island will have been completely reconstructed.

The present acreage under pineapples shows a decrease of 500 acres in 1935, being 7,000 acres of which 5,000 acres were planted as a sole crop, the remaining 2,000 acres being planted in mixed cultivation. At the end of the year four canneries were working, part of their supplies being drawn from Johore and a quantity of fruit also

being sent from the Klang District of Selangor. Prices for pineapples were fairly good throughout the year. A Co-operative Selling Agency among packers was started in the middle of the year. This Agency operates by fixing of figures of production and allotting a quota to each factory in proportion to the number of its shares in the combine. The Agency was registered for a period of six months, and during that time was successful in raising prices from \$2.35 to \$4 a case.

The Pineapple Experiment Station on Singapore Island, which is supported by the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Johore and the Federated Malay States, continued its investigations into the manurial and cultural requirements of the crop; and good work was done on the improvement of the pineapple by selection.

In September, 1935, a Canning Research Officer was appointed. The appointment is, in the first instance, for three years and half of the cost is borne by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, the remaining half being contributed by the Straits Settlements, Johore and the Federated Malay States. From September until December, this officer underwent special training at the Fruit and Vegetable Canning Research Station at Campden, Gloucester. He arrived in Malaya early in 1936.

*Fruit.*—The large demand for fruit is by no means satisfied by local production, and there is considerable import from the Dutch East Indies and from China. The total value of the import of fresh fruit into Malaya for the year 1935 was \$2,317,177.

Fruit is grown largely on Malay small holdings, and in most kampongs fruit trees are found. There are, however, some fruit orchards on Penang Island, and a few in Malacca, cultivated by Chinese. Apart from pineapples, the range of fruit cultivated is very extensive and includes mangosteens, pulasans, rambutans, durians, chikus, belimbings and langsat. It is estimated that in the Colony some 7,989 acres were planted with fruits of various kinds, excluding pineapples, but including 1,433 acres of bananas. The main fruit season was a good one in all three Settlements, although the secondary fruit season was rather late and distinctly poor. In Singapore a number of small holdings were cleared of rubber for fruit cultivation. A brisk demand exists for planting material of fruit trees of known good quality, arrangements for the propagation and distribution of fruit trees at the various Agricultural Stations were further extended during the year.

*Vegetables.*—The production of vegetables for sale in towns by Chinese market gardeners is an important minor agricultural industry, particularly in Singapore, where there are about 3,000 acres of vegetable land under cultivation consisting mostly of small holdings, and the output of fresh vegetables varies between 12 and 15 tons a day. The Department of Agriculture continued to maintain close touch with these activities in Singapore, Malacca and Penang through Chinese Sub-Inspectors of Agriculture.

*Tobacco.*—This crop is grown almost entirely by Chinese, usually in rotation with vegetables. The planted area varies considerably at different periods of the year, under the influences of season and prevailing prices. The tobacco grown is of a coarse type and is usually made up in primitive factories by Chinese into fine-cut leaf

suitable for pipe and cigarette smoking or into cheap cheroots for local consumption. It was estimated that the area under tobacco at the end of 1935 was 260 acres. Prices have ranged from \$20 a pikul up to \$50 a pikul of leaf, according to quality and the condition of the market. Production was estimated at approximately 298,000 lbs. and valued at \$75,000.

For a number of years experiments were carried out in Singapore on the production of flue-cured leaf, which yields the yellow Virginian type of tobacco suitable for making cigarettes. These experiments showed, however, that the climatic conditions in Singapore are unsuitable for its manufacture.

*Tuba Root*.—Increasing interest is being shown in the cultivation of tuba root (*Derris* spp.) for export. It is grown for use as an insecticide in spray washes for plants and in cattle and sheep dips. The plant from which derris is prepared is a native of the Malay Peninsula and its toxic properties have long been known to the Malay population, where its use as a fish poison is traditional. Its development as an article of commerce for the preparation of insecticides is, however, a matter of comparatively recent growth.

The area planted with derris root in Singapore increased to 750 acres, as against 650 acres last year; and the exceptionally high toxic content of the root from the Changi district of Singapore has resulted in a demand for cuttings with which the supply cannot keep pace. The reason for the high quality of the Changi derris is under investigation, while the unusual methods of cultivation practised in Singapore are being studied in a series of experiments which have been laid down at the Central Experiment Station at Serdang.

The price of Changi tuba reached the very high level of \$85 a pikul; and, with the sale of cuttings at \$10 a thousand, it is a very profitable crop. The external demand for cuttings of *Derris elliptica* has continued to be high, and large consignments of planting material were shipped, principally to Japan and the Netherlands Indies.

*Cloves*.—Cloves are cultivated on an area of 378 acres in the Settlement of Penang. The crop is exclusively grown by Chinese and is sold partly for local consumption and partly for export. It is noteworthy that the quality of Penang cloves is considered to be equal to the highest grade of Zanzibar cloves.

During the year prices for dried cloves ranged between \$30 and \$35 a pikul according to quality, representing a further drop from the low price of the previous year. At such prices it is quite impossible to manure clove trees adequately; and unless the situation improves a considerable decline in production and export seems possible.

### (iii).—LIVESTOCK

The Colony, unfortunately, depends largely on foreign sources for its supply of livestock for slaughter, and for its requirements in the way of animal products, such as milk, butter, eggs, and so forth. An endeavour, however, is being made to provide more grazing for buffaloes, for agricultural and other purposes, and this should improve the present position considerably. The local production of swine, too,

has markedly increased, but, although the Straits Settlements could if necessary produce all the pork needed for local consumption, Singapore at present depends largely on outside supplies, chiefly from the Netherlands Indies. Local swine, however, appear to be very healthy, and, as a result of careful inspection at the abattoirs, cysticercus infestation is almost non-existent in local animals. The existence of this parasite, which is frequently found in the carcasses of imported swine, is very important from the point of view of public health, since one stage in its life cycle is passed in human beings.

Work has commenced in Singapore on the registration and licensing of all pig-styes, but it will be some time before the work is completed. Similar action will be taken, subsequently, in the remaining Settlements.

The Municipal Abattoirs in Singapore and Penang provide a very essential and efficient service, the animals being humanely handled and meat produced in a state fit for human consumption. Unfortunately, however, in all Settlements there are private slaughter houses over which there is little or no supervision. In Province Wellesley alone there are no less than 35 of these.

Dairies are principally owned and run by Northern Indians. The type of dairy animal used is frequently unsatisfactory, and the conditions under which the milk is produced and distributed leave a great deal to be desired. In Singapore, however, there are two dairy farms, the Singapore Dairy Farm and Malayan Farms Ltd., both under European management, which supply first-class produce. At the two farms about 150 imported European cows are milked, and at the same time an equal number of dry cows, bulls, and calves are kept. All fresh fodder is produced on the farms and other foods are imported from Europe, Australia and the United States of America. Altogether there are about 60 acres of land in grass yielding on an average about 28 tons an acre of cut grass. The dairy cattle include Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Illawarras and Friesians. At one farm the milking is done by hand, and at the other, by machine. All operations are under the closest European supervision and the milk produced is of high quality and meets all requirements of the health authorities.

Poultry farming in all Settlements is carried out more or less haphazardly, as a side-line to other occupations. The local production of poultry and eggs for food is on a far greater scale than is commonly realized, but there is reason to believe that so long as poultry and eggs can be easily imported, the local production will remain more or less stationary.

*Prices—Cattle.*—During the early part of the year, when there was an excessive importation of cattle from Siam, the price of Siamese animals in Singapore reached the lowest record for many years, *viz.* 5 to 6 cents per lb. live weight, as compared with 6½ to 7 cents in 1934. The price for cattle from Bali, however, varied continually between 6½ and 8 cents per lb. live weight, while 6¾ to 7 cents per lb. was paid for animals from Indo-China.

*Sheep and Goats.*—The price of Australian sheep remained reasonably constant during the year at rather less than the average

price for the previous year. Australian sheep vary between 70 and 100 lbs. live weight, and the average price was \$8 a head. Calcutta sheep average 75 lbs. live weight and the price varied from \$10 to \$12 a head. Indian goats average 100 lbs. in weight and the price was usually between \$14 and \$17 a head.

**Swine.**—There was little if any variation in the price of pigs during the year. Pigs from Bali (Netherlands Indies) and Saigon (Indo-China) were bought for about 22 cents a kati, Singapore and Johore pigs for about 16 cents a kati, and pigs brought in junks from Chinese ports were sold for about 20 cents a kati. Local pigs average 80 katties, and Bali and Saigon pigs 90 katties, live weight.

**Poultry.**—The market prices of local poultry were as follows:—

**Fowls.**—Capon 47–59 cents, and chickens 33–41 cents a kati.

**Ducks.**—37–45 cents each.

Disease of livestock caused only small losses during the year. There was some mortality among swine in Singapore from swine-fever, which was probably introduced by imported animals. Occasional outbreaks of a disease in poultry due to a virus infection occasioned some loss. Other diseases introduced by imported animals *e.g.* rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease were controlled at the quarantine stations and at the abattoirs. During an outbreak of rinderpest in Singapore opportunity was taken to make detailed observations on the disease in local and imported cattle.

The following table gives the census of livestock in Singapore, Penang and Province Wellesley, and Malacca:—

		Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Swine
Singapore .. ..	..	4,196	777	6,461	127,468
Penang and Province Wellesley .. ..	..	8,184	6,369	12,723	50,868
Malacca .. ..	..	5,367	10,537	10,146	20,402
Total .. ..	..	17,747	17,683	29,330	198,738

The following table gives the imports and exports of livestock during the year:—

IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK					
	<i>Oxen</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Swine</i>
Singapore ..	14,552	181	42,234	2,889	116,235
Penang ..	1,381	2,305	8,205	5,184	18,918
Malacca ..	1,081	39	330	504	2,220
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	17,014	2,525	50,769	8,577	137,373

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK					
	<i>Oxen</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Swine</i>
Singapore ..	626	77	4,906	359	1,125
Penang ..	20	229	1,718	599	582
Malacca ..	225	138	11	419	1,261
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Total ..	871	444	6,635	1,377	2,968
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## (iv).—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

Preparations were begun in 1935 for the opening of a new Agricultural Station in Penang, and further progress was made with the development of the small Agricultural Station in Labuan. The Agricultural Stations at Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley, and at Sungei Udang in Malacca, as well as the Pineapple Station on Singapore Island continued operations during the year and served as centres for demonstration, instruction and experiment, as well as sources of supply of planting materials.

A Farm School in connection with the Sungei Udang Agricultural Station in Malacca was opened on the 2nd September with a full complement of twenty-five students. The school made an excellent start and the large number of crops grown on the Agricultural Station provides wide scope for practical instruction. At the Bukit Mertajam Station a "holiday course" was held in the month of April for seven pupils from the local High School.

There was a continued improvement in the general standard of work in school gardens, of which there were 105 in the Colony, and the "home-garden movement" to encourage pupils in elementary schools to make and keep gardens in their own homes, continued to meet with gratifying success. At the end of 1935, in fact, there were probably more than a thousand of these home-gardens in the Settlement of Malacca alone. An interesting new departure during the year was the holding of a show for school-gardens produce in Malacca in November.

Two successful District Agricultural Shows were held in Malacca, at Alor Gajah and Jasin respectively, and district competitions were held at two centres in Malacca and in Penang at seven centres and Province Wellesley as part of the All Malayan Padi and Rubber Competitions. The winning exhibits from the district competitions were despatched to Kuala Lumpur for display in the final stages of the competitions which took place at the Malayan Agricultural Exhibition in August.

Agricultural shows are now very firmly established institutions in Malaya and play an important part in the improvement of peasant agriculture.

The Rural Lecture Caravan of the Agricultural Department made tours in Malacca and Province Wellesley during the year. The lectures, film displays and exhibits as usual were much appreciated and drew large crowds at every centre visited.



The Malayan School of Agriculture, at Serdang, near Kuala Lumpur, which is supported jointly by the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements Governments had a very successful year. When the school year closed in April, there were seventy students on the books and at the opening of the next session in May the number had risen to seventy-five, this being only four short of the maximum capacity of the school. Six scholarships given by the Straits Settlements Government were held at the school throughout the year. Of forty-six students who left school in April, thirty-four have obtained employment either in the Government Service, the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya or in private companies.

#### (v).—METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

The elaborate machinery which exists for the recruitment, in normal times, of South Indian labourers, required for work on rubber, coconut and oil-palm estates, is utilised also to supply labour required for the Railways, the Municipalities and such Government Departments as the Public Works Department.

The recruiting of labourers in South India is conducted in accordance with provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the rules made thereunder. There are special provisions in the Indian Act for the recruitment of labourers for skilled work, but the recruiting of skilled labourers in British India for work in Malaya is practically non-existent.

The basis of the system of recruiting unskilled South Indian labourers is the Indian Immigration Fund. This fund is maintained by contributions from all employers of South Indian labourers including the several Governments of Malaya. It forms no part of the general revenue of the Government and may be spent only for the purpose of assisting immigration or on measures designed for the welfare and protection of South Indian labourers, such as the maintenance of "choultries" (free lodging houses) and a home for decrepit Indian labourers, the repatriation of labourers to India and the assistance of those in need of relief. During the lean years from 1930 to 1933 the resources of the Fund were extensively used for the repatriation of labourers wishing to return to India.

From the Fund are paid the general expenses of recruiting, the principal items being (a) cost of the train fares of recruited emigrants from their homes to the Depôts at Negapatam and Avadi, (b) care and feeding of all assisted emigrants in the Emigration Depôts at Negapatam and Avadi while awaiting shipment (c) steamer passages (from Madras or Negapatam) to the Straits, (d) expenses of quarantine on arrival at Penang and Port Swettenham, (e) transport from ports of disembarkation to places of employment in Malaya and (f) payment of recruiting allowances to employers by whose agents the emigrants have been recruited.

Recruiting agents, known as kanganyes, are sent over by individual employers to recruit for their particular places of employment and receive remuneration in the form of commission from these employers. A "recruiting allowance" is paid to the

employer in re-imbursement of this expenditure and other incidental costs not met from the Fund.

The kangany or agent who recruits must fulfil the following conditions before he can obtain a licence:—

- (i) he must be a South Indian of the labouring classes.
- (ii) he must have been employed as a labourer for a period of not less than three months on the place of employment for which he intends to recruit.

Licences are issued by the Deputy Controller of Labour in Penang and are endorsed by the Agent of the Government of India. The number of labourers each kangany is authorised to recruit is limited in the first instance to twenty and the maximum commission is limited to Rs. 10 for each labourer recruited.

On arrival in India the kangany takes his licence for registration to the Malayan Emigration Commissioner in Madras, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service appointed by the Malayan Governments with the approval of the Government of India to supervise emigration to Malaya, or to the Assistant Emigration Commissioner in Negapatam. Only on endorsement by one of these officials does the licence become valid. The period of currency of the licence is usually six months and is limited, in any case, to one year.

After registration of his licence the kangany proceeds to the office of his employer's financial agents, where he obtains a small advance (usually about Rs. 20) before leaving for his own village to inform his friends and relations of the conditions of labour on his estate.

When the kangany finds people willing to emigrate he must supply them with a copy of the official pamphlet giving information about Malaya and must obtain their receipt for it. He must then produce them before the Village Headman, whose duty it is to satisfy himself that there is no valid objection to their emigration. If so satisfied, the Village Headman initials the entry of the intending emigrant's name on the back of the licence. When the kangany has collected a number of intending emigrants and obtained the necessary authorisation from the Village Headman, he takes them to the Emigration Depôt at or near the port of embarkation, *i.e.*, Avadi or Negapatam, either himself pre-paying the train fare, which he afterwards recovers, or getting the fares paid by one of the Recruiting Inspectors or Agents employed at the charge of the Fund. These two depôts are maintained by the Fund and intending emigrants are housed and fed in them, free of charge, until they embark for Malaya.

Before they are permitted to embark all emigrants are inspected by the officials of the Indian Government—the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector.

After the emigrants are shipped the kangany receives his commission, less the amount of his advance from the financial agents, unless he is himself returning to the Colony in which case he is paid the balance due to him on arrival at the estate.

The commission of Rs. 10 is sufficient to cover all legitimate charges and is purposely kept low to prevent the kangany from dealing with professional recruiters.

The recruiting allowance which the employer receives from the Fund has varied from \$3 to \$20 and is at present fixed at \$10 for every female recruit or male recruit accompanied by his wife and \$8 for every male recruit not accompanied by his wife. The amount of the allowance now fixed is designed to cover all legitimate out-of-pocket expenses leaving a margin just sufficient to induce employers to recruit up to their requirements.

Assisted emigration however is not confined to labourers recruited by kanganies for individual employers. An agricultural labourer who is physically fit can, on application to the Emigration Commissioner or his Assistant and on production, where necessary, of a certificate from his Village Headman, obtain a free passage to Malaya at the expense of the Fund, without incurring any obligation to labour for any particular employer on arrival.

The number of these non-recruited emigrants has been steadily increasing during recent years. They are usually labourers who have been in Malaya before and are returning to their old places of employment. As they are not recruited, neither kangany's commission nor recruiting allowance is payable on their account, but each receives a gift of \$2 and a free railway ticket to his destination on discharge from the immigration depôts in Malaya. This gift of \$2 is made to ensure that each labourer will not suffer from lack of food while seeking employment.

Assisted immigration from India was suspended in August, 1930, but was resumed in May, 1934, since when recruiting licences have been issued only in a limited number of special cases, the great majority of assisted emigrants to Malaya being non-recruited labourers.

The Controller of Labour, Malaya, as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Indian Immigration Committee which is composed partly of unofficial members, administers the Indian Immigration Fund.

All labourers, whether recruited by kanganies or non-recruited, are landed in Malaya free of debt and any labourer may terminate his agreement with his employer by giving one month's notice of his intention to do so. There is no "contract" or indentured labour in the Colony.

There were 77 European-owned, and 249 Asiatic-owned estates in the Colony, employing 13,200 and 1,416 South Indian labourers respectively, on the 31st December, 1935. The retrocession of the Dindings to the State of Perak accounts for a reduction of 14 in the number of European-owned estates.

## B.—FORESTRY

Territorial charge of the forests of Singapore continued under the Commissioner of Lands, the Forest Officer being fully occupied with the organization of supplies to, and the marketing of the output from, the local sawmills. The island carries no forest capable of producing raw material for the mills, which are peculiarly favourably situated for obtaining their log supplies from Sumatra *via* the sheltered waters of the Straits of Malacca. About 65 per cent. of the total import came from this source, as against 32 per cent.

from the Peninsula. The location of the mills is such that they cannot be served by the railways except with double handling and lorry transport through the streets of Singapore, an uneconomical and unsatisfactory method by comparison with direct shipment. The most obvious remedy would seem at first sight to be transference to sites where local supplies would not be handicapped, and the propriety of this step was considered when work on the Civil Aerodrome necessitated improvements to the Kallang Basin. But since action on these lines would have had the effect of driving the millers across the straits, where they would still have been able to dominate the Singapore timber market, it was thought preferable to interfere as little as possible with their present arrangements and to work for a better organization of local supplies.

Malayan exports of sawn timber and sleepers, which are shipped almost entirely from Singapore, declined in value from \$564,221 to \$469,462, a state of affairs that suggests a falling-off in trade, but is actually due to a very large increase in local demand supplemented by the requirements of the Admiralty and their contractors. There was a decline of over \$45,000 in the value of shipments to British territories and of \$54,851 to foreign countries, decreases being registered in the trade with China, Mauritius, Arabia, and the Netherlands Indies, offset to some extent by increases to South Africa, Hong Kong, Persia, Aden, and the United Kingdom. The last named market is still extremely selective and not very remunerative, but prices improved towards the latter half of the year as a result of which the rate of shipment was doubled and the total of 19,707 cubic feet exceeded the 1934 figure by 1235. The outlook for 1936 is considered to be very promising.

The only other Settlement participating in the export trade was Malacca, whence an experimental shipment of *meranti* logs was shipped to Europe. The forests of Malacca are amongst the most highly organized in the country, but they have suffered hitherto from lack of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants, who have been content to import much of their sawn timber from Singapore or the Netherlands Indies. Negotiations were proceeding towards the end of the year as a result of which it is hoped that a sawmill, capable of supplying the bulk of the Settlement's requirements, and of absorbing the regulated output of the surrounding forests, will be started in Malacca at an early date. The forests of Penang and Province Wellesley are mainly hilly, and the former are largely in the nature of amenity reserves, though they contain superior hardwoods in fair quantity, which form a useful source of local supply.

The forest reserves of the Straits Settlements at present occupy 128 square miles, or 10 per cent. of the area of the Colony. The Singapore reserves amount to 23 square miles, but, as they contain little valuable forest, they will probably be gradually revoked.

Revenue showed an increase from \$32,083 in 1934 to \$34,595 in 1935, if from the 1934 figures is excluded the revenue then collected in the Dindings which in 1935 was paid to the State of Perak. Expenditure rose from \$68,676 to \$74,358, the cost of the new Singapore forest organization outweighing the saving on account of the retrocession of the Dindings.

The Federated Malay States organizations for forest research and education, forest engineering and marketing also serve the needs of the Colony. The main research organization deals with forest botany, oecology, silviculture, wood technology, timber testing and investigation of forest products generally, and a school for training forest subordinates is attached to it. The Forest Engineer is concerned with the improvement of methods of extraction, conversion and transport of timber and other forest produce. The Timber Purchase Section serves as an agency for direct purchases of timber on behalf of government departments, but with the appointment of a forest officer in Singapore it has been possible to put an increasing number of purchasers in direct touch with the mills and to simplify to some extent the transactions involved.

### C.—FISHERIES

At present the supply of fresh fish for the Singapore market is not altogether satisfactory. Japanese fishermen land approximately 50% of the supplies, and another 30% is taken in the waters of the Rhio Archipelago and imported on ice by local dealers. Local fishermen cannot face this competition, and it is therefore desirable that some constructive scheme should be put into operation to assist them. Steps are therefore being taken to provide a vessel fitted with refrigerating equipment to remain in attendance on the fishing fleets at sea; and it is hoped that, if the experiment proves successful, private enterprise will commission more vessels similarly equipped.

A continuous weekly examination was made during the year of the catches taken by seine net or fishing-stakes off Singapore, to ascertain whether any excessive destruction of young fish of economic importance was taking place, particular attention being given to those of the larger kinds such as Parang (*Chirocentrus*), Tenggiri (*Cybiium*), and Kerapu (*Epinephelus*).

The investigation is incomplete but there are already indications that relatively few immature fish of the larger varieties are destroyed. The small fish are usually a heterogeneous assortment of mature fish which may, or may not, be valuable as food.

A considerable amount of work was undertaken to increase the period of storage of dried bilis (*Stolephorous*). These fish are sometimes caught in large quantities, but they cannot be handled in some of the remoter parts and consequently are wasted.

The best method of preservation is storage in a vacuum, but for this method power and air-tight metal containers are required, the cost of which is beyond the means of the average fish-dealer. It has been necessary, therefore, to find an alternative method and storage in carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), and mixtures of air and  $\text{CO}_2$ , has been tried. Although it is not so effective as storage *in vacuo*, this method may prove a good substitute for the more expensive one. The containers need not be so well made and  $\text{CO}_2$  is cheap and easily obtainable in cylinders.

An attempt was made to market locally-grown sponges, but the results were not encouraging. The quality is poor and supplies are neither abundant nor regular. Some sponge cuttings which were planted out are living but growing very slowly.

The introduction of a simple diving apparatus has proved very acceptable to the builders of fishing-stakes, and a number of equipments have been made locally. Usually all tying and lacing of the large fishing-stakes is done by hand under water in depths up to forty feet by divers without equipment of any kind. The work cannot be done properly and in many cases bleeding from the nose and ears results from working in this crude way. The equipment simply consists of a helmet of galvanised iron fitted with a window, which is slipped over the head. A supply of air is delivered through a stout rubber tube by a large motor-tyre foot-pump. This enables the work to be done in comfort and safety, as the wearer can easily remain under water for half an hour at a time.

The experimental fish-cultivation station in Singapore was closed at the end of the year and another opened in Perak, where indigenous carp will be tried as objects for fish culture. As an experiment an attempt is being made in Malacca to convert an area of fresh water near Jasin into a fish-producing area, which it is hoped will ultimately be run on co-operative lines by local Malays. The preliminary snagging has begun. The area is Crown land at present held by the Fisheries Department under a temporary occupation licence, but as soon as it is ready, and the waters have been stocked with carp and gourami, it will be handed over to the Malay co-operators entirely. Meanwhile, however, it is proving no easy task to persuade the future beneficiaries to give any gratuitous assistance in the shape of labour.

The trout ova which arrived in Penang last April and were transferred to the Cameron Highlands have done well. Over 5,000 well-grown fish were liberated in the highland streams and appear to enjoy their new surroundings. There is every likelihood that trout fishing will shortly be established as the major attraction of Malaya's principal holiday resort.

Revenue in 1935 amounted to \$12,373 an increase of \$916 over that of 1934. There were 11,356 fishermen employed of whom 6,113 were Malays, 3,865 Chinese and 1,063 Japanese.

Statement showing quantity of fresh fish landed in the Colony during the year 1935:—

Penang .. .. .	4,093 tons.
Province Wellesley .. .. .	3,071 "
Malacca .. .. .	2,729 "
Singapore .. .. .	12,612 "
Labuan .. .. .	132 "
Total .. .. .	<u>22,637</u> "

#### D.—MINERALS

Mining operations in the Colony are confined to the Settlement of Malacca, where tin is mined and to Christmas Island, where deposits of phosphate of lime are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. There are coal deposits in Labuan but these are not at present being worked. On the 1st April, 1934, the tin mines of Malacca were brought formally within the scope of the

International Tin-Restriction Scheme by the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 10 of 1934. By agreement with the Government of the Federated Malay States a fixed exportable allowance not exceeding 58.24 tons of tin per annum was allocated to the Settlement. This figure represents 1,296 pikuls of tin-ore, and the actual production during 1935 was 1,152.27 pikuls. At the end of the year there were only four producers. Royalty amounting to \$9,343 was paid.

The smelting of tin at Singapore and Penang is one of the principal industries of the Straits Settlements. The year's production, as declared by tin smelters, amounted to 61,923 tons, as compared with 49,637 tons in 1934, an increase of 24.7 per cent.

Imports into Singapore and Penang of tin-in-ore, assessed at 75.5 per cent. by weight of ore imported amounted to 16,634 tons from countries outside Malaya as compared with 16,587 tons in 1934, and to 42,327 tons from the Malay States and Malacca as compared with 37,786 tons in 1934, a total of 58,961 tons as compared with 54,373 tons in the previous year. Exports of smelted tin amounted to 62,248 tons. The price of tin was £228 a ton at the beginning and £217 a ton at the end of the year. The highest and lowest prices during the year were £245 and £208, and the annual average was £225. The average price in 1934 was £230.

The production of phosphates of lime, as shown by exports from Christmas Island was 147,929 tons. Of this, 116,678 tons were exported to Japan, 23,050 tons to Sweden, 5,170 tons to the Union of South Africa, 2,084 tons to Java, 647 tons to Singapore, and 300 tons to Port Swettenham. The labour force consisted of Chinese recruited in Singapore for work on the Island.

## CHAPTER VII

### Commerce

The foreign (external) trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie and Parcel Post, amounted in value to \$1,063 (£124) millions, as compared with \$1,040 (£121) millions in 1934, an increase of 2.2 per cent. Imports increased by \$8 millions or 1.7 per cent. and exports by \$15 millions or 2.6 per cent. The increase in both imports and exports was spread over the majority of the principal products, the largest increases being in the imports of rice, copra, kerosene, motor cars, dredges and dredging materials, and in the exports of tin, copra, motor spirit, coconut oil, rice, kerosene, palm oil, pineapples, arecanuts, iron ore, and sago flour. There were, as a counterpoise, considerable decreases in the imports of pepper, cotton and artificial-silk piece-goods (due to textile quota regulation), rubber, sticklac and cycle parts and a decline was also noted in the exports of rubber (due to Rubber Regulation), sticklac and cotton piece-goods. Exports of rubber decreased by approximately \$20,546,000 in value, but the value of tin exported increased by about the same amount (\$20,570,000), and on the whole a general improvement was noticeable both in the entrepôt trade and the trade in domestic products.

The trade of the Straits Settlements is not recorded separately but the greater part of Malaya's trade passes through the ports of Singapore or Penang, and the large transshipment traffic, which comprises so valuable a part of Malayan commerce passes almost entirely through these ports which are nodal points for the collection, grading and distribution of goods for the whole of Malaysia, especially the neighbouring territories of the Netherlands Indies. The \$1,063 millions of external trade consisted of \$479 millions of imports and \$584 millions of exports, the corresponding figures for 1934 being respectively \$471 millions and \$569 millions. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$12 millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$117 millions, as compared with a favourable balance on the same basis of \$108 millions in 1934.

There is need for some caution in the use of statistics for measuring Malayan trade, because a considerable portion of the declared trade values for Malaya, and for the Colony, represents the import and export of mineral oils. Singapore by virtue of its geographical position and proximity to the oil fields is a natural storage and distributing centre for this commodity, and distribution is effected as far as Africa on one side and Australia on the other. The following figures show the trade in mineral oils in 1935 and its relationship in value to the gross trade of Malaya:—

#### TRADE: MINERAL OILS, 1935

##### VALUES IN \$,000

		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lubricating Oil	..	1,926	400	2,326
Kerosene	..	11,887	8,076	19,963
Liquid Fuel	..	11,913	3,473	15,386
Motor Spirit	..	47,710	40,338	88,048
A.—Total	..	73,436	52,287	125,723
B.—Malaya	..	479,000	584,000	1,063,000
C.—Percentage A and B		15	9	12

Of the \$1,063 millions, representing the external trade of Malaya, \$909 millions or 86 per cent. indicate the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements. The value of imports was \$435 millions and of exports \$474 millions. The figures indicate an increase in gross Colony trade and in the proportion of Malayan trade carried by Colony merchants, since 1934 when the Colony's \$428 millions of imports and \$459 millions of exports amounted to 85 per cent. of Malaya's external trade.

Of Malayan trade, and the same can be said of that of the Colony, the percentage with the United Kingdom decreased from 16.8 to 15.9 but with British Possessions it increased from 13.4 to 15.4; there was, therefore, a net increase with all British countries of 1.1 per cent.



The following is a table of the trade values geographically apportioned:—

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$ in millions</i>		
1. United Kingdom ..	75	94	169
2. British Possessions ..	82	81	163
3. Continent of Europe ..	23	74	97
4. United States of America ..	9	214	223
5. Japan ..	30	53	83
6. Netherlands Indies ..	151	39	190
7. Other Countries (principally Siam) ..	106	27	133
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,058</b>
Parcel Post, all countries ..	3	2	5
<b>Total from Trade ..</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1,063</b>
<b>Favourable Balance ..</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	<b>584</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>—</b>

Detailed information regarding the trade of Malaya is contained in the regular periodical publications of the Department of Statistics.

The Regulations made in 1934 for the control, under a quota system, of imports for Malayan consumption of cotton and rayon piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries, continued in force throughout the year, and further restrictions on trade were imposed in connection with the sanctions ordained against Italy under the Covenant of the League of Nations. Notwithstanding these restrictions, however, and the continued operation of the tin and rubber control schemes, it can be said that on the whole the Colony's tradition of free-trade was maintained. Apart from excise duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imposed solely for revenue purposes, there are no import duties in the Straits Settlements, and commerce and passenger traffic flow with a freedom that in these days is remarkable.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Wages and the Cost of living

#### A.—WAGES

Standard rates of wages for Southern Indian labourers are prescribed by law in certain key districts in Malaya and these rates tend in practice to regulate the rates of wages earned in other districts and by labourers of other races. There was no change in standard rates during the year.

In the Colony, the only key district in which standard wages were in force was Province Wellesley where the prescribed rates were 40 cents a day for an able-bodied adult male labourer, 32 cents for an able-bodied adult female, and 16 cents for children of 10 years and

over. No Indian child of under 10 years of age may be allowed to work.

The average retail price in Penang per gantang (8 lbs.) of Rangoon No. 1 Rice which is the variety most commonly used by South Indian labourers in Malaya, rose from 20 cents in January to 21 cents in February, and from May gradually climbed to 25 cents in August at which price it remained steady for the remainder of the year. The wholesale price averaged \$3.56 per pikul (133 1/3 lbs.) in Singapore as compared with \$2.76 in 1934, the highest figure being \$3.86 (*i.e.* 23 cents per gantang) in October, and the lowest \$2.89 (17 cents per gantang) in January. (Estate managers buy rice wholesale and retail it—without profit—to their labourers). The rise in the price of rice was offset by falls in other items, in the standard budget of a South Indian labourer, which showed only a slight increase in Penang (2.9%) and Singapore (3.6%) while on the other hand it fell in Malacca by 2.1%.

In the island of Penang daily rates for South Indian agricultural labourers ranged from 35 to 68 cents a day for a male adult, and from 28 to 32 cents a day for a female adult, while children received 16 to 35 cents a day. Normal rates ranged about 40 cents for a male and 30 cents for a female.

In Singapore the daily earnings of South Indian labourers on estates ranged from 32 to 55 cents a day for adult males, from 28 to 32 cents a day for adult females and from 20 to 25 cents a day for children, the great majority of tappers being paid by results. Chinese tappers were paid by results, at rates varying from 21½ to 31½ cents a lb., and their earnings ranged from 42 to 55 cents a day. In Government Departments and under public bodies the minimum rate for unskilled South Indian adult males was 40 cents a day, 45 to 50 cents a day being normal rates.

In Malacca on estates adult South Indian males earned 30 to 50 cents a day, adult females 25 to 45 cents a day and children 10 to 20 cents a day, the lower rates being found in the third quarter of the year on Asiatic properties. The higher rates were paid to store and factory workers.

In Government Departments the rates ranged from 40 to 90 cents a day for adult unskilled males, 40 to 50 cents a day being normal.

The figures given above do not refer to skilled labour which commanded higher rates. Earnings of Javanese on estates were about the same as those of South Indians. In Province Wellesley the labour forces are very settled, for on the older properties where South Indian labour has been employed for many years, the majority are locally born. Many of the estate labourers in Province Wellesley are not entirely dependent on their check-roll wages, and the same position is frequently met with in Penang and is increasingly common in Singapore.

Every employer is bound by law to provide at least 24 days' work in every month to each male or female labourer employed by him. There is no indentured labour.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 9 of 1932) is administered by Commissioners, one in each centre (Singapore, Malacca, Penang and Province Wellesley) who is assisted by the Labour Department. Health and Labour Departments are invested with powers under the Labour Ordinance, to enforce proper conditions of health and work and protection from machinery is secured under Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery). For further particulars, reference is invited to the Blue Book, Section 23.

### B.—AVERAGE PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

For average prices, declared trade values, exchange, currency and cost of living, reference is invited to the separate report on this subject (No. S. 4) published annually by the Statistics Department. The average weighted index of commodity prices in Singapore, represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by .8 per cent. as compared with 1934, due principally to increases in the prices of coconut oil, copra, palm oil and rice. There were increases also in the prices of areca nuts, damar, gambier, pineapples, sago flour, tapioca and tea. The prices of rubber, tin, pepper and rattans declined. The price of tin was £228 per ton at the beginning and £217 at the end of the year, the highest and lowest prices being £245 and £208, respectively. The price of rubber was 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  pence per lb. at the beginning and 6 $\frac{7}{16}$  pence at the end of the year, the highest and lowest being 6 $\frac{11}{16}$  pence and 5 $\frac{3}{16}$  pence, respectively. The following index numbers show changes in commodity values during the last five years:—

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
41	37	45	63	64

The tendency for retail values was to rise, as shown by an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the index of food prices, representing the mean of the differences of the average of the two years in Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Municipal assessment values increased by 0.6 per cent. in Singapore, but declined by 1.1 per cent. in Penang and 2.5 per cent. in Malacca, as compared with those of 1934.

There was a general increase in the cost of living for all communities and the index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards given below show that costs were higher, in respect of all three standards, than in 1914.

Standard	1914	1934	1935	Percentage increase + or decrease - in 1935 as compared with 1934
Asiatic .. ..	100	103.2	108.1	+ 4.7
Eurasian .. ..	100	108.5	109.0	+ 0.5
European .. ..	100	124.4	124.7	+ 0.2

## CHAPTER IX

### Education and Welfare Institutions

#### A.—GENERAL

Educational facilities are provided in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, Aided by Government, or Private.

All schools, (other than those in which the teaching is of an exclusively religious nature) in which fifteen or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes, and all supervisors, committees of management and teachers of schools, must be registered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Ordinance, 1926. To be a supervisor, a member of the committee of management or a teacher of an unregistered school is an offence against the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance the Director of Education may refuse to register any school that is insanitary or that is likely to be used for the purpose of propaganda detrimental to the interests of the pupils or as a meeting place of an unlawful society. The Director of Education may also, in certain circumstances, refuse to register a person as a supervisor, a member of a committee of management or a teacher. The Director of Education, however, interferes as little and as seldom as possible.

There was constituted in 1909 an Education Board, composed of four official and four unofficial members, with the following functions:—

- (i) to determine the amount of fees to be charged in Government schools, and to receive all such fees;
- (ii) to submit to Government the Annual Estimates for educational purposes and to make recommendations thereon;
- (iii) to advise the Government as to the purpose for which moneys devoted to education should be expended and upon any matters connected with education which may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor.

This Board receives, in addition to the school fees, the proceeds of an education rate of 2 per cent. on property in municipalities and 1 per cent. on property in rural areas.

#### B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION

The "English Schools" are those in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English-speaking when they join. The lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the "Direct Method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though a few stay on and prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

The fees for pupils enrolled before the 1st January, 1934, are \$30 (£3. 10s.) a year for boys and \$24 (£2. 16s.) a year for girls for the first six years (*i.e.* for the years spent in the two Primary Classes and in Standards I to IV inclusive) and \$48 (£5. 12s.) a year for boys and \$36 (£4. 4s.) a year for girls for the remaining period. The rates for boys and girls enrolled on or after the 1st January, 1934, are \$36 (£4. 4s.) a year for the first eight years (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8. 8s.) or \$108 (£12. 12s.) a year, according to the results of an examination, the successful pupils up to 50% of the available places paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1935 there were 24 Government and 33 Aided Schools in the Colony, 28 in Singapore, 20 in Penang, eight in Malacca and one in Labuan.

The average enrolment was 25,254 pupils (9,557 in Government and 15,697 in Aided Schools).

Of the 25,254 pupils in English Schools, 21,709 were receiving elementary education (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and 3,545 secondary education (*i.e.* above Standard VI).

Two thousand four hundred and sixty seven (or 11.28%) of those receiving elementary education and 1,008 (or 28.43%) of those receiving secondary education were enjoying free education. Of these free scholars 607 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,107 Malays, 1,515 Chinese, and 206 Indians, while 40 belonged to other races.

The Aided English Schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of England, the Portuguese Catholic Church, and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of European Missionary teachers at the rate of \$3,000 (£350) a year for men missionaries and \$1,800 (£210) a year for women missionaries. Allowances at these rates, however, are payable only to 16 per cent. of the total authorised staff in boys' schools and 25 per cent. of that in girls' schools. The other missionary teachers, European and Asiatic, are paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women. In Christian Brothers' Schools and Convent Schools no distinction is made between European and Asiatic Missionary teachers who are paid at a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women. Under certain conditions capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government.

The Government Afternoon Schools in Singapore continued the useful work that they have carried out since their initiation in 1930. These schools accommodate pupils who are unable to gain admission to Government or Aided morning schools: some, but by no means all, of the pupils are over-age for the morning schools. The afternoon schools are staffed by qualified and trained teachers for whom

employment cannot be found in the regular Government or Aided Schools. During 1935, the schools were re-organised so as to ensure liaison and co-operation with the morning schools. In one of the schools special attention was paid to manual work of value to the over-age boy unsuited to literary studies. The workshop was erected by the boys themselves under the direction of the instructor. The enrolment of the afternoon schools in 1935 was 844 pupils as compared with 787 in 1934. The total expenditure was \$31,924.95 and the total revenue \$28,056.

The private English schools may be divided into two main classes:—

- (a) those controlled by religious bodies and accommodated in proper school buildings;
- (b) those carried on by individuals for profit and accommodated in any sort of building—shop-house or private house, office or godown.

In 1935 there were 5,856 pupils in private schools in Singapore and 46 in Labuan. With a view to improving the staffs of these schools the minimum scholastic qualifications for registration as a teacher was prescribed as the Junior Certificate Examination. Selected teachers from private schools in Singapore were also permitted to join Physical Training classes for Government and Aided School Teachers.

In January, 1935, a Conference of the Heads of Singapore Government and Aided English Schools was held under the presidency of the Inspector of Schools and proved a useful channel for the exchange of ideas on school organisation and method.

In May, 1935, one of the European masters on the Singapore staff of the Education Department was appointed Group Supervisor in charge of a group of schools with locally-trained headmasters, and one of the European mistresses was appointed a Primary Supervisor in charge of the Primary classes in the same schools. The main duty of the Supervisors is to improve methods of teaching, particularly in the English subjects. The arrangement was experimental and its effects cannot yet be judged.

There is no central College for the training of teachers for English Schools. Such training was until recently supplied at Normal Classes held at one centre in each of the three Settlements but these classes have been suspended temporarily, as the supply of teachers has overtaken the demand. A Normal Class for Primary teachers will however be opened in 1936.

Nine men and six women were allowed to present themselves at a final Normal Class Examination held in 1935, and of these five men and six women passed.

There were Post Normal Classes in Singapore in 1935, for which certificates of attendance and achievement were awarded. These classes provided courses for Games Masters, and courses in Physical Training (Elementary and Advanced), and Speech Training. A notable and successful innovation was a course in Malayan Plant Life, conducted by the Assistant Director of Gardens. The interest shown in all these classes and the keenness with which they were attended were exceedingly gratifying. The Singapore Teachers'

Association had a varied and valuable programme of professional, social and athletic activities in 1935, and its annual Journal ("Chorus") formed a valuable record of educational thought and progress in Malaya.

Secondary teachers are recruited mainly from Raffles College. In 1935 ten Raffles College graduates were appointed to Government and Aided Schools in Singapore and six to schools in Penang. In addition ten Normal trained teachers were also appointed to Singapore schools.

### C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

**Technical Education.**—Pupils from the Straits Settlements are admitted to the Government Technical School at Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States where courses of training are given for students from the Public Works, Railways, Electrical, and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and accommodation provided also for a class conducted by the Survey Department for its own subordinates.

In the Government Evening Classes in Singapore, courses were provided in Plumbing (including practical plumbing), Electrical Engineering, Machine Design, Surveying, Quantity Surveying, Structural Engineering and Chemistry. The classes with the highest average attendance were those in Electrical Engineering (39) and Quantity Surveying (25). In all classes, those with small as well as those with high enrolments, the interest and the diligence of the students were most commendable.

The Government Evening Classes in Singapore continued to provide Nautical courses which were attended by men who came from all over the Peninsula. The numbers in these classes were limited in accordance with the requirements of the Port. The standard of work is being gradually raised but this is found to stimulate rather than to diminish enthusiasm. In 1935 men from the Marine Police were admitted to qualify to take charge of Police launches. The local nautical examinations were taken: twenty-three qualified, eleven as helmsmen, ten as gunners and one as local-trade master.

A new class in Radio Engineering was started in the Government Evening Classes in Penang. There were 46 students in the class.

**Agricultural Education.**—There is no school of agriculture in the Straits Settlements but pupils may proceed to the School of Agriculture at Serdang, near Kuala Lumpur, in the Federated Malay States, where one-year and two-year courses of study are followed. Government provided a number of scholarships to this school in 1935.

Three Singapore English schools maintained vegetable gardens during the year and received help and advice from the Agricultural Department which reported favourably on the work done. In addition, eight Malay schools had gardens.

As in 1934, a six day Agricultural Course was run at Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley. The number of boys attending the course was 28, of whom 13 were Malays. One of these students obtained a Major Scholarship at the School of Agriculture later. A start was made also with a poultry farm at Bukit Mertajam, with cross bred Rhode Island Reds.

Practical and theoretical gardening is a subject on the curriculum of the higher standards in Malay schools at Penang where land suitable for gardening is available. There were 46 schools with vegetable gardens, which were regularly inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. Three schools had rice plots, seven schools had orchards and 2,432 pupils had home gardens.

Gardening continues to be of a high standard in the vernacular schools at Malacca. One thousand one hundred and ninety-eight boys had home gardens. In addition to the annual inter-school Garden competition, 1935 was noteworthy for the holding in Malacca town on 16th November of the first Malay Schools' Agricultural Show. No fewer than 400 exhibits were received for this show which attracted great attention and was highly praised by the Director of Agriculture, who presented the prizes. The exhibits were sold for the benefit of the Poppy Day Fund.

Poultry keeping was commenced as an experiment at Pengkalan Balak School in Malacca, with the advice and co-operation of the Agricultural Officer. It is too early to say whether it can be brought to the necessary stage of showing a profit on working, but the increase in the production of chickens has so far been very satisfactory.

*Commercial Education.*—Courses of study covering two years are provided by the Commercial Department of Raffles Institution in Singapore, and the Government Commercial Day School in Penang, and in the Government Evening Classes in Singapore courses were given in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. The examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce were taken by the pupils in these courses and the attendance and interest were well maintained though enrolments were not high.

The Government Evening Classes at Penang provided courses in Secretarial Practice, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Shorthand and Typewriting, and one hundred and twelve students took the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The total expenditure on these classes was \$4,545 and the total revenue \$2,430.

Evening Classes were also held regularly at Malacca, but Shorthand and Typewriting were the only subjects taught. Thirteen candidates sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Autumn Examinations. These classes fill a definite need in Malacca, where there exists no other means of obtaining commercial education.

*Industrial Education.*—(a) The Singapore Trade School continued to do good work. A three year course is provided. There were 80 students in the general mechanics training course (which includes machine shop practice, general fitting and bench work, blacksmith's work and motor mechanics), namely 37 in the first year, 20 in the second year and 23 in the third and final year. The electrical course (which includes electric wiring and fitting) was taken by 20 students, 13 in the first year and seven in the second year class. Of the total number of students 18 were taking the plumbing course, ten in the first year and eight in the second year course.

As in past years, outside work was undertaken in order to give students practical training. Altogether 66 cars were repaired or overhauled and nine other outside jobs were undertaken. The total sum collected for the outside work amounted to \$3,055.



Expert engineers have expressed the opinion that the standard of work of the students at the school is comparable with that of an apprentice in England with the same length of training and that the scope of the instruction is wider than that obtaining in most workshops. The work of the plumbing section, both the first and second year class, is regarded as being of a very high standard. All the students who completed the third year course in general mechanics obtained posts, and out of 76 students who have now completed the Trade School course 72 have subsequently found employment. The services of the Advisory Committee, which includes several prominent local engineers among its members, have been of the greatest value to the school.

During the year a donation of \$10,000 was received from the Ho Ho Biscuit Company to endow Scholarships tenable at the Singapore Trade School in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of H. M. King George V. Two of these scholarships of the value of \$12 a month each are offered for award in 1936. The Singapore Urban Co-operative Societies Union and the Jaffnese Co-operative Society have also offered scholarships for sons of their members who go to the school.

Fees, \$36 (£4. 4s.) a year, were introduced in 1935 and did not reduce the number of applicants for admission. Exemption from payment of fees is granted to a limited number of poor students: 16 were exempted in 1935.

(b) The enrolment at the Penang Trade School reached 120 in May including 35 new students. Of these twenty-two had free places. The general level of the work in this school was satisfactory but it was found that some boys who had only passed Standard IV were not up to the general standard.

A new open blacksmith's shop was built and the garage extended in 1935. A 6½" and a 4" lathe were installed. Maintenance Contracts for Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, Police and Medical Departments were undertaken. The General Hospital was supplied with trollies, operating table and 100 steel beds and the Penang Swimming Club with 24 steel chairs. The gross revenue from outside work was \$7,500, of which \$2,060 was profit and paid into revenue. Fees amounted to \$2,367.

Twenty-eight third year students left of whom 27 obtained a certificate. Thanks to the help of members of the Advisory Committee, all were found satisfactory employment in the Municipality, Harbour Board, Borneo Company, and other commercial firms. Ten of the 76 students at the end of the year were Malays.

(c) The Malacca Trade School opened in February, 1935 with 18 students taking the 1st year course in carpentry. Twenty-one boys were on the roll at the end of the year, eighteen of these being Malays and three Eurasians. The absence of Chinese applicants for admission was noticeable. The preponderance of Malays creates difficulties, for the reason they have generally had only a vernacular education, and usually suffer financial disabilities, but the progress of the school was satisfactory.

The adaptation of the old Hospital buildings at Durian Daun to house the Trade School, was carried a stage further by the renovation of quarters for subordinates, levelling of a football field, and construction of a road round the whole area.

#### D.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE (POST-SECONDARY) EDUCATION

The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine and Raffles College, both in Singapore. The course at the College of Medicine covers six years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiates of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Dominions.

There is also a fully organised dental school in which a five years' course of training is given, the Diploma in Dental Surgery entitling its holder to practise in Malaya.

A four years' course for a diploma in Pharmacy, entitling the holder to register under the Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance and to hold a licence under the Poisons and Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, thereby enabling him to practise as a dispenser in Malaya, was started in June, 1935.

Raffles College was opened in 1928 in order to place education of a University standard within the reach of all youths in British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three-year courses in Arts and Science, and Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

The College awards annually ten Entrance Scholarships of a value of \$720 per annum tenable for three years, and a limited number of Second and Third Year Exhibitions, not exceeding \$500 per annum, are available for students who show exceptional ability during their first or second years at College.

Two scholarships, known as Queen's Scholarships, the value of which may amount to £500 for the first year and £400 for any subsequent year, up to six years in all, are awarded every year after examination and selection. The examining body is appointed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and it is a condition that no scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate who, in the opinion of the examining body, is not fit to study for an honours degree at Oxford or Cambridge. Queen's Scholars are ordinarily required to proceed to a residential college at Oxford or Cambridge.

The annual examination for these scholarships, the twelfth since they were restored by Government in 1923, was held in October. The successful candidates were NOEL L'ANGELLIER of the Raffles Institution and AHMAD BIN MOHAMED IBRAHIM of Raffles College. The former is taking Law and the latter Law and Economics, both at Cambridge University. Fifteen candidates competed at the examination.

## E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

*Malay Vernacular Schools.*—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff, equipment and books are all provided by Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no desire for an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed for boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English School.

The school course normally lasts five years, during which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, Malay History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training. Boys do Basketry and Gardening in addition, and girls do Needlework and Domestic Science.

In 1935 there were 211 Malay vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 24,110 pupils. The figures for 1934 were 219 schools and 23,946 pupils, but nine boys' schools and one girls' school were handed over to the Perak Government on the retrocession of the Dindings. There is also an aided Malay school at Pulau Bukom, near Singapore, at which the number of pupils increased from 51 in 1934 to 63 in 1935.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular boys' schools are selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil teachers they both teach and study till they attain their sixteenth birthdays about which time they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and put through a three-year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".

A Malay Women Teachers' Training College was opened at Malacca in February, 1935, with an enrolment of 24 students drawn from the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. One student from Pahang was asked to discontinue her studies because of poor scholarship and lack of promise of improvement. During the first term and during the first month of the second term many cases of fever occurred, but for the last six weeks of the year the College was free from illness of any sort. The students submitted to medical examination and carried out the treatment prescribed without undue coercion, but personal cleanliness was still rather unsatisfactory at the end of the year though much had been achieved by strict supervision and individual attention. There was no trouble over discipline and behaviour, which were excellent. Generally speaking the only capacity shewn by the students on admission was some aptitude for careful workmanship in crafts. Otherwise they had little ability and their mental activity was not of a high order. It was not surprising therefore that, while industrial subjects progressed satisfactorily, only fair improvement was shown in the others. Great keenness was exhibited at the start over badminton, netball and

tennikoit (deck tennis) and there was soon marked improvement in skill, alertness and sense of play; but it was found that enthusiasm waned rapidly if the students were not helped in the organisation of their games by the European staff. Badminton tournaments were held at the College and at two of the other girls' schools in Malacca and the College players advanced from third place to second place in the course of them. At an open day for European ladies and English School teachers the students acted as hostesses and gave a performance of "Cinderella" in Malay. Visits were paid to places of historic interest and to such centres of activity as the Post Office, an Aerated Water Factory, etc.. The students were also taken to see suitable films. The Principal considers that the experiment is justifying itself in the happiness shown by the students, in their adaptability to their new life and in their improved health, but that the personal interest and strict supervision of a devoted staff is necessary if progress in mental, domestic and leisure-time activities is to continue.

In Singapore there were special classes for teachers in the Malay schools in practical teaching, Art, Physical Training, and tropical diet, the last being conducted by the Professor of Biochemistry of the King Edward VII College of Medicine. There were also needlework classes for women teachers.

The special class in Domestic Science for selected girls from the Malay schools, which was started in 1934, was converted into a special school (Rochore Girls' School) in 1935. A two-year course is provided in which emphasis is placed on handwork, art, nursing, needlework and cookery and homecraft generally. English is also taught, and in the teaching of nursing and hygiene valuable assistance was obtained from the Government Health Department.

Carpentry, fretwork, chick-making, cotton-printing, net-making and book-binding were taught in a number of vernacular schools.

The Singapore Malay Teachers' Association had a very full and successful programme of professional, social and athletic activities and like the sister Association of the English schools published its annual journal ("Saujana").

*Chinese Vernacular Schools.*—There are no Government Chinese schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1935 was 10 in Singapore, 22 in Penang and three in Malacca and the total grants paid to these schools was \$49,308.

The grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades, \$10 a year or \$5 a year for each pupil in average attendance. In order to qualify for the higher grade schools must teach English for a certain number of hours each day with reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value.

There are three types of schools:—

- (i) those managed by properly constituted committees;
- (ii) pseudo-public schools, i.e. schools organised by one or more teachers who choose their own "committee members";

- (iii) private schools run by a teacher who relies on the school fees for his livelihood, these schools being usually small and old in type.

There are several free schools at which a nominal fee of 50 cents (1s. 2d.) a month is charged. The fees in other schools are usually round about \$2 (4s. 8d.) a month.

In almost all the private schools the native dialects of the pupils are still used in teaching, but in the other schools Colloquial Mandarin is the almost universal language of instruction. English is taught in many of the large schools and in some of the smaller. The standard is very low, but attempts have been made to improve it by insisting on a minimum qualification of a Cambridge Junior Certificate from teachers engaged solely to teach English, and by having a standard curriculum drawn up for the guidance of teachers of English.

The Primary course in Chinese schools normally occupies six years. The Government has little if any control over the fees charged, the hours of attendance, or the length of holidays in any except the Aided Schools. The usual school subjects are found in the curriculum.

The Chinese High School at Singapore, continued its first year secondary course and also started a second year one. It is hoped to start a third year secondary course in 1936. In Penang there were two schools for boys which provided a secondary education together with a primary course. In Malacca there was one, but the course of study there was not complete. Four girls' schools in Singapore and two in Penang provided a Normal Class. One girls' school in Singapore provided a Physical Training course.

An Inter-School Sports Meeting and a Children's Fair were held in Singapore as part of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. The Fair, which was attended by 11,000 boys and girls from 180 Chinese schools, proved a great success.

An Inter-School Examination, the first of its kind, for Chinese Schools in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was organised by the Department of Education and was held simultaneously in all three Settlements on December 2nd and 3rd. In the three Settlements, 896 pupils (595 from aided schools) representing 39 schools, of which 21 are aided, took part in the examination. A total of 193 pupils, 122 from aided schools, attained the pass mark. It is intended to make this examination an annual event, and though the result for this year may be considered unsatisfactory, it is fully expected that results will show a great improvement in the future. The examination is looked upon with favour by the Chinese community.

At the close of 1935 there were 430 registered schools with 1,518 registered teachers and 32,486 pupils (of whom 8,308 were girls). The figures for 1934 were 403 schools with 1,323 registered teachers and 28,874 pupils.

*Tamil Vernacular Schools.*—There were no Government Tamil Schools in the Straits Settlements. Most of the Tamil schools in Penang and Province Wellesley, and all those in Malacca, were estate schools founded either voluntarily or by order of the Controller of Labour. The remainder were private schools run by mission bodies or committees.

Education is entirely free in estate schools; in some of these the children also receive free uniforms (from toddy-shop profits) and the parents a gift of rice if attendance is satisfactory. The schools run by Christian Missions or Indian Associations usually give free education to the poor. In proprietary schools the fees seldom exceed \$1 (2s. 4d.) a month.

No Singapore schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid. In the five private Tamil schools there were 156 pupils, 57 girls and 99 boys.

As in 1934, 21 schools in Penang received grants-in-aid early in 1935. Three of these are estate schools in the Dindings, which are now administered by the Perak Education Department. There remain eighteen grants-in-aid schools in this Settlement, 14 on estates, two run by Indian Associations, and two by the Roman Catholics. At the end of the year there were in all 29 Tamil schools in Penang with 54 teachers and 1,603 pupils (of whom 636 were girls).

The general standard of the schools has substantially improved during the last twelve months. In most cases suggestions and criticisms made in 1934 have been carefully acted upon. School gardens have increased in numbers and efficiency, and the custom of providing uniforms is spreading. Septic tank latrines have been provided for several estate Tamil schools. Caledonia Estate School continues to maintain its excellent standard. Only two schools, Caledonia and the Convent, possessed trained head teachers.

The results of the Annual Examination of Tamil vernacular schools in Malacca, show that there has been an appreciable improvement generally. Managers have carried out many, in some cases all, of the recommendations, made by the Education Department concerning accommodation, equipment and teaching conditions. Eight schools with a total enrolment of 253 pupils received grants-in-aid, and the number of schools seeking registration and endeavouring to earn a grant is increasing.

The grant has been raised from \$6 to \$8 a pupil per annum as from 1st July, 1935.

There is no provision in Malaya for the training of Tamil teachers. Though there is no policy of co-education, a number of girls attend boys' schools. There is only one Tamil vernacular school for girls in the Colony, the Convent Tamil School at Penang, and even this has a few boys in its lower classes.

#### F.—MUSIC, ART, DRAMA AND RECREATION

*Music.*—Lessons in musical appreciation were as in past years given in many schools. Part-singing and sight-singing of a high standard were continued at several schools. The wireless was used in three Singapore schools, and several schools maintained school orchestras.

Children's Concerts as in many years past were arranged, and the Singapore Children's Orchestra formed in 1933 gave a successful concert in aid of the Unemployment Fund. The Orchestra and the Children's Concerts are under the direction of a Committee that receives a small grant from Government funds. Major E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., was again the Chairman and the moving spirit until his

departure on furlough towards the end of the year when Mr. R. A. WADDLE, another enthusiastic worker for these causes, took his place.

*Art.*—This subject has been given a great deal of attention in all English schools in Singapore and Penang and the standard of work is high. In Singapore, during the year, special attention was paid to the Primary classes in English schools and as a result the work in these classes showed a notable improvement in teaching, execution, taste and general usefulness. In the elementary classes, observational drawing was further supplemented by more extensive creative work. From Standard IV upwards, and in some schools in even lower standards water-colour was in general use as the medium of expression. Plant study was particularly successful in schools where the work was correlated with nature study. Applied design was given a practical bias even in the lowest classes and was largely adapted to various book-crafts in the form of stick-printing, paper-cutting and applique-marbling, stencilling, book-binding, block-printing, lettering, manuscript-writing and simple illumination. Other crafts practised in elementary classes were basketry, the decoration of soft fabrics by means of stitching or stencilling, wood staining and fretwork in wood. In the girls' schools, special attention was given to plant study and the correlation of design with needlecraft.

In the Singapore Malay Schools there was further improvement in art and handwork due chiefly to the work of the teachers' classes. The 1935 classes for teachers provided courses in pastel drawing and simple handicrafts and in object and plant drawing in pencil and pastel.

The classes in Singapore for teachers in English schools included the concluding lessons of the course in school handicrafts begun in 1934 and also a special class for advanced students and for teachers seeking help and advice in problems of school work. In order that the general public might have some idea of the work done in these classes an exhibition of work that included all the finished work of the students was held. There was a very large attendance of the public and the exhibition was also visited by conducted classes of children from the upper and middle classes of the schools.

Carpentry is now established in all the Government English schools in Penang, where 286 boys were regularly instructed. Little progress has yet been made in the Aided Schools, but a beginning has been made in the Anglo-Chinese School at Nibong Tebal in Province Wellesley.

*Drama.*—This very important aid to self-expression and to language teaching was much used in all schools, English and vernacular. The lowest classes of the English and Malay schools act simple plays and dramatize stories. In the higher classes more ambitious presentations, such as scenes from Shakespeare, are attempted.

The Singapore Teachers' Association had a very active dramatic branch that produced scenes from King Henry V (the set play for the 1935 School Certificate Examination) and two short modern

plays; and parts of well known Tamil dramas are frequently acted in Tamil schools.

*Recreation.*—Adequate provision was made in all schools, English and Malay, for recreation. The more popular games, football, cricket, and hockey, were played in all boys' schools. Provision was made in some schools for badminton, tennis, volley ball and basket ball. Malay schools are particularly keen on association football and have football leagues of their own.

All English schools held annual sports meetings, while Malay schools ran district and central competitions in physical training and games. Facilities for indoor games, such as ping-pong and badminton, were often to be found, and a number of schools possess see-saws, swings, slides, etc., for the younger children.

Organised games were conducted in most of the girls' schools in the time allotted for physical training. In Malay girls' schools folk games were included in the Physical Training as part of the curriculum.

Special courses in the new Physical Training Syllabus of the Board of Education were arranged in Singapore for teachers in English schools, for which 144 teachers entered, the practical tests following the courses being conducted by the Inspector of Schools.

The various boys' and girls' organisations continued to exercise a beneficial effect on the character and activities of their members. The Cadet Corps provided valuable training in leadership, the Scout and Guide movements with their junior organisations, the Cubs and Brownies, laid emphasis on service to the community, and the Boys' Brigade and the parallel girls' organisation, the Life Brigade, increased in numbers and in influence. Training camps for Scout and Guide officers increased efficiency in these movements, particularly in the Malay Schools.

The celebrations in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V left an indelible impression on the children of the Colony. The girls and boys were given an important part in the celebrations and enjoyed to the full all the festivities of the Jubilee week.

## G.—ORPHANAGES AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The St. Nicholas Home (a Church of England institution supported by the Government), receives blind and physically defective children, without restriction as to race or religion, from all over Malaya. There was an average of 16 boys and girls in the Home during 1935. This Home is at Penang. It gives instruction in Braille by a qualified instructor.

There are fourteen orphanages in the Colony (four in Singapore, five in Penang and five in Malacca), with 1,461 orphans in 1935, maintained by various religious bodies. Most of these orphanages receive some measure of Government support.



The orphans are educated in their own language and, in addition, receive an elementary English education. The girls are then taught housekeeping and needlework. They generally marry or take up domestic service when they leave, but some continue their education at English schools and become teachers or hospital nurses. The boys go to English schools where they receive the same treatment as ordinary pupils.

Po Leung Kuk Homes, established in connection with rescue work among women and girls, are maintained at Singapore, Penang and Malacca. The Homes are supported by private and Government subscriptions, and are supervised by committees of which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is the Chairman.

Victims of traffickers, women and girls discovered on boats from China in suspicious circumstances, as well as mui tsai who complain of ill-treatment, are detained in the Homes, where they remain until suitable arrangements can be made for their welfare.

The Home in Singapore has accommodation for 300.

## CHAPTER X

### Communications and Transport

#### A.—SHIPPING

Communications by sea between the various Settlements are frequent and regular.

A weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan is maintained by ships belonging to the Straits Steamship Company. Vessels belonging to this Company also ply regularly from Malacca to Penang and Singapore, and there are Chinese-owned vessels engaged in coastal trade. Most of the mail and passenger ships which call at Singapore call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by the s.s. "*Islander*" which belongs to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and maintains a five-weekly service.

The Colony is very favourably situated for communication by sea with other countries, as Singapore is a nodal point for traffic between Europe, the Netherlands Indies, British India and the Far East.

The tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at the five ports of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island) during the year 1935 was 47,410,813 tons, being 711,405 tons more than in 1934. Particulars are shown in Appendix "C". The increase at Singapore was 174,626 tons, and at Christmas Island 21,363 tons. Penang, Malacca and Labuan combined showed an increase of 515,416 tons.

The figure for merchant vessels above 75 tons net register increased by 953,379 tons.

In the last six years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—

1930 .. .. .	46,588,856 tons
1931 .. .. .	*43,632,445 "
1932 .. .. .	43,424,295 "
1933 .. .. .	43,056,128 "
1934 .. .. .	44,006,480 "
1935 .. .. .	44,959,859 "

### B.—ROADS

At the end of the year the total mileage of metalled roads in the Colony was 963 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Public Works Department maintain 718 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of this total, and the remainder, 245 miles, is maintained by the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca. In addition the Public Works Department maintains 94 miles of natural roads and hill paths.

The mileage in the various Settlements is given below:—

SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPAL		GOVERNMENT ROADS		TOTAL ROADS MILE- AGE
	Roads and Streets	Metalled	Unmetalled and Natural	Total	
Singapore .. ..	159.99	141.01	2.63	143.64	303.63
Penang .. .. .	67.81	74.02	35.55	109.57	177.38
P. Wellesley .. ..	..	178.47	26.87	205.34	205.34
Malacca .. .. .	17.19	305.19	7.46	312.65	329.84
Labuan .. .. .	..	19.78	21.20	40.98	40.98
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>244.99</b>	<b>718.47</b>	<b>93.71</b>	<b>812.18</b>	<b>1,057.17</b>

*Expenditure.*—On the 812 miles of road entrusted to their charge the Public Works Department spent \$705,060.88, of which \$452,705.62 was for maintenance and the remainder, \$252,355.26, for reconstruction and remetalling.

The cost of maintenance was \$557.40 a mile compared with \$553 for the previous year. The Singapore Municipality spent \$134,290.75 on maintenance and \$32,330.69 on reconstruction, making a total of \$166,621.44 for the year compared with \$210,175.00 for 1934.

The Penang and Malacca Municipalities spent \$97,205.96 and \$49,392.46 respectively compared with \$93,358.00 and \$33,616.00 for the previous year.

The principal road reconstruction work in the Colony was carried out on the Singapore-Johore main road, where 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles were widened and reconstructed, asphaltic concrete surfacing being laid down for 3 miles of this distance.

A number of bullock carts still exists in rural areas but more lorries are being used for the transport of goods, and hired cars and seven-seater buses for passengers are increasing in numbers. In

\* The decrease is partly due to the change in classification from "under 50 tons" in 1930 to "75 tons and under" in 1931.

Singapore, Penang and Malacca 7,204 rickshaws were licensed at the end of the year.

The numbers of cars and motor lorries licensed at the end of the year show increases for Singapore and Penang and a decrease for Malacca as follows:—

			1935		1934	
			Cars	Lorries	Cars	Lorries
Singapore	..	..	7,765	2,246	7,246	2,111
Penang	..	..	2,277	489	2,087	385
Malacca	..	..	1,061	236	1,171	244
			11,103	2,971	10,504	2,740

In Singapore public transport is provided by the Traction Company which operates a fleet of 108 electric trolley buses and 102 omnibuses on routes 25 and 35 miles long respectively.

In Penang there is a service of electric tramcars and trolley buses: the former carried 3,313,107 passengers on a route 5¾ miles long and the latter 6,295,897 over a route of 8 miles. The Penang Hill Railway, owned by the Municipality, serves the Hotel and Hill bungalows and carried 137,550 passengers to and from this Hill Station 2,250 feet above sea level.

### C.—RAILWAYS

The railways in the Colony are owned by the Federated Malay States Government. Singapore is connected with the mainland by a Causeway carrying both railway and road, but communication between Prai and the island of Penang is by ferry. Malacca is linked to the system by a branch line from Tampin.

From Province Wellesley a line runs North to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar and there connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam. Through traffic was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance from Singapore to Bangkok being 1,195 miles

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons. The journey of 488 miles takes approximately 22 hours allowing for a break of approximately 3 hours at Kuala Lumpur which is situated 246 miles from Singapore

### D.—AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways and the Royal Netherlands Airways each provide fast, regular and reliable bi-weekly services, the former plying between Singapore and London and the latter between Singapore and Amsterdam and between Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. The aircraft of both companies call at Penang and/or Alor Star (Kedah) en route.

Combining with the Royal Netherlands Airways (K.L.M.) is the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways (K.N.I.L.M.), operating between Medan and Batavia *via* Singapore on a bi-weekly schedule. A weekly service between Batavia and Singapore *via* Palembang is also in operation.

Qantas Empire Airways came into operation in December, 1934, linking up Singapore and Australia and thus completing the England-Australia Air Service. The service is at present a weekly one but the Company is making arrangements for its duplication on a twice weekly basis. The usual time in transit between Australia and Singapore is 4 days.

A number of experimental flights have been made by Imperial Airways between Penang and Hong Kong (*via* Saigon) but no regular service has yet been established.

There are as yet no internal Colony services in Malaya.

*Singapore Civil Aerodrome.*—It is expected that this Aerodrome will be ready for use early in 1937.

The aerodrome, situated some two miles only from the centre of Singapore, lies between the business area and the residential area on the eastern outskirts of the city. Approximately 259 acres of tidal swamp are being reclaimed and 7,000,000 cubic yards of filling will be required. When the work is completed, Singapore will possess a landing ground 1,000 yards in diameter, and an extensive and sheltered anchorage for seaplanes.

Pending the completion of the Civil Aerodrome commercial aircraft are allowed to use the R.A.F. ground at Seletar.

*Penang Civil Aerodrome.*—This aerodrome was opened to air traffic on the 29th September, 1935.

The landing area comprises—

N.E.—S.W. Landing strip 950 yards  $\times$  200 yards with asphalt macadam runway 60 yards wide down centre. (Macadamised turning and parking areas available at both ends 133 yards wide); and a

N.W.—S.E. Landing strip 800 yards  $\times$  200 yards. Grass surfaced.

Since the opening of the aerodrome to air traffic there have been 145 arrivals and departures including 41 by Service aircraft, in addition to daily use by the Penang Flying Club.

*Flying Clubs.*—"Taxi-flights" can be made by arrangement with the Malayan Flying Clubs who own 14 light aircraft.

The Royal Singapore Flying Club has completed its seventh successful year. It owns three Moth seaplanes and two Moth landplanes.

The Penang Flying Club at the end of the year added a Leopard Moth to its fleet of three Major Moths and continues to operate from the Penang Aerodrome.

*Administration.*—A Directorate of Civil Aviation was established towards the close of the year, the Director of Public Works being appointed for the time being to carry out the duties of Director of Civil Aviation in addition.

## E.—POSTS, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

### (i).—Posts

The multifarious activities of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at the constant service of the community, not only in the larger townships of the Straits Settlements, but also in the more remote villages.

The primary function of the Post Office may be regarded as that of public letter carrier but its other services, such as the telegraph, telephone, wireless, money order and savings bank play a large part in the everyday life of the mercantile community and the private individual.

There are now 42 Post Offices in the Straits Settlements providing full postal facilities and 15 Agencies at which limited services are provided. In addition there are 95 persons licensed to sell stamps. The number of letter-posting boxes exclusive of those at post offices and agencies, was 201 on the 31st December, 1935.

During the year under review the continued improvement in general trade conditions had its effect on the volume and value of business transacted by the Department. The estimated number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 47,690,578 representing an increase of 6.3 per cent. over the estimated number dealt with during 1934. These figures include official, ordinary, registered and insured articles, printed papers, commercial papers, sample packets and parcels.

Weekly sea-borne mails to and from Europe were conveyed alternately by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and by the British India Steam Navigation Company *via* India. The average time taken in transit in each direction was 22 days. In addition to these regular services, mails containing correspondence specially superscribed for conveyance by other lines were also despatched and received.

The most interesting development in the air mail services of Malaya during 1935 was the introduction on the 3rd October of an additional service by Imperial Airways to and from Great Britain and intermediate countries. This afforded a regular twice-weekly service leaving Singapore and Penang each Sunday and Thursday morning.

The twice-weekly service for specially superscribed correspondence for the Netherlands air service to Amsterdam and London continued to operate but the times of despatch from Singapore *i.e.* Wednesday and Saturday afternoons clash to some extent with the departures of the Imperial Airways services.

Air mail services as follows are now in regular operation:—

- (i) Imperial Airways to Siam, India, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Europe generally and Great Britain with connection at Alexandria to the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Twice-weekly.

- (ii) Qantas Empire Airways service (in connection with above service) to Java and Australia. Once-weekly.
- (iii) Netherlands (K.L.M. and K.N.I.L.M.) air service to Java. Thrice-weekly.
- (iv) Netherlands (K.L.M.) air service to Northern Sumatra (Medan), Persia, Holland and Great Britain conveying only specially superscribed correspondence to the latter two countries. Twice-weekly.

The air-mail habit in Malaya is steadily growing and far greater use is being made of the facilities provided.

The biggest air-mail despatched from this country is that to London by Imperial Airways and the following particulars regarding that mail will give some indication of the general growth in air-mail traffic. The average weekly weight which in January was about 210 lbs. steadily increased until by the end of November it reached 332 lbs. The exceptionally heavy Christmas and New Year air-mails despatched to London during the three weeks ending the 21st December totalled 1,536 lbs. compared with 869 lbs. during the corresponding three weeks of 1934.

#### (ii).—MONEY ORDERS

Money Order business showed a very satisfactory increase and during the year the value of issued and paid orders amounted to \$7,990,913 as compared with \$6,195,142 in 1934.

#### (iii).—TELEGRAPHS

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, owns and operates ten submarine cables radiating from Singapore:—

To Penang 4, thence to Madras	..	..	2
to Colombo	..	..	2
to Deli	..	..	1
To Batavia 2, thence to Cocos	..	..	1
To Banjoewangi 1, thence to Port Darwin	..	..	1
To Hongkong 1, thence to Manila	..	..	1
thence to North China	..	..	1
thence to Macao	..	..	1
To Cochin China 1, thence to Hongkong	..	..	1
To Labuan 1, thence to Hongkong	..	..	1

The Postal Telegraph System connects the three Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca and is also interconnected with the corresponding systems in the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, the whole forming the Malayan Telegraph System. The rates for telegrams are uniform at all offices in the Malayan Telegraph System. Communication with the International Telegraphic Cable System is *via* Singapore and Penang.

Teleprinter working on all main telegraph circuits has been very satisfactory.

The total length of wire in use for telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1935, was 463 miles consisting of 345 miles in overhead lines, 83 miles in underground cables and 35 miles in submarine cables.

At the end of the year there were 41 telegraph offices in the Straits Settlements and during the year 674,728 telegrams were dealt with, representing a decrease of approximately .5 per cent. compared with 1934.

#### (iv).—TELEPHONES

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the Straits Settlements Telephone System on the 31st December, 1935, was 1,670, an increase of 65 compared with 1934. These figures do not include lines in Singapore, where the telephone system is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, under licence.

The total number of telephone instruments installed was 2,635 and other miscellaneous circuits numbered 138.

The revenue derived from telephones was \$376,209, an increase of \$17,961 compared with 1934. Of this revenue \$133,929 was derived from trunk and junction services.

The total length of wire in use for telephone lines in the Straits Settlements was 6,617 miles consisting of 2,851 miles of overhead wire, 3,636 miles of wire in underground cables and 130 miles of wire in submarine cables.

Eighteen telephone exchanges were in operation at the end of the year. The semi-automatic exchanges at Bayan Lepas and Batu Ferringhi opened last year were converted to full automatic to provide greater capacity for development. The number of junctions connecting Bayan Lepas with Penang was also increased.

On 1st July, 1935, the rates for trunk calls booked after 9 P.M. were reduced from one half to one quarter of the full fees chargeable during the day.

Additional Radio-Telephone services between Malaya and North Sumatra, Macassar (Isle of Celebes) and Bangkok (Siam) were inaugurated during the year.

The new Penang Hospital has been equipped with a large Private Branch Exchange staffed by operators of this Department.

#### (v).—WIRELESS

The two Government Wireless Stations at Paya Lebar (Singapore) and Penaga (Province Wellesley) operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

A remote control receiving station was opened at Telok Ayer Tawar in Province Wellesley to work in conjunction with the Penaga transmitting station. A similar receiving station is in course of construction at Toa Payoh (Singapore) to work in conjunction with the Paya Lebar transmitting station.

Ship to shore services are carried out at Paya Lebar and Penaga on both medium and short waves.

Short wave fixed services are carried out between Paya Lebar, Kuching (Sarawak) and Christmas Island and between Penaga and Bangkok (Siam) during landline interruptions.

British Official Wireless Press is received at Penaga.

The Penaga Station also communicates with aircraft.

The third annual Wireless Exhibition held in Penang in December under the auspices of the Penang Wireless Society was opened by His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner speaking from Singapore by means of the ordinary telephone circuits on the 5th December.

His Excellency's speech was heard at the Exhibition by means of loud-speakers and was also radiated by a special broadcast arranged by the Penang Wireless Society.

## CHAPTER XI

### Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

#### A.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent silver coins and a 5 cent nickel coin, which are legal tender up to two dollars. There are also copper cents, half-cents and quarter-cents, but the quarter-cent has practically disappeared from circulation. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued in denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5 and \$1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for bankers' clearances.

During the War, and for some years after, notes for 25 cents and 10 cents were issued.

In 1906 the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of \$60 for £7, and by order of the King in Council gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate, the sterling value of the dollar being thus fixed at 2s. 4d. Gold, however, has never been in active circulation in the Colony, and when Great Britain abandoned the Gold Standard during the War and again in September, 1931, the local currency automatically followed sterling, to which it is linked at 2s. 4d. to the dollar.

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of 2s. 4  $\frac{3}{16}$ d. to the dollar, and *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate of 2s. 3  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits. Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of \$77,122,486.25 in notes and \$3,035,919 in dollars and half-dollars, while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of \$135,795, compared with \$135,965 at the end of 1934.



At the beginning of the year the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to \$75,786,490.20. There was a demand by the public for currency during the year and the consequent expansion in the note issue amounted to \$1,191,900. Currency notes were also issued in exchange for silver current coin during the period under review, the result over the whole year being that on 31st December, 1935, the note circulation stood at \$77,122,486.25.

It is a requirement of the law that a portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund, being not less than 2/5ths of the notes in circulation, shall be kept in "liquid" form, *i.e.* in current silver coin in the Colony and in Cash on deposit in the Bank of England, Treasury Bills, Cash at call, or other easily realisable securities in London. The balance can be invested and is known as the Investment Portion of the Fund.

The liquid portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to \$42,486,648.64, consisting of \$10,344,109.32 in silver and \$2,306,798.18 on deposit with the Government, held locally, and £3,480,836.9s.4d. in sterling and short-dated investments in London.

The investment portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund at the end of the year consisted of investments valued at \$103,487,499.96 and cash awaiting investment amounting to \$1,229,895.64.

The excess value of the Fund, including cash at Bank \$31,806.43, over the total note circulation at the end of the year was \$70,114,981.42, compared with an excess of \$72,652,450.84 at the end of 1934.

There was a net issue by the Treasury of \$261,899.60 in subsidiary silver coins during the year.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury, \$10,365,505.60 was in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and \$722,824.50 in currency notes of values less than \$1. The value of notes below \$1 in circulation at the end of 1933 was \$724,075.95 and at the end of 1934 \$723,459.20.

Fifteen million six hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-five and a quarter notes to the value of \$46,700,053.95 were destroyed during the year as against 15,014,899½ notes to the value of \$64,057,047.75 in 1934.

## B.—BANKING AND EXCHANGE

The following Banks had establishments in the Colony during the year:—

- The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
- „ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- „ Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
- „ P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
- „ Eastern Bank, Limited.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited.

The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij).

- „ Banque de L'Indo-Chine.
- „ National City Bank of New York.

- The Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank).  
 „ Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited.  
 „ Bank of Taiwan, Limited.  
 „ Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.  
 „ Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Limited.  
 „ China and Southern Bank Limited.  
 „ Kwong Lee Banking Company.  
 „ Lee Wah Bank, Limited.  
 „ United Chinese Bank, Limited.

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between  $2/4\frac{1}{8}$  and  $2/3\ 11/32$ . The higher rate was obtainable only in January.

### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December was 41,467 as compared with 37,339 on the 31st December, 1934, an increase of 4,128. During the year 9,818 new accounts were opened while 5,690 accounts were closed.

The amount standing to the credit of the depositors on the 31st December was \$9,072,069 as compared with \$7,711,658 on the 31st December, 1934. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$207 and \$219 at the end of 1934 and 1935 respectively.

The book value of the investments held by the Savings Bank on the 31st December was \$10,847,366 and the market value of these investments according to the Stock Exchange quotations on the same date was \$10,792,135.

The Savings Bank Fixed Deposit Scheme was discontinued from 1st October, 1935 and no new Fixed Deposits were accepted after this date. The number of depositors on 31st December, 1935 was 480 and the amount standing to their credit was \$371,860 an average amount to the credit of each depositor of \$775 compared with \$676 at the end of 1934. During the year 228 accounts were opened while 42 accounts were closed.

### C.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Colony are as follows:—

- (a) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
- (b) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
- (c) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes Chinese steelyards (called “daching”) of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The following are the principal local measures used with their English equivalents:—

The chupak	..	..	equals	1 quart.
The gantang	..	..	„	1 gallon.
The tahlil	..	..	„	1½ ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	..	..	„	1½ lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	..	..	„	133½ lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	..	..	„	5,333½ lbs.

## CHAPTER XII

## A.—PUBLIC WORKS

Public works in the Straits Settlements are administered by the Director of Public Works, who is stationed in Singapore and is assisted by the Deputy Director and Head Office Staff, and the Government Architect and Staff. Work in each of the other Settlements is controlled by a local head, or Settlement Engineer who corresponds with, and takes his instructions from, headquarters in Singapore in all matters of major importance. The approved establishment of the department includes twenty-six fully qualified European Engineers and four Architects.

During 1935 the total expenditure for Public Works in the Straits Settlements was \$6,271,656.39 compared with \$5,950,594.53 for the previous year. The details are shewn in the following table:—

Head of Estimate	Expenditure	Settlement	Total Expenditure	Expenditure Extraordinary
	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Personal Emoluments	566,915.43	Singapore ..	4,004,419.81	2,658,159.08
Other Charges ..	151,454.51	Penang ..	1,171,799.69	769,958.41
Public Works Annual-ly Recurrent ..	1,729,515.85	Province Wellesley	409,930.27	118,847.31
Public Works Extraor-dinary ..	3,781,849.12	Malacca ..	650,876.60	227,660.01
Work for other Depts.	41,921.48	Labuan ..	34,630.02	7,224.31
Total ..	6,271,656.39	Total ..	6,271,656.39	3,781,849.12

Annually Recurrent expenditure was as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$ c.
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals .. ..	709,459	537,539 07
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works (including Sea and River Works) ..	940,409	1,191,976 78
	1,649,868	1,729,515 85

Expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary on reconstruction and special works under the heading Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals was \$341,800.87 in addition to the maintenance expenditure. The maintenance of 812 miles of road outside the Municipal areas cost \$452,705.62 or \$557.40 a mile.

**Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.**—The extraordinary expenditure under this heading amounted to \$3,653,048.25 and the following important works were completed:—

*Penang.*— General Hospital—Technical Block and First Class Wards.  
Civil Aerodrome.

*Malacca.*— Sea Wall for New Reclamation.  
Relaying Two Groynes at Portuguese Settlement.

The following major works were in hand but not completed at the close of the year.

*Singapore.*—New Convict Prison.

Civil Aerodrome.

Beach Road Reclamation.

*Penang.*—New Leper Camp—Pulau Jerejak.

*Malacca.*—Extension of Southern Groyne.

**Waterworks.**—The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca control their own water supplies which are up-to-date and excellent. Water can be drunk from the tap as safely here as in the leading towns in England. The various installations in the rest of the Straits Settlements are controlled by the Public Works Department and were well maintained throughout the year.

**Electric Light and Power.**—In Singapore and Penang, the Municipalities own and operate their own power stations. In Singapore an additional power station is owned by the Singapore Harbour Board. The Penang Municipality supplies current for Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley, on contract. In Malacca, a private company supplies electricity in the Municipal area. Outside these areas the Public Works Department maintains small supplies and the total expenditure on these and the maintenance of the installations in Government buildings in 1935 was \$222,774.

**Reclamation.**—An area of 47 acres is being reclaimed near Beach Road in Singapore by dumping mud obtained from dredging the Singapore River, Seaplane Channel, and other places of a similar nature. In the course of the year 191,000 cubic yards of mud were shifted in this way.

The dredging fleet of five dredges was partly employed on the conservancy of the Singapore River, but for the greater part of the year work was concentrated on the seaplane channel for the civil aerodrome.

**Sewage.**—In Singapore, pumping plants, disposal works and sewers are owned and controlled by the Municipality but there still remains a considerable portion of the town in which sewers have not yet been installed. Where possible Government buildings and quarters are connected to the sewers but in other parts septic tank installations are relied on for water borne sewage. Departmental labour was used for the maintenance of all sanitary installations in Government buildings.

**General.**—At the beginning of the year the Public Works Department had 38 contracts in hand 249 were entered into during the year and 247 finished leaving 40 to be completed in 1936.

## B.—DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

*Penang Settlement.*—The total area of land under cultivation with rice (padi) in the Settlement of Penang, including Province Wellesley, is about 40,000 acres, and of this area about 87% has now been brought under the control of the Department of Drainage and Irrigation by the declaration of Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the Irrigation Areas Ordinance.

Penang and Province Wellesley consist largely of old settled districts in which the cultivation of rice has been carried on for many generations and forms the main economic support of the Malay population. The "sawahs", or rice fields, are subdivided into a number of small plots, each of which is separated from its neighbours, and entirely surrounded, by a low bund of earth. When the young shoots, raised in a nursery, have been planted out each plot is flooded and the plants grow in water until the ear is full and the time comes for ripening the grain before harvesting it. The land is then drained and the water returned to the neighbouring stream from which it was taken. The work of the department, since it first began operations in this Settlement in 1933, has been mostly concerned with the restoration and improvement of existing sawahs within the framework of already constructed roads and drainage systems; and the need for such work was very great, particularly in Province Wellesley, where the rice sawahs are mostly situated in the flat coastal plains and the opening up of the hinterland had resulted in serious deterioration of the rivers by silting which was beyond the capacity of the peasant-cultivators to remedy.

*Province Wellesley.*—One of the first duties of the Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, who was appointed in 1933, was to open up and regrade a number of old drains and water-courses which had already been noted by the Agricultural Officer as urgently in need of reconstruction.

The work thus begun in 1933 was continued through the next two years and by the end of 1935 one hundred and fifty-two miles of drainage channels in Province Wellesley had been cleared and regraded. The object of this work was the prevention of untimely flooding and the regulation of the water supply, and in the principal sawahs, now declared to be Irrigation Areas, this object has been largely attained. Flooding has been reduced, in duration and magnitude, and fields which three years ago were standing always under water can now be drained as required so that the soil may be aerated, water levels reduced to make easier the ploughing of the land with buffaloes, and the earth dried in due season for the ripening of the grain and the harvest of the crop.

The following is a very brief account of the work done on these lines in the principal irrigation areas of the Province. For more detailed information those who are interested should consult the "Annual Report on the Drainage and Irrigation Department of the Colony of the Straits Settlements for the year 1935", by the Director of Drainage and Irrigation, which is published separately.

The principal sawahs in Province Wellesley are:—

<i>Northern District</i> —Penaga Area	..	6,800 acres
—Sungei Dua Area	..	9,000 "
<i>Central District</i> —Sungei Kulim Area	..	3,500 "
—Kubang Semang Area	..	6,200 "
<i>Southern District</i> —Sungei Acheh Area	..	4,550 "

*Penaga Area.*—A sum of \$39,000 (\$5.75 an acre) has been spent on controlled drainage of this area. At one place a small bund, 53 chains long, was constructed in 1935 to give protection from sea water to some 300 acres drained by a stream known as the Sungei

Kedah, which at the same time was cleared of snags and secondary forest. The yield from some 40 acres of this area had fallen as low as 80 gantangs\* (bushels) an acre in recent years owing to destruction of crops by sea water, but now that sea water has been excluded the crop is reported to be promising. To the south and east of this area the Tembus River, which forms the southern boundary of about 2,240 acres of rice land, has been desilted and regraded and the spoil used to form bunds on both banks, which serve to retain water on the land and to exclude sea water therefrom in the tidal portion of the river. Further south again the similar treatment of two streams, the Sungei Lahar Endin and the Sungei Megat Dris, has already brought some seventy acres of new rice-land into cultivation and has made 230 acres more available for planting.

*Sungei Dua area.*—Eleven channels have been cleared of snags and vegetation and seven of these have been desilted and regraded throughout, during the last three years. This work has entailed the excavation of 48,000 cubic yards of earth and silt, and the clearing of a great variety of vegetation, from grass and water-weeds to forest trees, along a total length of more than eighteen miles of channel. The cost of the work to date is \$7,730. (\$1 an acre).

*Sungei Kulim area.*—The total cost of drainage and control carried out in this area over a length of some 25 miles of channel amounts to \$11,115, (\$3.20 an acre). From the principal stream, the Sungei To'Tongkat, well over 1,000 tons of timber were removed.

*Kubang Semang area.*—This is the third largest rice-growing area in the Settlement, and has about 6,200 acres of sawah. The main streams on which it depends for water and drainage had become so overgrown, as the result of silting from the large quantities of sand washed down from the cultivated sides of the hills, which at this point approach closely to the coast, that their courses had become almost indistinguishable from the prevailing swamp, and some of the smaller drains had silted up completely and been planted as part of the adjoining fields. Clearing and regrading began in 1933 and to date \$7,250 have been spent in restoring some twenty miles of drains. Control gates have also been constructed in the streams and drains and already the restoration has had a marked effect on the area. Throughout a long period of drought in the 1935-1936 planting season the necessary water level was maintained in the fields, a thing that would have been impossible in similar circumstances before the department's improvement of the area.

*Sungei Acheh area.*—Of the 4,550 acres in this area 375 acres are new land awaiting development. The latter is part of the revoked Sungei Acheh Forest Reserve and has been reclaimed from inundation by sea water by the construction of a bund, 2½ miles long, constructed by the Malay peasants themselves from Sungei Acheh to the Perak boundary, where connection is made with the new coastal bund on that side. Clearing of the revoked Forest Reserve was begun in 1935 and it was possible to plant 20 acres with rice during the current season. The whole of the Sungei Acheh area is served by a system of 29 miles of drainage channels which have all been cleared and regraded during the past three years at a cost of \$7,596.

\* A gantang of unhusked padi weighs about 5½lbs.

The year 1935 was marked by an important advance in the economic progress of Province Wellesley when irrigation waters were brought for the first time to the Acheh area from the Krian Irrigation Works in Perak. This was accomplished by the reconstruction and extension of the Krian Works and the enlargement of the main canals to carry the extra water which is delivered to the Acheh area through a syphon under the boundary road between the Settlement and the State of Perak. The cost of the extension and reconstruction of the Krian Irrigation Works is estimated at \$375,000 and is being borne in equal shares by the Straits Settlements and Perak Governments. The distribution system within the Acheh area comprises some 6½ miles of canals which have been constructed during the year largely by local Malay labour.

*Muda Bund.*—Apart from the work of reconstruction in the sawahs, the department completed during the year a major engineering work in the construction of a new bund along the southern bank of the Muda River, which forms the boundary of the Province, dividing it from the State of Kedah to the north. This bund replaces an old one, built many years ago by private enterprise, which had been maintained by the Government for half a century. The purpose of the bund is to confine the flood waters of the Muda River to its own course and prevent flooding of the northern part of the Province lying below the flood levels of the river.

In 1934 the river, which drains an area of some 1,600 square miles of Kedah territory, extending to the Siamese and Perak boundaries, and is subject to heavy annual flooding, was found to be eroding its banks dangerously near to the bund at three places, and at one of these the position was viewed with grave concern for the reason that it appeared to be the site of a breach in an older bund the ends of which are still visible. The construction of a new bund on a retired line 3,000 feet long was decided upon immediately. The work began in September, 1934 and was completed early in 1935 at a cost of \$25,000, including the cost of a secondary bund 1,000 feet long built as a first line of defence, and of the further strengthening of the bund for one mile of its length.

*Penang Island.*—The Sungei Pinang Irrigation Area of 1,450 acres stretches southward from the Pinang river for about 3½ miles and is reputed to contain some of the best padi land in Malaya. The northern third is severed from the rest of the area by a stream called the Sungei Rusa, which brings down from the cleared slopes of Penang Hill large quantities of sand and gravel that have raised its bed and banks above the surrounding rice lands which it no longer drains. In times of flood, the banks are breached and the silt of the river is spread over the adjacent village with its orchards and rice-fields. Severe damage was done to this area by the Sungei Pinang in the torrential flood of 1932, when 120 acres of agricultural land were buried in three feet of sand as the result of a landslide. The channel of the Sungei Pinang was completely silted and, when the flood subsided, no definite course remained. The upper half of the valley floor lay deep in silt, houses were buried and trees stood stark and dying, while in the lower half the rice fields became a lake of stagnant water. During the past two years, the work of

restoring the channel of the Sungei Pinang by training-fences has been in hand, and the village is slowly coming to life again. The villagers are beginning once more to plant coconut and betel on the flats reclaimed by the silt deposit and to restore their forsaken homes; and after three years the rice land has again been planted. The irrigation headworks, destroyed by the flood, have now been restored and during 1935 the intake and the first section of the canal, carried in a sunken pipe across the devastated area, were constructed.

*Malacca.*—In the Settlement of Malacca, 31,350 acres of padi (rice) were planted during the 1934–35 season and the average yield, calculated by the Agricultural Department, at 419 gantangs (bushels) an acre, compares favourably with that of previous years.

The main padi areas of Malacca are in the low-lying flat areas along the Coast, extending in patches from the Linggi River on the Negri Sembilan Boundary to the Kesang River on the Johore Boundary, and in the valleys of the Malacca River, Parit China, Sungei Duyong, Sungei Siput, Sungei Bahru and Kesang River. There are innumerable small inland areas of padi scattered throughout the Settlement occupying the bottoms of the valleys and receiving drainage water in addition to direct rainfall for irrigation.

Out of an area of 1,500 acres made available for new padi-planting by the scheme for the drainage of the Bachang Area, about 3 miles from Malacca town, which was completed during 1934, only 185 acres had been taken up and planted in 1935. This is a disappointing result, but these newly-planted areas attracted much attention by the contrast they presented with the adjoining waste land, and the result has been a promising increase in enquiries for irrigable land in those parts. The population of Malacca is predominantly Malay and in view of its natural increase at a rate of about 1,000 a year, and the essentially agricultural character of the Settlement, there is little doubt that all this land will gradually be taken up.

In the Tanjong Minyak area over seven miles of main drains and bunds, and thirteen miles of irrigation channels, were constructed for the benefit of 2,700 acres, of which about 1,600 acres were in cultivation already before the inception of the scheme. A further 560 acres have since been cultivated and the area is altogether a very promising one.

During the year new headworks were constructed for the irrigation of the river-valley of the Sungei Putat. The river was deepened and canalised for a distance of three miles and a quarter from the headworks, and a control gate and a bund 3,532 feet long were constructed at its outlet into the Malacca River. Five miles of irrigation channels were provided and the water supply can be further augmented at the headworks by a pipe line supply from the Ayer Keroh Reservoir—the old water-supply for Malacca town, now disused. The total area thus benefitted is 960 acres. There is a long established Malay settlement covering about 160 acres along the fringe of the valley and the restoration of their rice lands is certain to help considerably in raising the standard of living of the cultivators.



*Malacca River Conservancy.*—It had become manifest by 1934 that the deterioration of the Malacca River by silting was becoming steadily worse and that if the problem were not resolutely tackled the destruction of all the agricultural lands in the valley would be merely a matter of time. A sum of \$200,000 was allocated for a scheme of dredging and provision was made in the 1935 estimates for the expenditure of a first instalment of \$50,000. It was not, however, possible during the year to do more than provide and test the machinery for carrying out the dredging. The total area affected by the scheme is 5,300 acres, of which 3,864 acres are alienated land. Although nearly all the area was at one time cultivated with rice, it has gone out of cultivation steadily during the last 30 years and most of it is now an impenetrable swamp. But once the drainage of this valley has been restored there should be no difficulty about bringing the whole of it into cultivation again.

A Committee has been appointed to investigate also the silting of the lower reaches of the Malacca River, particularly where it passes through the municipal area of Malacca town. Investigations were in hand at the close of the year.

A scheme of controlled drainage was undertaken in the valley of a stream called the Parit China to provide better drainage and irrigation for 800 acres of existing rice-land; to protect 470 acres of existing rice-land from inundation by tidal waters; and to reclaim 770 acres of swamp and abandoned rice-land. The scheme involved the deepening, widening and bunding of the Parit China for a distance of four miles; the construction of a tidal gate and regulator; the cutting of four miles of subsidiary drains and the erection of a coastal bund a mile and a half long. Work was completed in time for the 1935 padi season and the scheme functioned satisfactorily.

The schemes mentioned above were the principal undertakings of the department in Malacca during the year, but do not exhaust the list of its activities. Many smaller schemes, and improvements in older irrigation works, were carried out. In one place by the employment of fifty local Malays a small bund was erected which successfully brought back into cultivation some thirty acres of old rice-land that had been abandoned as useless; and, for another area of two hundred acres which was formerly dependent entirely on rain-fall for its cultivation, an experimental pumping scheme was introduced. This scheme started working on the 20th September and water was delivered daily to the rice fields until the 12th October, after which there was abundant rainfall and it was only necessary to run the pump for an hour or so in four or five days.

The space given in this general report to the activities of one department reflects the importance attached to the work now being done by the Irrigation Engineers in collaboration with the Agricultural Officers for the reconstruction of the rural areas. Besides the economic gain of an increased internal food-production, this work has also great social and ethnological importance to justify the interest taken in it; a fact which is fully appreciated in the neighbouring states by the Malay Rulers, who realise how closely the progress, even the survival, of Malay civilisation depends upon the economic security of the "raiat", the peasant owning and tilling

his own land. The real Malay is a peasant-cultivator by heredity and tradition. He does not take kindly to the life of the town or to regular work for wages in the employment of another person. The typical Malay settlement or "kampong" is a cluster of houses standing in a grove of palms and fruit trees, generally on slightly rising ground above and adjoining the flat valley bottom in which are laid out, like a gigantic chess-board, the individually-owned, but of necessity co-operatively worked, rice plots of the villagers. Thirty or forty years ago, life in one of these small communities must have seemed to the Malay kampong-dweller as nearly elysian as mortal lot can be. Secure in the possession of his goods, his simple needs amply satisfied with the produce of his own land—fish from the sea or stream, rice from the sawah and fruit, fowls and eggs in plenty—he led a life of contentment and leisure and regarded doubtless with philosophical indifference, as an affliction from God beyond human remedy, the malaria that racked his bones and sapped his energy and slew so many of his children. This indifference, of course, was not shared by the Government, whose officers, as the country developed and the public services expanded, devoted more and more time and money to the improvement of education and medical services in the rural areas, without observing in the general prosperity which flooded the country during the second decade of this century, how far the very development which was providing the funds for their fight against such scourges as malaria and ignorance was effecting at the same time a revolution in the countryside. The Malay peasant was not slow to realise how easily money could be made by planting rubber. Indigenous fruit trees and palms were cut down to make way for the planting of the imported rubber tree, frequently even on land little suited to its cultivation. In some places even sawah land was drained for the same purpose, and the change in rural economic conditions was reflected in social changes which to some observers seemed to indicate a deterioration of character. The Malay's instinctive love of leisure became a real dislike of effort and labour and a taste for luxury and display replaced the simpler ideals of an earlier generation. The slump in rubber in 1921 first opened the eyes of the authorities to the implications of this change, and every effort was then made to persuade the Malay peasant of the danger that was threatening his economic and social welfare. These efforts, however, were quickly negated by the rapid recovery, as it seemed, of the rubber-planting industry under the Stevenson Restriction Scheme; and it was not until the great slump occurred in 1931 and 1932 that the Malay realised the wisdom of those who had been trying for the last ten years to impress upon him the importance of his ancient husbandry. The distress throughout the peninsula was great at that time, but none suffered less than the Malays of those country districts in which old habit and the instinct of the race had preserved the sawahs from encroachment or neglect. The Malay was quick to learn the obvious lesson, and this prompt appreciation of realities on the part of the simple peasant affords perhaps the best vindication of the policy which the Malayan Governments have followed so long and so persistently and is a most encouraging augury for the future.

## CHAPTER XIII

## Justice, Police, Prisons and Reformatories

## A.—JUSTICE

By a new Courts Ordinance passed in 1934, which replaced the former Ordinance No. 101 (Courts), the following Courts are constituted for the administration of civil and criminal law in the Colony:—

- (a) The Supreme Court;
- (b) District Courts;
- (c) Police Courts;
- (d) Coroners' Courts.

In addition to these a Court of Criminal Appeal, was created under the provisions of an Ordinance passed in 1931 which was brought into force on 1st September, 1934.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. It is a Court of Record, and consists of—

- (a) the High Court which exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction, and appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in cases tried in District and Police Courts; and
- (b) the Court of Appeal which exercises appellate civil jurisdiction in cases tried in the High Court.

The original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court is exercised in sessions called Assizes at which trials are heard by a Judge sitting with a jury of seven persons. From a conviction in a trial at the Assizes of the High Court an appeal now lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, mentioned above. An appeal in civil cases may lie from the Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A District Court, presided over by a District Judge and having both civil and criminal jurisdiction is constituted in each of the three Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Labuan. In Singapore, however, where the work of the courts is much heavier, there are two District Courts, one for civil and the other for criminal cases. The civil jurisdiction of a District Court is limited to suits involving not more than \$500, when a District Judge presides and \$100 when an Assistant District Judge presides.

Police Courts exist in varying numbers in each Settlement, the Governor having power to constitute as many Police Courts in each Settlement as he thinks fit. The jurisdiction of the Police Courts is, in the main, criminal, and is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code, but certain additional powers and duties are conferred upon them by other Ordinances.

Coroners' Courts exist in each Settlement; a Coroner is appointed by the Governor either for the whole Settlement or for a district thereof.

The Courts Ordinance also provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace are not Courts and have no power to try cases.

The Criminal Procedure of the Colony is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code while Civil Procedure is governed by Rules of Court made under the Courts Ordinance of 1934. Civil Procedure in District Courts is governed by certain portions of the Civil Procedure Code which was repealed by the Courts Ordinance with a proviso that certain of its provisions relating to proceedings in the District Courts should continue to apply to such proceedings until superseded by District Court Rules under the Courts Ordinance, which have still to be framed.

## B.—POLICE

### (i).—ORGANISATION

The Straits Settlements Police Force is organised on a territorial basis. Each Settlement is in the charge of a Chief Police Officer, whose command is divided into a number of territorial divisions and departmental branches superintended, in most cases, by gazetted officers. In Penang and Malacca the Chief Police Officer is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for the whole of the Police arrangements of the Settlement. In Singapore the Chief Police Officer performs similar duties, but in addition there are the following independent branches:—

- (a) The Special Branch which is almost wholly absorbed in work of a political kind and is not concerned with the investigation of any crime that is not of a political or subversive nature. This branch is the central investigating and recording machine for the Colony in all matters of the type with which it is designed to deal and in Settlements other than Singapore operates largely through the local Chief Police Officers and the Detective Branches.
- (b) The Dépôt, at which recruits for the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are concentrated. The Commandant of the Dépôt is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for recruiting men for the uniformed branch of the Malay, Indian and Chinese contingent in Singapore and for all training schemes. The Chief Police Officers in Penang and Malacca select their own recruits and each Chief Police Officer selects his own plain clothes men.
- (c) The Financial Branch.

Working in direct liaison with the Police are the Deputy Public Prosecutors in Singapore and Penang, officers of the Attorney-General's department who are in immediate charge of the Police prosecuting staffs in the lower criminal courts. The Deputy Public Prosecutor at Singapore includes the Settlement of Malacca in his jurisdiction.

### (ii).—CRIME

Seizable offences during 1935 numbered 5,538, a slight increase over the previous year. In 1934, however, the crime wave was abnormally low and the number of offences recorded in 1935 though higher is still well below the yearly average. The number of arrests effected was 2,485, of which 1,668 resulted in convictions.

This increase in seizable crime, for which Singapore and Penang were entirely responsible, was spread over all types of offences, slight increases being recorded in murders, robberies and the various types of theft. In Province Wellesley and Malacca there was a slight improvement.

The numbers of prosecutions under the Merchant Shipping, Municipal and Minor Offences ordinances and under the gambling and chandu-revenue laws remained much the same as in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of prosecutions under the traffic laws.

Reports of non-seizable offences totalled 113,004 as compared with 103,754 in 1934, the greater portion of the increase being accounted for by minor prosecutions instituted by the police, which numbered 85,498.

The total value of property reported lost through crime during the year was \$389,623.62. By far the greater part of this loss was due to criminal breach of trust, which accounted for \$139,902.13. The value of property recovered by the Police was \$50,338.54.

The activities of illegal secret societies were responsible for three deaths, only half the number arising from similar causes that occurred in 1934; but the figure for 1934 was a high one. Hokkien societies were responsible for one of these murders, while the other two were the work of Cantonese gangs. Societies of other Chinese clans showed no activity during the year. Crimes of this sort were confined almost exclusively to Singapore, society and faction troubles in Penang and Malacca being negligible.

The permanently resident population of this Colony is extremely well-behaved and law-abiding, but Singapore is one of the seven largest sea-ports in the world and its population of nearly half a million includes a large floating population which comprises many dangerous elements. The anti-social proclivities of these are kept in restraint only by unceasing vigilance on the part of our local "Scotland Yard", whose task is made much harder, in small as well as greater matters, by the reluctance of an Asiatic public, however law-abiding itself, to volunteer information to the Police, probably the result of an atavistic fear of the lawless man, and generations of experience of the wisdom of minding one's own business, rather than of any conscious bias against the forces of law and order. In such circumstances another year of comparative freedom from lawless outbreaks and serious crimes of violence reflects the greatest credit on the officers and men of the Straits Settlements Police, a force of whose smartness, efficiency and intrepidity the Colony is justly proud. The picture however was not always so bright. Ten years ago Singapore was in a fair way to earning a most unenviable reputation as the Chicago of the Far East and it was not until 1930 that the Inspector General of Police was able to report that the reorganisation of the criminal intelligence service to meet the gangster menace had at last secured victory for the Police in their incessant war against organised crime. The work of succeeding years has consolidated that victory and after the grim records of ten years ago the police reports of to-day make satisfactory but dull reading.

Occasionally, however, even to-day, some startling crime occurs to check complacency and shew how far are the victors from being able yet to rest on their laurels. One such instance was the murder in 1934 of Inspector POPEJOY by a Cantonese gun-man who, meeting him in broad daylight at the door of a pawn-shop in a populous street in the centre of the town, imagined quite mistakenly that the Inspector knew him and was going to arrest him. No such tragedy, fortunately, marred the records of 1935, but one major incident, known as the Al-Junied Road murder or "Crooked-Mouth" Khing case, is worth recording. The story is this. Sometime in 1935 a horde of bandits led by "Crooked-Mouth" Khing raided the home of a Chinese politician in Southern China, murdered the owner, and carried off into captivity a son, a grandson and a young and pretty daughter-in-law. Four days later this girl, who had been raped and brutally ill-treated returned to the village to die. News of this outrage was sent to the politician's elder son, who lived in Singapore and he immediately went to China, ransomed his brother and son, and brought them back to this Colony. Shortly afterwards, the bandit Khing had trouble with his own friends and, knowing himself in mortal danger, escaped from China to Singapore. Here presumably he hoped to make his life anew with the proceeds of his past misdeeds, but on the 4th November he was found lying dead in Aljunied Road. He had been strangled, thrown on the road and run over by a motor-car. The dead man was a stranger in Singapore and unknown to the police; but the fresh wheel marks of a car were found on the verge of the road about fifty yards from the corpse, which shewed that a car had been turned at that spot and that each of its four wheels had a tyre with a different tread. From this, the car was traced to a place in Johore, many miles from Singapore, and inside forty-eight hours the deceased had been identified and the three men who had "taken him for a ride and bumped him off" were under arrest. These three proved to be hired assassins, who had no personal grudge whatever against the dead bandit; and in due course they paid the supreme penalty in Singapore gaol. The alleged instigators of the crime, the son and nephew of Crooked-Mouth Khing's victim, escaped from the Colony in a junk, and in the circumstances the sternest moralist might forgive a hope that they will never be brought to book.

Apart however from such exceptional cases, crime here, as in other parts of the civilised world, is for the most part sordid or petty. In the long procession of unfortunate victims of their own passions or despair, who pass daily through the courts, the master-criminal of popular fiction is seldom met with, and premeditated offences against property are usually the work of silly knaves whose lack of education or intelligence makes the fight between them and society a very one-sided affair. Typical of such was the case of the Chinese who burned down his house in order to collect an insurance of \$3,000, and succeeded in the process in burning down no less than ten shop-houses. He was arrested but released on bail of \$2,000, whereupon he promptly absconded leaving his friend and bailor to pay the forfeit. Six years later, in January 1935, he calmly returned to the neighbourhood, believing that by this time his misdemeanour of 1929 would be forgotten and that in any case the \$2,000 bail estreated had compounded at his neighbour's expense the peccadillo of arson. His

distress was great when he discovered that the law, which he had written down an ass, had at least the memory of the elephant; and he is now serving a sentence of five years rigorous imprisonment.

More amusing was the case of a rickshaw-puller in Singapore who with his friends had been making a tidy living for over a year by a swindle that had a positively Cockney air about it. Having found their pigeon they shewed him some glass "diamonds" which, they said, had been left in the rickshaw by a passenger. These "diamonds" were wrapped in a forged bill, bearing the name of a Chinese jeweller's shop in Ipoh, on which the value of the stones appeared as \$75. Usually they managed to sell the stones, for \$3 or less; but the trick was played once too often and the puller whose rickshaw was so frequently the repository of mislaid wealth, now learns, it is hoped, a more useful trade in Singapore Prison. It is, perhaps, a matter for regret that some of the innocent victims of his knavery could not join him in the same school.

### C.—PRISONS

At the beginning of the year, there were 1,196 prisoners in the five prisons of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island). Admissions during the year numbered 13,828, as compared with 12,000 during 1934 and 14,063 prisoners were discharged, leaving 961 in the prisons at the end of the year. There were 66 vagrants in the Houses of Detention at the beginning of the year, and during the year 682 more were admitted, but 666 vagrants were discharged leaving only 82 under detention when the year closed. The health of the prisoners was maintained in a satisfactory state throughout the year.

"Short-sentence" and "Revenue-grade" men are mainly employed at husk-beating and on fatigue duties. "Lower-grade" prisoners are usually employed on husk-beating during the first six months of their sentence but thereafter join the "Middle-grade" and "Upper-grade" prisoners in industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making or mat and basket-making. Cooks, orderlies, clerks and such are selected from among the "Upper-grade" prisoners when possible. Remission of sentence may be earned by good behaviour by prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment or simple imprisonment for terms of three months and over.

Juvenile offenders are kept separate from adult prisoners so far as accommodation will permit and, under Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Courts may, in their discretion, release on probation any offender convicted of trivial offences.

### D.—REFORMATORIES

The Reformatory at Singapore, is the only institution in Malaya specially organised for the reception of juvenile offenders. It is under the control of the Director of Education and is not in any way connected with the Prisons Administration. Juvenile offenders and destitute male children between the ages of seven and sixteen are admitted. No boy is detained in it beyond the age of eighteen.

At the end of 1934 the inmates numbered 83. Forty-eight were released and sixty-four admitted during 1935. At the end of 1935 there were 99 inmates.

Of the 64 boys admitted during the year, 45 were from the Straits Settlements, 15 from the Federated Malay States and 4 from the Unfederated Malay States. There were 50 Chinese, 2 Malays, 9 Indians, 1 Arab and 2 Eurasians. Thirty-six were committed for criminal offences including fraudulent possession of property, housebreaking, cheating, voluntarily causing hurt and theft, there being 16 cases of the last mentioned offence. Of the remainder, 20 were committed for vagrancy, 2 as being uncontrollable, 5 for hawking without a licence and 1 for disorderly conduct.

The conduct of the boys was excellent and their health was very good. They were employed as carpenters, tailors, grass-cutters, gardeners, washermen, cooks, orderlies and general coolies. They were all taught Malay in the Romanised script for two hours daily, with the exception of ten who continued their education in English. Muslim boys were given religious instruction. The chief forms of exercise insisted upon or indulged in were physical drill, football, volley ball, cricket and boxing.

So far as was possible work was found on their release for boys who had no parents, relatives or friends to look after them, or arrangements were made for their adoption by respectable persons recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

## CHAPTER XIV

### Legislation

Sixty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1935. Of these, two were Supply Ordinances and fifty-three were Amending Ordinances.

The following are the more important:—

- (1) The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinances (Nos. 1 and 16) introduce the English law as to infanticide by a recently delivered mother, and make the law as to intoxication in its relation to intention accord more closely with the principles of Beard's case 1920 A.C. p. 479.
- (2) The Moneylenders Ordinance and the Moneylenders (Amendment) Ordinance (Nos. 6 and 57) regulate this business. Licences and registration are not required but memoranda of loans must be given and the Court has power to open up transactions which are harsh and unconscionable.
- (3) The Cinematograph Films Ordinance consolidates and amends the law relating to the censoring and exhibition of films.



- (4) The Chandu Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance prohibits the smoking of chandu by persons under twenty-one years of age, and imposes penalties for inducing a person under twenty-one years of age to smoke or procure chandu.

Powers of entry and arrest without warrant similar to those possessed by the police under Section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code are conferred upon senior revenue officers to enable them to arrest offenders against the Ordinance. Similar powers are conferred by the Liquor Revenue (Amendment) and Tobacco Duties (Amendment) Ordinances, 1935.

- (5) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance implements the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea.
- (6) The Children (Amendment) Ordinance prohibits children from taking part in any entertainment to which the public is admitted on payment or at which a collection is made up unless the Protector of Chinese or Controller of Labour has issued a licence permitting the child to take part in such entertainment.
- (7) The Official Secrets Ordinance follows closely the Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920. Its purpose is the prevention of Espionage.
- (8) The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment) Ordinance permits the removal of a girl from a rescue home in the Colony to a similar place of safety in the Federated Malay States when such removal is in the interests of the girl.
- (9) The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance provides for Wage Earners Administration Orders. These are simpler than ordinary bankruptcy. They dispense with public examination; the Registrar can make the order on the certificate of the Official Assignee that the debts were not contracted in any trade or business. "Wage Earner" is defined as a debtor whose only source of income is a salary or wage not exceeding \$350 per mensem, provided that for the purpose of the definition income arising out of land or shares in an incorporated company (in the management whereof the debtor takes no part) or from any other source not being a trade or business not exceeding in all \$50 per month shall be deemed to be part of the debtor's salary or wage.
- (10) The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance provides for the preparation of a new Revised Edition of the Ordinances of the Colony in force on 31st December, 1935. It is expected that the new Revised Edition will be published about the middle of 1936.
- (11) The Statute Law Revision Ordinance makes a number of minor amendments which it is desired to include in the new Revised Edition. These amendments, being

alterations of substance, are beyond the powers of the Reviser to make, and express legislative sanction for them had therefore to be obtained.

- (12) Penang and Province Wellesley Jubilee Fund Ordinance provides for the administration of a Fund raised by public subscription. The Fund is to be devoted to the relief of the poor and Needy in the Settlement of Penang and for the establishment and maintenance of a home or settlement for poor people.

The Fund was raised as a permanent memorial of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V.

- (13) The Air Navigation Ordinance provides for the declaration of protected areas over which explosives and photographic apparatus may not be carried in an aircraft.

The Ordinance enables the Governor in Council to make rules relating to aerial navigation (not inconsistent with any Convention or Treaty applicable to the Colony) and providing for the safety of the public, the defence of the Colony and its revenue.

- (14) The Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance empowers the Colonial Secretary to allow annual rent for Crown land to be paid by quarterly instalments.

- (15) The Volunteer Air Force Ordinance provides for the raising of the Straits Settlements Volunteer Air Force.

- (16) The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Colonial Secretary to authorize banks to compound for the duty on unstamped cheques.

The bank pays half yearly the duty on unstamped cheques issued by it. Certain other amendments are made to implement the International Conventions on Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, and on Stamp Law in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

- (17) The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance regulates and controls the import, export, transit and diversion of narcotic drugs.

- (18) The Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance gives greater control over hawkers. It empowers the Municipal Commissioners to require bicycles to carry identification marks and to be registered. The Ordinance also provides for the issue of licences for omnibus services restricted to routes mentioned in the licences. On the issue of a licence no motor-omnibus may ply for hire along the route to which the licence refers except one belonging to the licensee, or to the Singapore Traction Company if the route is one over which that Company has rights under the Singapore Traction Ordinance.

## CHAPTER XV

## Public Finance and Taxation

The Revenue for the year 1935 amounted to \$35,040,380.22 which was \$3,361,175.22 more than the original estimate of \$31,679,205 and \$676,999.22 in excess of the revised estimate of \$34,363,381.

The Expenditure was \$34,764,640.25, being \$363,319.25 more than the original estimate.

The year's working resulted therefore in a surplus of \$275,739.97.

## (i).—REVENUE

The Revenue was \$795,776.91 more than that of 1934. Details are shewn in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1. Port, Harbour, Wharf and Light Dues ..	2,459.58	2,494.98	35.40	..
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	21,566,219.13	23,367,218.55	1,800,999.42	..
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-Aid ..	1,349,709.12	1,390,589.75	40,880.63	..
4. Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,101,431.11	2,200,135.16	98,704.05	..
5. Rents on Government Property ..	1,592,981.05	1,765,439.32	172,458.27	..
6. Interest ..	5,316,504.04	5,442,377.04	125,873.00	..
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	2,190,096.28	766,598.77	..	1,423,497.51
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Grants-in-Aid ..	34,119,400.31	34,934,853.57	2,238,950.77	1,423,497.51
8. Land Sales and Premiums on Grants ..	124,045.86	96,475.22	..	27,570.64
9. Grants-in-Aid, Colonial Development Fund ..	1,157.14	9,051.43	7,894.29	..
TOTAL REVENUE ..	34,244,603.31	35,040,380.22	2,246,845.06	1,451,068.15

The increase under the heading "Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified" is chiefly attributable to increases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
District and Police Courts ..	33,979	46
Liquors ..	254,823	68
Motor Car Duty ..	18,537	47
Opium ..	17,184	89
Pawnbrokers Ordinance ..	229,026	00
Petroleum Revenue ..	231,303	00
Stamp Duties (various revenue services)	30,517	91
Estate Duties ..	590,506	92
Tobacco Duties ..	385,250	47
	\$1,791,129	80

The increase in Fees of Court, etc., arises mainly from the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Contribution by Federated Malay States on account of Joint Services ..	59,359	80
Contribution from Immigration Fund ..	19,266	04
District and Police Courts ..	11,693	19
Cost of Subsistence of Prisoners recoverable	14,008	53
Seconded Officers Pensions Contributions	23,549	54
Survey Fees .. ..	8,188	41
	<u>\$136,065</u>	<u>51</u>

There are decreases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Bankruptcy Estates, Commission on ..	13,107	11
Contribution from Rubber Fund ..	84,211	32
	<u>\$97,318</u>	<u>43</u>

The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is distributed between:—

	\$	c.
Sale of Stamps .. ..	78,389	30
Telegrams .. ..	9,724	42
Telephones .. ..	17,961	40
	<u>\$106,075</u>	<u>12</u>

	\$	c.
There is a decrease under services to Post Office Savings Bank .. ..	10,466	00

The increase under Rents, etc., is thus apportionable:—

	\$	c.
Lands .. ..	147,457	99
Telok Ayer Reclamation Rents ..	38,002	00
	<u>\$185,459</u>	<u>99</u>

	\$	c.
There is a decrease under Forest Revenue ..	12,177	17

The increase under Interest is due to the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Investments .. ..	75,268	91
Interest on Opium Purchase Money Outstanding .. ..	159,664	00
	<u>\$234,932</u>	<u>91</u>

On the other hand the following items under this head showed a decrease:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Bank Accounts .. ..	63,791	90
Interest on Loans and Advances .. ..	33,824	36
Interest from Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. ..	13,967	84
	<u>\$111,584</u>	<u>10</u>

The incidence of the decrease under Miscellaneous Receipts is as follows:—

	\$	c.
Excess interest received from Harbour Boards and Municipalities .. ..	17,276	93
Overpayments Recovered .. ..	119,030	63
Miscellaneous .. ..	59,586	43
Investment Adjustment Account (Revaluation of Investments as on 31st December, 1934) .. ..	1,256,142	16
	<u>\$1,452,036</u>	<u>15</u>

On the other hand the following sub-heads under this head showed an increase:—

	\$	c.
Royalty on Phosphate Christmas Island	21,170	40
Profits on Exchange .. ..	14,342	55
	<u>\$35,512</u>	<u>95</u>

## (ii).—EXPENDITURE

Particulars of Expenditure are set out below:—

Head of Expenditure	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of Public Debt	37,083.40	37,083.40	..	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. ..	2,183,027.67	2,380,901.86	197,874.19	..
3. Charitable Allowances ..	69,158.98	70,793.78	1,634.80	..
4. The Governor ..	114,639.66	114,283.51	..	356.15
5. Malayan Civil Service ..	646,264.89	523,571.33	..	122,693.56
6. Straits Settlements Civil Service ..	..	15,022.42	15,022.42	..
7. General Clerical Service ..	1,150,179.16	1,154,074.50	3,895.34	..
8. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Residents ..	114,709.92	120,741.70	6,031.78	..
9. Secretary to High Commissioner ..	10,423.75	10,947.10	523.35	..
10. Malayan Establishment Office ..	31,094.66	10.25	..	31,104.91
11. Agricultural Department ..	81,695.68	83,307.42	1,611.74	..
12. Analyst ..	63,354.18	49,114.49	..	14,239.69
13. Audit ..	50,052.30	41,042.74	..	9,009.56
14. Chinese Secretariat ..	64,231.24	67,711.31	3,480.07	..
15. Co-operative Societies ..	23,587.01	26,009.87	2,422.86	..
16. Drainage and Irrigation ..	196,601.90	312,613.89	116,011.99	..
17. Education ..	2,005,134.73	2,002,648.12	..	2,486.61
18. Fisheries ..	33,987.06	34,267.61	280.55	..
19. Forests ..	48,163.18	60,655.46	12,492.28	..
20. Gardens, Botanical ..	112,240.62	118,834.42	6,593.80	..
21. Immigration, Passports and Registration of Aliens ..	22,474.83	56,450.58	33,975.75	..
22. Labour Department ..	15,733.33	18,668.17	2,934.84	..
23. Land and District Offices ..	261,104.09	249,596.73	..	11,507.36
24. Legal ..	366,851.51	407,717.77	40,866.26	..
25. Marine ..	520,420.07	543,219.01	22,798.94	..
26. Marine Surveys ..	72,886.63	77,140.08	4,253.45	..
27. Medical ..	371,183.22	369,730.95	..	1,452.27
28. Medical, Health Branch ..	504,157.40	539,752.81	35,595.41	..
29. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch ..	92,940.78	91,658.13	..	1,282.65
30. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	2,141,655.33	2,241,750.78	100,095.45	..
31. Military Expenditure— I. Defence Contribution ..	4,020,948.57	4,000,000.00	..	20,948.57
II. Local Forces ..	330,522.00	431,002.59	100,480.59	..
32. Miscellaneous Services ..	3,347,341.71	6,285,218.90	2,937,877.19	..
33. Monopolies ..	1,052,832.69	1,137,021.39	84,188.70	..
34. Museum and Library, Raffles ..	42,684.08	49,448.97	6,764.89	..
35. Police ..	2,828,393.90	2,779,143.86	..	49,250.04
36. Post Office ..	1,553,411.01	1,723,651.80	170,240.79	..
37. Printing Office ..	216,954.79	218,092.94	1,138.15	..
38. Prisons ..	470,330.46	431,971.24	..	38,359.22
39. Public Works Department ..	667,914.26	632,864.57	..	35,049.69
40. Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ..	983,778.70	1,140,701.32	156,922.62	..
41. Public Works, Extraordinary ..	3,283,572.15	3,443,384.91	159,812.76	..
42. Statistics ..	76,975.79	95,987.39	19,011.60	..
43. Survey Department ..	372,120.19	364,577.62	..	7,542.57
44. Transport ..	90,598.59	18,318.69	..	72,279.90
45. Treasury ..	124,857.17	128,943.32	4,086.15	..
46. Veterinary ..	61,276.80	60,081.50	..	1,195.30
47. Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	7,711.57	4,929.55	..	2,782.02
TOTAL ..	30,937,261.61	34,764,640.25	4,248,918.71	421,540.07

\* Expenditure Credit.

The increase in "Pensions Retired Allowances, Gratuities etc.," is due to increased provisions in the votes "Superannuation Allowances", "Police Pensions" and "Commutations of Pensions to officers who have exercised their option, etc."

The decrease in "Malayan Civil Service" is attributable to the arrangements whereby leave salaries of European officers are now defrayed by the Malayan Establishment Office.

"Straits Settlements Civil Service" appears in the 1935 Estimates for the first time, and provision for four Probationers was entered in the first instance.

The increase under "Colonial Secretary", "Resident Councillors" and "Residents" is mainly due to increases in the Other Charges, Annually Recurrent vote.

The decrease under "Malayan Establishment Office" is mainly due to the whole departmental expenditure being adjusted to a Suspense Account, Malayan Establishment Office, for apportionment amongst the various administrations.

The decrease under "Analyst" is due to the retirement and furlough of two Assistant Analysts who were replaced by officers on a leave scale of salary.

The decrease under "Audit" is mainly due to the increased Expenditure credits and adjustments thereof under the revised cost of audit.

The increase under "Drainage and Irrigation" reflects additions to personnel and expenditure on the various drainage Schemes and other improvements.

The increase under "Forests" is due mainly:—

- (i) to the Singapore forest organisation out-weighing the saving on account of the retrocession of the Dindings;
- (ii) to improvements to forest reserve in Malacca.

The increase under "Gardens Botanical" is due to the difference of duty salaries provided for duty posts and normal increments to staff.

The increase under "Immigration, Passports and Registration of Aliens" is mainly due to a vote "Reimbursement of Passport Revenue to Immigration Fund" being provided under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, in the 1935 Estimates.

The decrease in "Land and District Offices" is due to a decrease in Personal Emoluments on the retrocession of the Dindings to Perak and in Special Expenditure votes.

The increase in "Legal" is due to the increase of personnel in the Supreme Court and Bankruptcy Office and also due to the increases in the Special Expenditure votes.

The increase under "Marine" is due to the increased maintenance costs and major repairs to Government launches.

The increase under "Medical Health Branch" is due to the increase in Personal Emoluments, Other Charges Annually Recurrent and Special Expenditure and also due to unprovided expenditure in 1935.

The increase under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" is mainly due to increases in the Governments contributions to the Hospital Boards and Tan Tock Seng Hospital.

The decrease in the "Military Expenditure Defence Contribution" is due to a final adjustment with the Military Authorities in respect of the years 1927-1933.

The increase in the "Military Expenditure Local Forces" is mainly due to the increased expenditure in 1935 on account of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The large increase under "Miscellaneous Services" is due mainly to the unprovided expenditure of the following:—

	\$
Cost of Hotel Europe Site .. ..	1,315,000
Gift towards the Imperial Government ..	500,000
Singapore and Penang Silver Jubilee Fund	1,050,000
Deficit in Colony's Securities .. ..	625,000

The increase under "Excise" is due to normal increments and promotion, purchase of larger quantities of materials required for an increased production of chandu and also due to the operation of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1928.

The increases under "Museum and Library, Raffles" are due to the normal increase in Personal Emoluments.

The decrease under "Police" is mainly due to retirement, termination of services and substitution of Asiatic Inspectors in place of European Inspectors.

The increase under "Post Office" is due mainly to the inclusion of the Straits Settlements contribution to Posts and Telegraphs Headquarters expenditure. In previous years the Straits Settlements' share of Joint Expenditure was not shewn as Posts and Telegraphs Expenditure, but was settled directly between the Treasuries.

The decrease under "Prisons" is mainly due to vacancies on the European Warders Establishment not being filled, and also leave salaries of European Officers being met from Malayan Establishment Funds.

The decrease under "Public Works Department" is due to the fact that certain Civil Engineering posts have been left vacant for



part of the year and also in some measure due to the retrocession of the Dindings.

The increase under "Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure" is due mainly to the increased expenditure in wiping off the arrears of maintenance caused by economies during the Trade Depression.

The increase under "Public Works Extraordinary" is due to the fact that work in connection with two large votes "Civil Aerodrome, Singapore", and "New Convict Prison" was in full swing and payments were naturally larger than in the previous year.

The increase under "Statistics" is mainly due to the purchase of a set of mechanised accounting machinery during 1935.

The decrease under "Survey" is mainly accounted for by the smaller amount chargeable for leave salaries during 1935.

The decrease under "Transport" is due to the cost of passages of European Officers being taken over by the Malayan Establishment Office.

#### (iv).—PUBLIC DEBT

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the loan raised by the issue of 3½ % Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted on the 31st December, 1935, to £6,913,352 of which the equivalent in local currency is \$59,257,302.

The expenditure upon Services in respect of which this loan was raised is as follows:—

	\$
Singapore Harbour Board .. ..	47,720,526
Penang Harbour Board .. ..	2,093,974
Municipal Commissioners, Singapore .. ..	4,484,460
Municipal Commissioners, Penang .. ..	1,250,000
Government Harbour Works .. ..	320,137
	<hr/>
	\$55,869,097
Loan Expenses and cost of conversion (1907) less interest received .. ..	3,388,205
	<hr/>
	\$59,257,302

The charge on account of interest on, and expenses of this loan was \$2,079,891 in 1935. This charge is, however, borne by the Singapore Harbour Board and other bodies to whom portions of the loans have been allotted. The value of the Investments of the Sinking Fund of this loan on the 31st December, 1935, was \$21,211,048.

The Sterling Loan issued under the provision of Ordinance No. 182 (Straits Settlements Loan No. 2) amounted to \$44,185,714 (£5,155,000). The whole of the proceeds has been handed over to the Federated Malay States Government, which has legislated for the payment of the interest and charges in connection with the loan and of the Sinking Fund Contributions to extinguish it.

A part of the Sterling Loan *i.e.*, Straits Settlements 4½% Inscribed Stock 1935/45 amounting to \$36,000,000 (£4,200,000) was converted from 15th June, 1935, into Federated Malay States 3% Stock 1960/70.

#### (v).—TAXATION

Revenue from taxation is mainly derived from duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imported into and consumed in the Colony, and from the profits on the Government opium monopoly. The other main items are Stamp Duties, Estate (Death) Duties and Pawnbrokers' Licences which are issued to successful tenderers on payment of a monthly rent for a period of three years.

The yield from direct taxation is small and all of it obtained from "Licences".

The total revenue under the main head of Duties, Taxes and Licenses for the year 1935 was \$23,367,218.55 forming the greater portion of the Colony's Revenue and the yields under the principal items were as follows:—

	\$	c.
Liquor Duties .. .. .	3,373,786	70
Opium Revenue .. .. .	8,740,612	65
Pawnbrokers' Licences .. .. .	716,214	00
Petroleum Revenue .. .. .	3,179,704	14
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services)	963,961	99
Estate (Death) Duties .. .. .	1,234,687	05
Tobacco Duties .. .. .	4,371,449	11

The only fiscal measure approximating to a custom's tariff is the imposition of duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imported into and consumed in the Colony.

Excise revenue is comprised principally of the revenue from the Opium Monopoly and from duties on intoxicating liquors manufactured in the Colony. In the latter case the duties are seven-tenths of the amounts prescribed for imported liquors of a similar brand. The only liquor manufactured locally which is subject to this duty is samsu and beer. In addition the Government itself controls most of the manufacture and sale of toddy, but the revenue is so far unimportant.

Stamp Duties are imposed on all documents required to be stamped under the provisions of the Stamp Ordinance, 1929. The principal duties are:—

Agreement under hand only	..	25 cents
Bill of Exchange including Promissory Note	..	5 cents for every \$100 or part thereof
Cheque	.. ..	4 cents
Conveyance	.. ..	\$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof
Mortgage	.. ..	\$1 for every \$500 or part thereof
Receipt	.. ..	4 cents

A Betting Tax was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932, and the amount collected in 1935 was Singapore \$255,066.45 and Penang 107,942.30.

(iii)—ASSETS AND

**The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December,**

	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>				
<b>Deposits:—</b>				
Accountant-General (Court) .. ..	2,050,035.07			
Accountant-General (Other) .. ..	2,034,049.00			
Bankruptcy .. ..	742,680.51			
Mercantile Marine Fund .. ..	785,667.78			
Police Reward Fund .. ..	3,180.41			
Savings Certificates Fund .. ..	147,240.00			
Companies Liquidation Account .. ..	244,434.84			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund .. ..	81,567.59			
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island) .. ..	2,793,627.56			
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts .. ..	437,163.83			
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts .. ..	110,581.48			
F.M.S. Agency .. ..	31,192.37			
			9,461,420.44	
<b>Drafts and Remittances .. ..</b>				35,749.00
<b>Suspense Account</b> { Coins for reminting, etc. .. ..	2,263,584.85			
	Interest, Currency Commissioners .. ..			
	{ Other items .. ..	5,580,167.51		
			7,843,752.36	
<b>Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. ..</b>			61,111,266.89	
<b>Loans:—</b>				
S.S. and F.M.S. Victory Loan 5% 1920-1934 .. ..				50.00
<b>Surplus .. ..</b>				71,229,370.61
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>				<b>149,681,609.30</b>

The Surplus on 31st December, 1935, amounted to \$71,229,370.61 of which approximately \$50.37 millions were liquid. Against this, commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other Administrations amounted to \$6,936,451 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounting to \$10,381,252. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1936 amounting to \$2,447,207 and further commitments amounting to \$3,198,839 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1936, against the Surplus thus amounted to \$22,968,749.

## LIABILITIES

1935 were as follows:—

		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Cash:—					
	<i>Assets</i>				
		\$	c.		
Cash in Treasuries		4,830,539.92			
Cash in Banks		5,164,417.16			
Cash with Crown Agents		25,808.47			
Cash held in Kuala Lumpur	..			10,020,765.55	
Cash in Transit	..			48,100.00	
Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents)	..			17,897.52	
Fixed deposits (Colony)	..			942,857.15	
Fixed deposits (Accountant-General)	..			7,250,000.00	
				508,900.00	
Suspense Account Other items	..				18,788,520.22
Suspense Stores Account, P.W.D.	..				5,616,702.56
Investments (Surplus Funds):—					104,170.00
Sterling Securities	..			37,466,605.35	
Dollar and Rupee Securities	..			334,344.61	
Investments (Specific Funds):—					37,800,949.96
Accountant-General (Court)	..			889,158.94	
Accountant-General (Other)	..			1,401,100.00	
Bankruptcy	..			816,205.80	
Mercantile Marine Fund	..			731,686.46	
Savings Certificates Fund	..			210,630.00	
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	..			74,182.00	
Miscellaneous	..			1,195,353.20	
Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..				5,408,316.40
					61,111,266.89
Advances:—					
Boards,					
Education	..			8,129.26	
Hospital	..			19,635.62	
Rural	..			1,123.11	
Building Loans	..			689,367.77	
Other Governments	..			70,443.58	
Postal Stores	..			300,000.00	
Sinking Fund, Singapore Harbour Board	..			1,522,022.20	
Miscellaneous	..			325,382.73	
Imprests	..				2,936,104.27
					1,717.01
Loans:—					
		\$	c.		
Municipality, Singapore		284,231.31			
Municipality, Penang		100,000.00			
Municipality, Malacca		391,670.69			
Kelantan Government	..			775,902.00	
Trengganu Government	..			5,223,133.98	
Singapore Harbour Board	..			3,800,000.00	
Penang Harbour Board	..			5,294,959.99	
Mohamedan and Hindu Endowment Board, Penang	..			2,649,621.56	
Tanglin School at Cameron Highlands	..			53,250.00	
Stadium Association	..			17,100.00	
S.S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	..			2,000.00	
				97,894.46	
					17,913,861.99
TOTAL					149,681,609.30

## CHAPTER XVI

## Miscellaneous

## A.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Malay, as well as being the language of the Malay inhabitants of the Colony, is also, in a modified form, the language spoken in the homes of many of the other settlers, particularly in Malacca.

Early Muslim traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English have all used and spread it as a *lingua franca* so that it has become, in a much debased form, the language of the shop and the market for the Colony's cosmopolitan population. Signs are not lacking, however, that it is gradually being superseded by English as the language of commerce.

Malay, as well as the languages of such immigrants to the Straits Settlements as the Bugis from the Celebes, Sundanese, Madurese and Javanese, and the Minangkabau people of Sumatra, belongs to the western branch of the Austronesian family which covers an area from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island. Even within this western branch, however, languages differ more widely than English from Dutch or French from Italian.

With Islam the Malays adopted the Persian form of the Arabic alphabet, but there is a growing literature in romanised script.

The Chinese languages spoken in the Straits Settlements are those of the districts in the South of China, principally in the Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, from which the immigrant Chinese population is almost entirely drawn.

Figures based on the Census for 1931 shew the extent to which the various languages are spoken to be:—

Hokkien, 43.2%; Cantonese, 21.4%; Tiu Chiu, 17.4%; Hakka (Kheh), 7.9%, Hailam, 5.4%, Hok Chhia, 1.5%; Hok Chiu, 1.3%; and other dialects, 1.9%.

Nine-tenths of the Indian population are Southern Indians practically all of whom speak one or other of the Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu, or Malayalam. Of these the vast majority (over 90%) speak Tamil.

The rest of the Indian population consists mainly of Northern Indians, whose principal languages are Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani. There are also a few hundred natives of the Bombay Presidency, who speak Gujerati and Mahrati, and a negligible number of Burmese and Nepalese.

## B.—LAND TENURE

*Singapore.*—Land in the hands of private owners in Singapore is held direct from the Crown either by lease or grant. The earliest of the existing titles are the leases for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years issued for land in the town soon after the founding of Singapore.

The first lease issued for a period of ninety-nine years, for land in the town, dates back to 1838.

From 1845 onwards a large number of grants in fee simple was issued for land outside the limits of the town though for town lands the issue of leases for ninety-nine years still continued. The margin allowed for the expansion of the town was, however, insufficient, with the result that land in the most densely crowded part of the present town is occasionally found to be held under titles which were originally acquired for agricultural purposes.

After the transfer of the Settlements to the control of the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were leases for terms of 99 or 999 years, but Ordinance No. II of 1886, now Ordinance No. 34 (Crown Lands), introduced a statutory form of Crown Title, the present Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit-rent and to various implied conditions and covenants which before the passing of the Ordinance had to be expressly provided for in the document of title itself. This Statutory Grant became then, and until recently continued to be the usual form of title issued but the policy now is to restrict the issue of grants in perpetuity substituting as far as possible leases for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years.

*Penang.*—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown under Grant in fee simple, Statutory Grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time the documents were issued. Unoccupied Crown land is now ordinarily alienated under lease.

*Malacca.*—The tenure of a considerable portion of the land in Malacca Town has remained unchanged since the days of Dutch rule. Possession is evidenced in many cases by documents of title in Dutch. The remainder of the land in the Town is mostly held under Crown leases for 99 years, but there are a few leases for 999 years and a few Statutory Grants. Alienated land in the country is generally held under Statutory Grants or leases from the Crown for 99 years, but small holdings owned by Malays are held under Customary tenure as defined by the Malacca Lands Customary Rights Ordinance. There is a small number of grants in fee-simple, both in town and country areas.

*Labuan.*—Land in Labuan is held in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 127 (Labuan) and is alienated ordinarily by public auction. The titles existing are all leases, for the term of 999 years or less; and, since 1919, leases for 30 years only have been granted. There are some titles which are redemptions of titles issued under a former system.

*Throughout the Colony.*—Temporary occupation of Crown Land is possible under licence for periods not exceeding a year at a time, and similar temporary occupation licences, as well as leases, may be issued for foreshore and sea bed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 69 (Foreshores).

### C.—CO-OPERATION

The organisation of thrift on a co-operative basis has progressed steadily, the total savings in Co-operative Societies in the Straits Settlements having increased by over three hundred thousand dollars since 1934. While most of this increase is due to the savings of

salary earners, Indian labourers added nearly \$60,000 to their previous accumulation.

The year was somewhat brighter for agriculturists and the membership of Rural Credit Societies increased in Penang and decreased only slightly in Malacca. Capital dropped a little, but more favourable prices were beginning to affect the societies when the "time-lag" had been overtaken. Small holders, who were perpetually urged to save and who found that prevailing prices allowed only a small margin above expenditure, actively supported the three Better Living Societies which discourage extravagance on ceremonies. Co-operative Fairs and Shops have been established but are unlikely to last for long. The trading experience gained therein is perhaps their most valuable feature.

The salary-earners societies amongst Government servants have almost completed their task of implementing the Government policy of clearing up the indebtedness of its servants. Many private firms have adopted a similar policy and the mercantile societies have been fully occupied.

Investments of surplus funds in local trustee securities were, as last year, difficult to obtain even at the high premia quoted.

*Singapore.*—In Singapore among the salary-earners, the number of societies fell from 22 to 21, capital rose from \$741,600 to \$857,900, membership from 6,373 to 6,717, gilt-edged securities from \$568,800 to \$585,100.

Societies among Indian labourers increased by 2 to 11, with a membership of 2,347 and a capital of \$77,077 as compared with 1,771 and \$54,900 at the end of 1934.

*Malacca.*—In Malacca the number of salary-earners societies remained unchanged. The four existing societies decreased in membership from 1,508 to 1,219 but increased in capital from \$188,800 to \$211,700. Investments and cash in the banks amounted to \$169,800.

Membership of the 8 Rural Societies dwindled from 294 to 258 and their capital from \$7,586 to \$6,764. The holdings of the societies in cash and in deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to \$4,696.

Indian Labourers Societies increased from 16 to 21. Their membership is 4,427 and capital \$59,432 as compared with 3,395 and \$34,247 at the end of 1934.

*Penang.*—In Penang, the registration of the Harbour Board Employees Society brought the number of salary earners societies to 9. These societies have a membership of 3,834 and a capital of \$452,300, the corresponding figures for last year being 3,670 and \$371,200.

The number of Indian Labourers Societies is 14, an increase of one over last year. Membership is 1,713 and capital \$38,951 as compared with 1,740 and \$29,816 at the end of 1934.

The Rural Societies remained unchanged. Membership increased from 114 to 116, though capital decreased from \$3,517 to \$3,466.



#### D.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The outstanding event of 1935 was the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty KING GEORGE V, celebrated on the 6th May, and following days. A full record of the celebrations has been published as Council Paper No. 75 of 1935.—The occasion was marked by manifestations of loyalty and affection so spontaneous and obviously sincere, on the part of the people of every race and creed, and many even of foreign nationality residing in the Colony, that those who witnessed it are not likely to forget the noble tribute paid to a great and well-loved King.

It was further, the general feeling of the public that the memory of such an event should not be allowed to pass with the generation that had taken part in its celebration, and at a public meeting in Singapore on the 25th April it was decided that as a permanent memorial of the Silver Jubilee a fund should be raised by public subscription for the relief of distress among persons of all races all creeds, all classes and all ages living in the Settlement. Public subscriptions amounted to \$154,870, to which the Legislative Council added a grant of \$750,000 from the general revenue of the Colony and the Singapore Municipality contributed a sum of \$500,000.

The management of this fund is regulated by statute and is vested in a body of Trustees and a Committee of Management. A sum of £164,472 has been invested by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Trustees, and the income from these investments, amounting to \$3,500 a month is handed over monthly by the Trustees to the Committee of Management, which disburses the money at its discretion in the relief of the poor or destitute.

A similar fund had already been opened in Penang, and about \$150,000 was collected by public subscription, to which the Legislative Council added a grant of \$300,000 and the Penang Municipality one of \$150,000.

The Penang Fund is managed by a statutory body of Trustees and a General Committee; and is to be used primarily for the establishment and maintenance of a home for the aged and needy of Penang and Province Wellesley.

Sir THOMAS SHENTON WHITELEGGE THOMAS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief was on duty throughout the year.

Sir ANDREW CALDECOTT, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary left the Colony on promotion to the Governorship of Hong Kong on the 7th December, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. S. SMALL.

Major-General E. O. LEWIN, C.B., C.M.G., General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, relinquished his command on the 8th November, and was succeeded on the 6th December by Major-General W. G. S. DOBBIE, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. In the interval between Major-General LEWIN's departure and the arrival of Major-General DOBBIE the command of the troops devolved upon Brigadier A. T. SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., M.C.

Commodore W. P. MARK-WARDLAW, D.S.O., R.N., Commodore-in-Charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishments, and Air-Commodore Sydney W. SMITH, O.B.E., Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force, Far East, remained on duty throughout the year.

Gg

A Training Squadron of the Japanese Imperial Navy under Rear-Admiral Nakamura visited Singapore on the 28th March and remained in the roads for several days. On the 26th October, Admiral MURFIN of the United States Navy visited the port in U.S.S. "Augusta".

The New Year Honours List contained the following awards:—

Knight Bachelor—Mr. ANDREW CALDECOTT, C.M.G., C.B.E.

C.M.G.—Mr. HAROLD FAIRBURN.

O.B.E.—(Civil Division).—Mr. WEE SWEE TEOW.

Honorary O.B.E. (Civil Division)—Dr. PIETER VAN STEIN  
CALLENFELS.

The Birthday Honours List contained the following awards:—

C.B.E. (Civil Division)—Mr. C. J. SMITH, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)—The Rev. W. MURRAY, M.A.

J. A. HUNTER,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary,  
Straits Settlements.*

SINGAPORE, 31st July, 1936.

## APPENDIX "A"

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Dominions Office and Colonial Office List .. ..	35/-	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
Blue Book (Straits Settlements)	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Annual Departmental Reports (Straits Settlements) ..	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931 .. ..	\$5	The Crown Agents for the Colonies; and The Malayan Information Agency, London
Malayan Year Book, 1935 ..	\$1.50, 3/6	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore. The Malay States Agency London
Report by the Rt. Hon'ble W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java, 1928 ..	4/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 20th December, 1934 (Hartland) .. ..	2/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula (I. H. Burkill) 2 Vols. ..	30/-	The Crown Agents for the Colonies
The Malayan Agricultural Journal	50cts.	Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Malayan Forest Records ..	Various prices	Forest Department, F.M.S. and The Malayan Information Agency, London
The Geology of Malaya, 1931 (J. B. Scrivenor) .. ..	16/-	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London
The Flora of the Malay Peninsula, 1925, 5 Vols. (H. N. Ridley) ..	£11-11-0	L. Reeve & Co., London
The Birds of Singapore Island, 1927. (Sir John A. S. Bucknill and F. N. Chasen) ..	\$5	Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Singapore
Malayan Fishes, 1921 (C. N. Maxwell) .. ..	\$1	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1924. Vol. 2 (Editors: A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth) .. ..	15/-	Oxford University Press, London
One Hundred Years of Singapore, 1921, 2 Vols. (General Editors: W. Makepeace, G. E. Brooke, and R. St. J. Braddell) ..	out of print	John Murray, London
One Hundred Years of the Chinese in Singapore, 1923. (Sir Ong Siang Song) .. ..	30/-	John Murray, London
Handbook to British Malaya, 1930 (Ed. by R. L. German) ..	5/-	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London

APPENDIX "A"—*continued*SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued*

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Historical Geography of British Dominions, Vol. 1. (C. P. Lucas)	not sold separately	Oxford University Press, London
A History of Malaya (Sir Richard Winstedt) .. ..	\$7.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore and Luzac & Co., London
British Malaya, 1824-1867. 1925. (L. A. Mills) .. ..	\$3.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London
British Malaya, 1929. (Sir F. A. Swettenham) .. ..	12/6	J. Lane, London
Papers on Malay Subjects. (Incidents of Malay life, Law, etc. Ed. by R. J. Wilkinson) ..	\$1 each	Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Singapore, S. S.
Malaya. The Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, 1923. (Sir Richard Winstedt) .. ..	12/6	Constable & Co., London
Report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya, 1932, 3 vols. ..	\$12	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit to Malaya, 1932 .. ..	50 cts.	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony, 1933-1934, Vol. I .. ..	\$5	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony, 1933-1934, Vol. IV. (Appendices)	\$10	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE I

EXCESS OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY, MALAYA, DURING THE YEAR, 1935

RACE	By SEA						By AIR			By RAIL		By ROAD		TOTAL							
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Penang	Kedah	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak		Kedah						
Europeans	1,043	811	—	3	22	8	...	0	—	38	2	—	13	—	240	0	0	82	1,674		
Eurasians	163	13	...	...	11	5	—	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	31	—	0	—	13	145	
Japanese	302	29	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	3	—	1	8	365	
Chinese	85,748	4,312	1	323	—	1,450	0	—	1	3	...	...	...	1,493	—	1,493	537	1,514	90,986		
Malays	2,382	14	...	62	—	21	43	—	2	...	...	...	...	127	—	6,325	527	133	—	3,060	
Northern Indians	1,693	1,720	5	—	4	264	...	—	1	—	2	...	...	299	—	180	—	44	98	3,848	
Southern Indians	4,662	14,639	...	3	13,557	...	...	—	1	3	...	...	...	59	156	—	61	28	33,045		
Others	141	—	67	...	106	0	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	—	269	—	2,076	5	362	—	1,797
TOTAL	96,134	21,471	3	533	12,363	42	—	5	—	28	2	—	13	1,446	—	9,917	963	2,212	125,206		

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1934 AND FOR THE YEAR, 1935 ARE:—

	By SEA							By AIR			By RAIL		By ROAD		TOTAL
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Penang	Kedah	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah	
1934 ...	70,721	30,740	17	347	37,616	19	21	1	...	...	954	1,348	695	2,379	142,089
1935:—															
January ...	10,541	1,462	1	131	1,323	...	...	0	...	...	534	1,457	—	404	547
February ...	7,508	2,721	6	112	1,948	2	...	1	...	...	85	1,569	—	9	193
March ...	15,760	1,562	2	95	2,346	...	0	15	...	...	98	3,232	116	141	16,873
April ...	11,822	2,775	2	44	2,146	8	...	15	...	...	258	2,599	361	118	14,858
May ...	11,344	3,661	...	139	2,427	13	...	9	...	1	46	26	194	71	17,767
June ...	7,148	2,287	3	81	953	...	1	6	...	3	58	353	212	22	10,953
July ...	6,904	2,034	5	88	848	...	...	6	...	0	147	2,261	137	266	8,162
August ...	3,847	338	...	55	126	...	0	7	...	1	13	3,118	—	52	6,542
September ...	7,065	2,192	1	81	656	...	1	6	1	5	63	752	32	99	10,928
October ...	6,256	1,723	1	95	485	6	2	2	1	1	145	2,689	217	128	6,367
November ...	3,195	1,058	4	68	142	...	...	7	1	...	251	250	34	145	4,857
December ...	4,744	334	0	34	501	13	5	4	1	2	44	557	125	383	4,461
TOTAL ...	96,134	21,471	3	533	12,363	42	5	28	2	13	1,446	9,917	963	2,212	125,206



TABLE III—*continued*  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1935  
ARRIVALS FROM

RACE	BY AIR				BY LAND				GRAND TOTAL						
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES				SIAM										
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	617	110	3	3	733	1,183	426	37	6	1,652	16,376	9,331	1,374	1,208	28,289
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	90	64	9	4	167	483	418	43	51	995
Japanese	23	1	...	1	25	121	3	1	...	125	1,954	536	175	152	2,817
Chinese	24	1	...	...	25	33,674	8,851	5,698	3,800	52,023	177,701	60,010	23,706	16,751	278,168
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	40,740	19,736	6,895	4,739	72,110	61,140	27,423	10,470	7,369	106,402
Northern Indians	9	2	1	...	12	2,999	92	77	17	3,185	17,616	1,702	954	574	20,846
Southern Indians	4	...	...	...	4	3,448	53	34	4	3,539	55,849	11,386	7,611	5,243	80,089
Others	2	1	...	...	3	12,522	8,185	4,108	2,976	27,791	14,650	8,596	4,368	3,119	30,733
TOTAL	679	115	4	4	802	94,777	37,410	16,859	11,546	160,592	345,769	119,402	48,701	34,467	548,339

## DEPARTURES TO

RACE	BY SEA														
	THE NETHERLANDS INDIES				CHINA (2)				INDIA (3)						
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans (4)	4,155	2,223	401	375	7,154	1,210	683	68	42	2,003	1,074	754	60	55	1,943
Eurasians	197	210	4	3	414	2	...	...	...	2	55	36	11	12	114
Japanese	375	59	17	16	467	54	9	5	1	69	102	22	5	9	138
Chinese	40,500	5,759	2,021	1,348	49,628	48,120	13,643	5,790	5,574	73,127	856	229	78	79	1,242
Malays (5)	18,791	5,062	2,129	1,604	27,586	29	10	8	4	51	215	35	10	10	270
Northern Indians	2,123	176	75	40	2,414	94	11	3	3	111	8,524	1,048	630	388	10,590
Southern Indians (6)	1,322	72	51	23	1,468	68	5	...	1	74	31,211	6,905	2,024	1,321	41,461
Others	737	38	27	7	809	62	13	6	6	87	248	76	23	11	358
TOTAL	68,200	13,599	4,725	3,416	89,940	49,639	14,374	5,880	5,631	75,524	42,285	9,105	2,841	1,885	56,116

TABLE III—*continued*



TABLE III—continued

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1935  
DEPARTURES TO

RACE	BY SEA									
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES				
	W.		Children		Total	W.		Children		Total
	M.		B.	G.		M.		B.	G.	
Europeans	496	172	26	16	710	6,591	4,154	814	654	12,213
Eurasians	...	14	4	10	36	35	22	6	8	71
Japanese	43	5	...	3	51	960	360	148	133	1,601
Chinese	1,637	370	287	99	2,393	7,317	2,405	648	427	10,797
Malays	86	6	2	2	96	2,193	1,086	298	234	3,811
Northern Indians	266	9	11	2	288	474	52	23	20	569
Southern Indians	110	11	3	4	128	455	50	30	20	555
Others	297	188	50	48	583	659	107	121	35	922
TOTAL	2,943	775	383	184	4,285	18,684	8,236	2,088	1,531	30,539
RACE	BY LAND									
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM				
	W.		Children		Total	W.		Children		Total
	M.		B.	G.		M.		B.	G.	
Europeans	652	121	7	2	782	1,222	544	35	9	1,810
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	105	53	29	26	213
Japanese	19	1	...	...	20	100	4	2	...	106
Chinese	21	1	...	...	22	31,368	9,015	5,705	3,885	49,973
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	43,945	21,871	6,773	5,039	77,648
Northern Indians	10	3	1	...	14	2,882	81	35	14	3,012
Southern Indians	1	...	...	...	1	3,257	61	31	8	3,357
Others	1	1	...	...	2	13,608	8,821	4,248	3,092	29,769
TOTAL	704	127	8	2	841	96,487	40,450	16,858	12,093	165,888
RACE	BY AIR									
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM				
	W.		Children		Total	W.		Children		Total
	M.		B.	G.		M.		B.	G.	
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	8,651	1,411	1,153	26,615
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	402	335	54	59	850
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	460	177	162	2,452
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	129,819	31,422	14,529	11,412	187,762
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	65,259	28,070	9,220	6,913	109,462
Northern Indians	...	...	...	...	...	14,373	1,380	778	467	16,998
Southern Indians	...	...	...	...	...	36,424	7,104	2,139	1,377	47,044
Others	...	...	...	...	...	15,612	9,244	4,475	3,199	32,530
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	278,942	86,666	32,783	24,742	423,133

TABLE III—continued  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1935  
EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (–) ARRIVALS

RACE	BY SEA																					
	THE NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA (2)					INDIA (3)											
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total							
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.								
Europeans (4)	48	136	121	130	435	—	171	74	—	2	18	—	81	—	5	—	16	—	208			
Eurasians ...	35	39	7	6	87	8	8	10	4	5	27	—	6	—	6	—	1	—	1			
Japanese ...	236	81	74	35	426	28	20	20	—	3	4	49	—	4	—	2	—	3				
Chinese ...	6,615	2,264	1,836	1,241	11,956	38,887	27,278	7,445	4,142	77,752	—	340	—	68	—	10	—	25				
Malays (5)	—	780	1,167	813	2,995	59	27	—	6	...	80	—	4	—	16	—	6	—	9			
Northern Indians	345	—	25	37	414	137	—	5	2	1	135	—	2,581	—	342	—	61	—	55			
Southern Indians (6)	576	17	33	21	647	—	26	—	3	1	29	—	18,644	—	4,304	—	5,446	—	3,039			
Others ...	81	21	50	28	18	—	19	2	—	4	6	—	94	—	25	—	3	—	8			
TOTAL ...	6,994	4,328	3,345	2,311	16,978	38,903	27,403	7,437	4,163	77,906	—	20,900	—	4,473	—	5,489	—	3,876	—			
RACE	BY SEA																					
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES					TOTAL											
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total							
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.								
Europeans	—	42	—	4	—	5	—	65	—	155	—	70	—	1,800	—	35	—	57	—	1,881		
Eurasians ...	6	1	—	1	1	7	53	10	5	3	71	96	72	9	14	—	9	—	14	—	191	
Japanese ...	—	26	—	2	—	31	32	—	18	—	74	—	44	—	104	—	77	—	11	—	341	
Chinese ...	489	117	63	107	776	—	78	—	839	—	150	—	41	—	1,108	—	9,184	—	5,424	—	88,933	
Malays ...	—	9	7	5	3	6	180	—	325	—	32	—	31	—	568	—	1,128	—	776	—	2,478	
Northern Indians	—	76	—	3	—	83	140	3	19	10	172	3,127	312	134	104	—	312	—	104	—	3,677	
Southern Indians	—	5	—	7	—	15	42	—	21	—	12	—	13	—	4	—	4,290	—	3,870	—	32,860	
Others ...	—	91	—	55	7	88	220	—	5	—	61	—	1	—	153	—	12	—	36	—	180	
TOTAL ...	246	44	110	107	507	1,519	—	460	—	460	—	187	—	412	—	68,562	—	35,788	—	10,270	—	130,541

TABLE III—*concluded*  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1935  
EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (−) ARRIVALS

RACE	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL (7)		
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM					M.	W.	Children B. G.
	M.	W.	Children B. G.		Total	M.	W.	Children B. G.		Total			
Europeans ...	...	35	...	11	4	1	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Indians	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Indians	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	25	...	12	4	2	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
											976	680	...
											81	83	...
											301	76	...
											47,882	28,588	...
											4,119	...	...
											3,243	322	...
											19,425	4,282	...
											962	648	...
											66,827	32,736	...
											15,918	9,725	...
											...	...	...

## NOTES:—

- Children are under 12 (English) years of age.
- China includes Hong Kong.
- India includes Burma and Ceylon.
- Europeans include Americans.
- Malays include all natives of the Malayan Archipelago.
- Southern Indians are natives of the Presidency of Madras and the States of Mysore and Travancore.
- For movements *via* individual ports or land-routes, see monthly Return Statistics 3; for movements of deck passengers (Chinese, Javanese and Southern Indians) see monthly Return Statistics 13.
- Net Arrivals, 1935: 125,206.  
Net Arrivals, 1934: 142,089.

TABLE IV  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR, 1935

RACE	Singapore		Penang		Port Swettenham		Total		Net Arrivals during the year		Net Arrivals for the years 1934 and 1935	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures			1934	1935
1. Chinese from and to China including Hongkong (a) ...	136,059	59,535	9,640	7,912	154	1,578	145,853	69,025	76,828	41,138		76,828
2. Javanese from and to Java (b) ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	459		6
3. Southern Indians from and to Presidency of Madras (c) ...	12,436	9,887	29,768	17,099	22,864	10,914	65,068	37,900	27,168	61,845		27,168
TOTAL ...	148,495	69,428	39,408	25,011	23,018	12,492	210,921	106,931	103,990	102,524		103,990

(a) For Chinese: all deck passengers by all steamers.

(b) For Javanese: all labourers recruited for Malayan estates as reported by recruiting agencies and the Labour Department at Singapore.

(c) For Southern Indians: all deck passengers embarked and disembarked by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Malayan Ports and Madras, as reported by the Labour Department.

TABLE V  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE DECK PASSENGERS FROM AND TO CHINA DURING THE YEAR, 1935

Port	Arrivals			Departures			Total Arrivals		Total Departures	
	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	1934	1935
Singapore ...	79,011	36,546	11,898	8,604	40,153	10,713	4,177	4,492	100,518	136,059
Penang ...	4,708	3,226	962	744	4,335	1,609	1,179	789	8,749	9,640
Port Swettenham ...	152	1	1	...	1,112	255	141	70	...	154
TOTAL ...	83,871	39,773	12,861	9,348	45,600	12,577	5,497	5,351	109,267	145,853
									68,129	69,025

(a) Under 12 (English) years of age.

## APPENDIX "C"

*Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1935.*

NATIONALITY	SINGAPORE						PENANG					
	MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under				Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under			
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4,685	10,200,369	..	..	70	288,368	2,702	7,776,439	..	..	68	95,502
American	85	469,821	..	..	2	20,000	75	427,793	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	83	62,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	243	754,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	4,656	6,669,020	..	..	..	..	124	419,007	..	..	..	..
French	417	1,842,715	..	..	..	..	1,107	1,211,241	..	..	..	..
German	325	1,531,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	42	126,080	..	..	..	..	174	909,112	..	..	..	..
Italian	128	794,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	1,247	5,269,495	..	..	..	..	20	72,264	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	1,082	1,847,003	..	..	4	37,500	364	1,619,718	..	..	..	..
Panama	6	31,700	..	..	..	..	244	380,918	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish	..	..	..	..	2	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	54	96,200	..	..	2	3,122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	140	73,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese	321	174,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	75	292,023	..	..	10	5,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavian	6	21,796	..	..	..	..	24	89,758	..	..	..	..
Total	13,595	30,255,426	33,180	1,270,129	90	356,890	4,834	12,906,250	11,976	542,278	68	95,502
± 1934	-48	+436,146	+2,438	+23,498	-64	-285,018	+87	+537,626	-12	+2,333	+6	-47,658

APPENDIX "C"—Continued  
*Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1935.*

## APPENDIX "C"—Continued

*Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1935.*

NATIONALITY	MALACCA				LABUAN					
	MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR	MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under		Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under			
	No.	Tons			No.	Tons			No.	Tons
British	770	905,046	..	1	9,750	288	233,792	..	4	23,000
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	56	223,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	36	26,676	..	..	..	12	4,044	..	..	..
Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	34	151,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	992
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	110	91,894	..	..	..	2	3,738	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	4	692	..	..	..
Siamese	14	10,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,020	1,408,920	5,487	120,111	1	9,750	286	242,266	2,981	32,302
± 1934 ..	-76	-1,034	+231	-530	+1	+9,750	-8	+4,028	-5	+4,619
									-6	+6,282

NOTE.—To the above figures must be added—  
(a) Christmas Island: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1935 was 146,997 tons—an increase of 21,383 tons.  
The total tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at the Straits Settlements ports during the year 1935 was 47,410,813 tons or an increase of 711,405 tons as compared with the year, 1934. This comprised the following tonnage of merchant vessels 46,924,679 tons of which  
(i) over 75 tons .. 44,989,889 tons  
(ii) 75 tons and under and native craft .. 1,984,320 tons  
(b) warships .. 486,154 tons  
Total ... 47,410,813 tons

**NOTE:—To the above figures must be added:—**

(*me*) above figures must be added:—  
 (a) Christmas Island: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1935 was 146,997 tons—an increase of 21,383 tons. The total tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at the Straits Settlements ports during the year 1935 was 47,410,818 tons or an increase of 711,405 tons as compared with the year, 1934. This comprised (a) merchant vessels 46,992,679 tons of which

(a)	over 75 tons	...	...	44,959,859 tons
(i)	75 tons and under and native craft	...	...	1,964,820 tons
(b)	warships	...	...	486,184 tons

<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b><u>47,410,813</u></b>	<b>tons</b>
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1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project and its objectives.

2. The second part is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study.

3. The third part is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion and a list of references.







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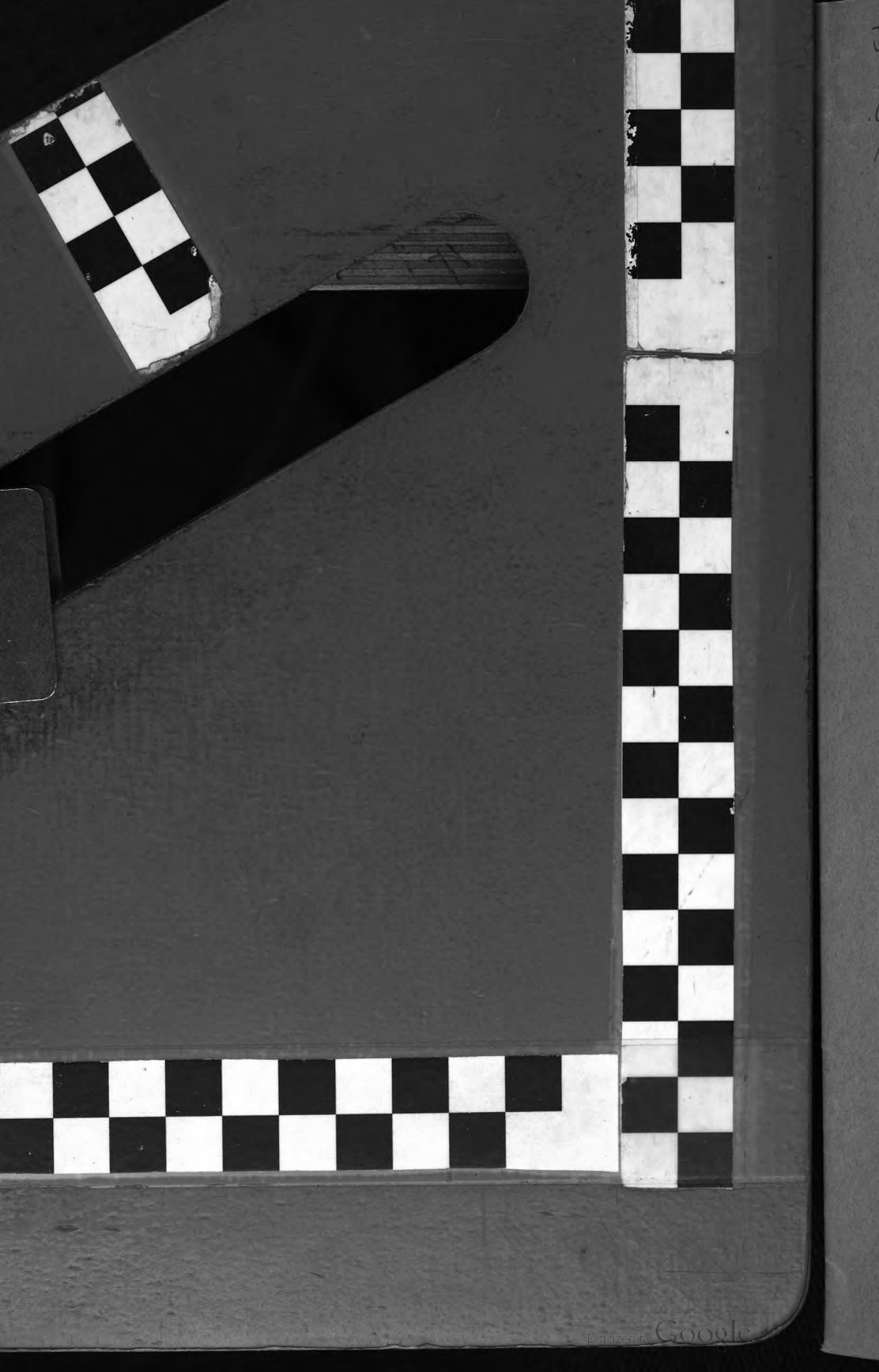
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS FOR 1935

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III.—POPULATION ... ..	5
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	6
V.—HOUSING ... ..	10
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	11
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	17
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	18
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	18
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	21
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	22
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	23
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS ... ..	24
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	28
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	29
Appendix.—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	31
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 726 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the Lesser Antilles and partly to the Greater Antilles. Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Montserrat lie between West longitude 61° and 63°, and around North latitude 17°, but Dominica is about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest. The Virgin Islands, Sombrero, and Anguilla on the other hand lie some distance away to the north-west. The Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica are mostly volcanic in origin with mountains rising to 1,780, 3,711, 3,596, 3,002, and 4,750 feet respectively, while Antigua, Barbuda, and Anguilla are sedimentary and are subject to drought.

All the islands are refreshed by the cooling trade winds, though Dominica, with its heavy intervening mountain system, becomes hot and steamy at certain times of the year. The rainfall registered at the different Botanic Stations during 1935 was as follows:—Antigua 49 inches, St. Kitts 42 inches, Dominica 72 inches, Montserrat 52 inches, Virgin Islands 48 inches. The mean temperature was 78° F.

*Brit. Gov. Pub.,  
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Politically the Colony is divided into five Presidencies :—(a) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (b) St. Christopher-Nevis, with Anguilla, (c) Dominica, (d) Montserrat, and (e) the British Virgin Islands (which are in close proximity to the American Virgin Islands). These five Presidencies have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by an Imperial Act.

From a historical point of view the Leeward Islands Colony is one of the most interesting in the Empire.

St. Kitts was the first island in the West Indies to be systematically colonized by the English, Sir Thomas Warner, captain of the King's Body Guard, bringing out a number of farmers and artisans for that purpose in 1623. In 1666, 1689, and 1782 it was captured by the French, and in the latter year the famous defence of Brimstone Hill took place, a gallant action which ultimately enabled Rodney to defeat the French fleet at "The Saints" near Dominica and save the then Colonial Empire.

In Nevis, in 1787, Nelson, then aged 25 and acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands Naval Station, married the young widow Nisbet, who survived him. In 1757 Alexander Hamilton, the son of a Scottish planter and the founder of the American Constitution, was born in Nevis.

Antigua is the headquarters of the Colony, the residence of the Governor and also of the Archbishop of the West Indies. The island was settled by Sir Thomas Warner's son in 1632, and only once, in 1666, was it captured by the French. At Antigua is the historic old Naval Dockyard, first built in 1725, where Nelson lived between 1785 and 1787. It lies in a romantic narrow inlet, English Harbour, and is to-day just as it was left when the last of the old frigates was warped out. Efforts are now being made to preserve the ruined buildings so that it may be an Empire memorial to the Navy.

Dominica was originally declared as neutral territory between the French and English, but became English by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1771 it was made a separate Colony, but was rejoined to the Leeward Islands in 1832. During that period, however, it was captured and held by the French for five years until restored to England by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

In 1805 the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (the old 46th) and the local Militia distinguished themselves in a gallant resistance to General La Grange and a great invading force.

Montserrat was settled by Sir Thomas Warner in 1632, but was captured (and subsequently restored) by the French in 1666 and 1782.

The Virgin Islands were first settled by Dutch farmers, who became buccaneers in 1648. English buccaneers drove them out in

1666, and in 1672 the islands were absorbed into the Leeward Islands Colony. For a long time the islands were the haunts of pirates.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

There is one Governor of the Colony, and his representatives in the Presidencies of St. Christopher-Nevis and Dominica are styled Administrators, and in those of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, Commissioners.

The Colony possesses a Federal Executive and a General Legislative Council, the members of the former and the official members of the latter being appointed by the Crown, while the unofficial members of the latter (three each from Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis, two from Dominica, and one from Montserrat) are elected by and from the nominated unofficial members of the Legislatures of their respective Presidencies. There is also a nominated unofficial member for the Virgin Islands on the General Legislative Council.

Each Presidency has an Executive and a Legislative Council, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has an Executive Council only. The Presidential Legislative Councils have concurrent legislative powers with the General Legislative Council on specified subjects so far as their " Ordinances " are not repugnant to the " Acts " of the latter. The duration of each Legislative Council is limited to three years.

The Antigua Legislative Council, previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an Act in 1898 abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system.

The St. Kitts and Nevis forms of Legislative Council, partly elected and partly nominated, were abolished by an Act of 1878, and the Crown Colony system substituted.

The Dominica Legislative Council, like that in Antigua, was changed in 1898, but in 1924 an Ordinance was passed allowing for the election of four of the unofficial members.

The Montserrat Legislative Council was similarly changed in 1866.

There has been no Legislative Council in the Virgin Islands since 1902.

In 1936 legislation will be presented to create unofficial majorities, partly elected and partly nominated, in the Presidential Legislative Councils.

*Municipal Government.*—In Antigua (St. John's) there is a (partly unofficial) municipal body called the " City Commissioners "; in Dominica there is a partly elected Town Council at Roseau, and a nominated Town Board at Portsmouth.

### III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1935, was as follows :—

			<i>Area (Sq. miles).</i>	<i>Principal Town (approximate population).</i>
Antigua ...	...	32,680	108	St. John's (10,000).
Barbuda ...	...	1,020	62	—
St. Kitts...	...	18,805	68	Basseterre (8,000).
Nevis ...	...	13,472	50	Charlestown (1,200).
Anguilla ...	...	5,465	34	—
Dominica ...	...	47,394	305	Roseau (8,000).
Montserrat ...	...	13,264	32	Plymouth (2,000).
Virgin Islands ...	...	6,100	67	Road Town (400).
Total ...	...	138,200	726	

The decennial census of 1931 was not taken in view of the financial condition of the Colony in that year, but the percentages of the different races at the time of the previous census were as stated below, and, although the population has now generally increased, it is probable that the proportions are about the same.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>
White ...	4	3	1½	1	1
Coloured ...	13	16	31½	21	23
Black ...	83	81	67	78	76

The birth and death rates per 1,000 in 1935 were as follows :—

	<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
Antigua ...	41·47	20·9	105·2
Barbuda ...	37·65	16·6	
St. Kitts ...	44·5	28·9	200·5
Nevis ...	26·9	16·6	203·9
Anguilla ...	36·9	17·9	99·0
Dominica ...	31·0	14·6	97·5
Montserrat ...	37·0	13·9	130·3
Virgin Islands ...	36·4	16·4	109·3

Infantile mortality for the past five years has been as follows :—

	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Antigua and Barbuda...	185	93	175	125	105
St. Kitts ...	185	167	180	229	200
Nevis ...	186	102	73	104	204
Anguilla ...	92	53	76	116	99
Dominica ...	170	88	126	107	97
Montserrat ...	172	89	134	94	130
Virgin Islands ...	101	136	165	69	109

The emigration and immigration figures of the Colony about balance during recent years. Before the embargo on free emigration to the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, the emigration figures considerably outnumbered those of immigration. There is still a certain amount of emigration for work on the sugar estates in the Dominican Republic, but it is seasonal, and the men usually return the same year. The Government of Panama is repatriating British West Indian labourers at its expense.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

##### *General.*

The Colony, which from November to May is only semi-tropical, is gradually becoming known as a health resort, and more visitors are coming yearly, especially during the winter months, from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States of America.

Hospitals are established in the principal centres, and there are twenty-five Government Medical Officers stationed throughout the Colony. There is also a system of village dispensaries. Water supplies in most of the islands are good and plentiful. Legislation regarding bakeries and dairies is in force, and the meat markets are regularly inspected. The ordinary diseases found in tropical countries prevail, but not usually in a serious form. Cases of ankylostomiasis, filariasis, dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and yaws, are found in varying numbers.

There is a central lunatic asylum (185 patients) at Antigua, and leper homes at Antigua (32 patients) and St. Kitts (52 patients).

The teeth of the school children in the Presidencies of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis have been receiving special care from dentists subsidized by the Government. Homes for the aged and infirm are now established in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat.

##### *Antigua.*

*Bacteriological laboratory.*—The work in the laboratory has continued and has been found most useful and essential to the District Medical Officers and the whole community. During the year 2,706 examinations were made, of which 1,510 were blood examinations for malaria, 583 Khan tests, and 57 Widal tests.

*Venereal diseases.*—Treatment has been decentralized in order to permit of patients obtaining treatment at the district dispensaries nearest their homes. There are 21 such centres.

*Infant welfare.*—There are three Government crèches and a voluntary crèche in St. John's. These crèches are under the supervision of a Superintendent of District Nurses and of Child Welfare. The crèches are well patronized and are a great boon to the working women who leave their infants at the crèche all day while they are working in the fields on the estates.



*Sanitation.*—The Central Country Board of Health has been reorganized and is now under the chairmanship of the Chief Medical Officer and has been strengthened by the addition of all the District Medical Officers.

The District Boards of Health have also been re-arranged under the chairmanship of the district medical officers.

Two additional Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed.

Concrete drains have been laid down in eight villages and also a large drain in the Oval pasture adjacent to St. John's.

Free dental inspection and treatment of school children has been continued and is a very valuable adjunct to the child welfare of the community.

*Population.*—There were 1,231 births and 619 deaths during the year.

*Hospitals, etc.*—There is a hospital with 91 beds (capable of more if required). It has an X-ray room. There were 544 males and 425 females admitted during the year. The average duration in hospital was 15 days. The number of major operations was 112 and minor operations 275.

*Home for the aged and infirm.* (Fiennes Institute).—100 beds. 58 males and 49 females were admitted. There were 65 deaths chiefly from diseases incidental to old age.

*Dispensaries.*—There are now 14 Government dispensaries in Antigua and one in Barbuda. There are 26 Government district nurses who are also midwives.

There is a quarantine station and, as already mentioned, a leper home and a lunatic asylum, the latter being a Federal institution.

#### *St. Kitts-Nevis.*

*Infant welfare.*—Infant welfare work progresses. Since the movement was started and crèches under the supervision of the District Matron were provided, infant mortality in St. Kitts has decreased from 409.6 per 1,000 living births in 1920, to 200.8 in 1935. A new crèche and infant welfare centre have been established at Gingerland, Nevis.

*Population.*—There were 1,403 births and 865 deaths in the Presidency in 1935. Stillbirths numbered 98.

*Hospitals.*—The central hospital, at Basseterre, St. Kitts, has 87 beds and 5 maternity beds. Other hospitals are at Sandy Point, St. Kitts (16 beds), Nevis (between 30 and 40 beds) and Anguilla (8 beds). There are homes for the aged and the infirm at Basseterre (50 beds) and at Nevis (12 beds). The leper home in the Sandy Point district has 52 inmates.

*Staff.*—The Presidency is divided into 7 medical districts (St. Kitts 4, Nevis 2 and Anguilla 1). There are 3 European nursing sisters in the Presidency, one of whom is District Matron and trains pupil midwives. There are 8 Sanitary Inspectors working

under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officer. Dental clinics are held regularly by the Government Dental Officer and the attention to the teeth of the elementary school children should produce results, in the years to come, in the general health of the people. Dispensaries are established in different parts of the medical districts.

*Dominica.*

The Chief Medical and Health Officer is in general charge of all matters concerned with public health.

The Medical and Sanitary Services Ordinance, 1935, amalgamates and brings up to date the legislation governing public health.

*Infant Welfare.*—The Roseau Crèche was closed during the last quarter of 1935, but subscriptions for child welfare work have been continued and used to enlarge the scope of the Infant Welfare Clinic held in connection with the Maternity Ward of the Roseau Hospital. A voluntary Committee will control the finances of this clinic and arrange any special efforts on its behalf. The St. John's Child Welfare Committee have maintained their special clinic at Portsmouth.

*Sanitation.*—The sanitation of the towns of Roseau and Portsmouth has continued under the control of the Roseau Town Council and Portsmouth Town Board respectively, with their own sanitary officers. Under new legislation the Central Board of Health has been granted increased powers to make regulations for the rest of the Island with respect to various matters of public health, and the sanitary organization has been enlarged to include ten sanitary inspectors for the more important country districts. Special efforts have been directed against ankylostomiasis, malaria, tuberculosis, and yaws.

*Vital Statistics.*—The birth-rate of 31.05 for 1935 was below the average of 33.17 for the five-year period 1930-4. The death-rate of 14.58 is the lowest recorded and well below the average of 16.96 for the previous five years. The infant mortality rate of 97.5 also compares favourably with an average of 123.12 for the previous five years. Deaths of all ages from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 71 out of a total of 683. Malaria, which is endemic, was again prevalent and accounted for 47 deaths. There was a sharp epidemic of influenza which began in March and lasted for about two months, during which period about 2,000 cases were attended by the Medical Officers, and 37 deaths were registered as due to influenza with respiratory complications.

*Hospitals.*—There is a Central Hospital at Roseau with 102 beds; admissions in 1935 numbered 1,517. Smaller hospitals are maintained at Portsmouth (33 beds), Marigot (6 beds), and Grand Bay (4 beds), with respectively 629, 125, and 96 admissions during the year. At Roseau there is also the home for the aged and

infirm with accommodation for about 30 inmates. Eighteen dispensaries are maintained in the four Medical Districts.

*Staff.*—There are four District Medical Officers under the Chief Medical Officer. Six dispensers (including two who are the stewards of the Roseau and Portsmouth hospitals) assist the Medical Officers. The training of nurses and midwives is under the supervision of the European Matron of the Roseau Hospital. In addition to the nursing staffs of the hospitals, three nurse-midwives are employed in the Districts.

*Montserrat.*

The general health of the population of Montserrat during the year 1935 has been good. Economic conditions continued slowly but steadily to improve, and the effect of this on the people was here and there manifest.

In the capital town of Plymouth and its environs the odour of the abnormally increased gaseous emissions from the Gages' Soufrière was at times nauseating and irritant, but generally speaking there has been very little noticeable effect upon the inhabitants. The continued earthquake shocks seemed to keep older members of the population in a state of apprehension; some of the younger members seemed deeply concerned as to possible developments while others appeared to regard earth shocks as a matter of course.

The Glendon Hospital was very badly damaged by the earthquake of 10th November, and the existing ruin is doomed to demolition. It is hoped that this building will in the near future be replaced by one of reinforced concrete.

Patients in hospital at the time of the earthquake were thrown into a state of panic, among them being many surgical cases in a critical post-operative state.

Efforts made during previous years to disseminate information in respect to pulmonary tuberculosis seemed to have shown some results. The number of cases of active tuberculosis encountered was lower than in previous years, and deaths from this disease numbered only four.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers were not encountered during the year.

Filariasis was a noticeable disease during the year. The rainfall was fairly heavy and the prevalence of mosquitos caused considerable anxiety. Yaws and syphilis seem to be steadily on the wane.

*Infant welfare.*—This work and the supervision of the two district nurse-midwives is under the care of the European nursing sister at the hospital. Infant mortality reached the low figure of 121 per thousand living births.

*Staff.*—There are two medical officers in the Island.

*Virgin Islands.*

The health of the Presidency remained satisfactory in 1935. Malaria has subsided to a great extent.

*Population.*—There were 183 births and 84 deaths registered.

*Hospital.*—Under the care of the European nursing sister the hospital continues to serve the needs of the people. Only three cases of typhoid were under treatment during the year.

*Staff.*—The medical staff of the Presidency consists of one medical officer, one European nursing sister and one sanitary officer in Tortola and one dispenser at Anegada Island.

**V.—HOUSING.***Antigua.*

The Housing Scheme, financed originally from the Colonial Development Fund, has improved the type of house used by the poorer classes and with it goes improvement in living conditions of the people. The houses are mainly of standard type and consist of three rooms and a verandah, with a separate latrine and kitchen. The houses are very sanitary and easily disinfected. The demand for houses in the model village was not maintained in 1935. In addition to the model village, similar houses under the same scheme have been erected on the Antigua land settlement area at Greencastle, at the village of All Saints, and at other places. One of the most valuable aspects of the scheme is that it is proving an encouragement and an incentive to others of the artisan and peasant class to build new houses for themselves and a much improved type of house is appearing in many parts of the island.

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

The Housing Scheme, started in 1930 and temporarily suspended pending re-consideration of the type of house to be built, has been continued. The scheme, which has been financed from the Colonial Development Fund, is run on similar lines to that in Antigua. Up to the end of 1935, 45 model houses have been constructed at Basseterre and 16 at Sandy Point.

The larger residences and places of business are of two storeys, the lower, generally speaking, of stone and the upper of wood. These buildings are provided with hurricane shutters as the islands are almost in the centre of the hurricane zone.

*Dominica.*

No housing scheme is yet in operation in Dominica, nor are there any building societies in existence. The finances of the Presidency do not warrant the matter being taken in hand at the present time. The conditions which have to be complied with in the erection of new houses in the two main towns, Roseau and Portsmouth, have been made more stringent.

*Montserrat.*

Efforts to improve the housing conditions of the Presidency have suffered a serious set-back as a result of the earthquakes which occurred throughout the year, the shocks causing most serious damage being those of 6th May and 10th November. Even with the situation as acute as it is, the Government Concrete Housing Scheme has suffered handicaps due to the difficulty of furnishing the necessary deeds for lands on the part of persons making application for these houses.

*Virgin Islands.*

The housing conditions of the people are much better than those in the other Presidencies. The average house of the peasant measures about 20 ft. by 15 ft. and is surrounded by an acre or more of arable land. The present living conditions seem admirably suited to the population which consists almost entirely of small landowners and fishermen. Practically all the houses are owned by the occupiers and the general condition of the houses may be described as clean and sanitary.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.**

Sugar, cotton, limes and lime products, oranges, grapefruit, bananas, cocoa and table vegetables are the chief products of the Colony. The following table summarises the principal exports of local produce of the whole colony for the year 1935 compared with the previous year :—

		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Avocado pears	... .. crates	4,344	838	3,726	744
Bananas	... .. bunches	37,850	3,253	71,527	5,780
Bay oil...	... .. lb.	14,988	2,206	16,474	2,421
Cattle ...	... ..	1,734	5,043	1,500	4,400
Cocoa ...	... .. lb.	324,333	2,983	344,156	3,459
Coconuts	... .. No.	209,685	479	314,720	627
Copra ...	... .. lb.	247,508	836	283,833	1,084
Cotton ...	... .. lb.	977,868	50,009	1,232,975	66,495
Cotton seed	... .. tons	400	1,544	455	1,625
Grapefruit	... .. crates	3,167	1,403	5,386	2,596
Lime-juice, raw	... .. gal.	96,803	5,363	134,761	5,724
Lime oil, distilled	... .. lb.	6,288	6,418	7,457	7,789
Lime oil, ecuelled	... .. lb.	245	393	1,940	2,149
Limes, green	... brls. & crates	7,561	8,357	8,813	8,040
Mangoes	... .. brls.	4,084	1,225	3,462	1,363
Molasses	... .. gal.	1,781,459	4,542	816,549	10,307
Oranges	... brls. & crates	7,192	4,324	8,850	5,773
Rum ...	... .. gal.	17,521	2,281	12,187	1,721
Salt ...	... .. tons	1,302	2,056	1,400	2,188
Sugar ...	... .. tons	48,997	456,534	43,352	388,213
Tobacco (leaf)	... .. lb.	12,800	1,031	5,823	249
Tomatoes	... .. crates	8,847	1,455	18,334	2,733

*Antigua.*

There are two modern sugar factories, one at Gunthorpes, owned by the Antigua Sugar Factory Company (Henckel, Dubuisson and Company), and one at Bendals owned by the South Western Estates Company. The capacity of the former is approximately 22,000 tons and that of the latter 4,000 tons. There were 17,389 tons of crystal sugar, of approximately 96° polarization, manufactured during 1935, as well as a small quantity of muscovado sugar at a minor factory. (The Antigua Sugar Factory is a 14-roller mill and can make a ton of sugar from less than 8 tons of cane.) The average yield of cane per acre was 15 tons. There were also 324,562 gallons of molasses exported. The sugar is sold either to England or to Canada to be refined. The gyrotiller plough, bought for £6,000 in 1931 by the Antigua Sugar Factory, with some assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, continues to function satisfactorily. The Antigua Sugar Factory owns about 38 miles of 2½ ft.-gauge and the Bendals Factory about 8 miles of 2 ft.-gauge railway, to bring in the canes from the estates over the island. Estates vary between 80 and 400 acres (reaping area). Both factories paid 14s. a ton of cane in 1935. The approximate cost of production per ton of sugar is fairly constant as regards the manufacturing expenditure, which has been brought down by the Antigua Sugar Factory to about £2 15s. 2d., but with regard to the growing of the cane the cost varies considerably, and in a year of poor cane-yields the planting costs will rise to a very much higher figure than in a year when the yield per acre is high.

The activities of the Agricultural Department continue to increase. Series of experiments in connexion with sugar cane investigation were continued in 1935, and an agricultural assistant, whose office had been in temporary abeyance, was appointed early in the year. Work on the Greencastle Experimental Station and the Land Settlement Scheme continues and progresses. From the Experimental Station the following were distributed:—

Cane cuttings, 34,695; onion seedlings, 40,100; in addition to smaller quantities of other plants and seeds.

The endeavours to introduce the *Lyxophaga Diatraea* for the purpose of reducing the moth borer in sugar cane have not been successful.

The cotton crop amounted to 32,950 lb. of lint. The bulk of the cotton crop is grown by the peasants and is purchased on a co-operative basis by a central ginnery. A first payment is made on the nominal prices ruling in England and ultimately 75 per cent. of the profits are paid over as a bonus.

Efforts are being made to encourage the minor industries particularly fruit; and budded citrus, grafted mangoes and budded avocado pears continue to be distributed from the Government Nursery. The acreage under sugar cane in 1935 was 12,798, and under other crops 1,458.

The Land Settlement Scheme continues to be extended, and in 1934 Jonas Estate, of approximately 260 acres, was purchased.

Officers of the Agricultural Department pay visits to the peasants' holdings, and lectures are given on practical agriculture not only to the peasants but also to the elementary school teachers, who in turn pass it on to the children in the schools. By this means it is hoped to instil in early life the rudiments of agricultural training into the labouring population. The gyrotiller plough is hired out by the Antigua Sugar Factory to the peasants at £2 an acre.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of Antigua over a period of five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sugar (ton) ... ..	4,977	19,168	23,875	20,677	16,072
„ (value) ... ..	£ 48,197	182,116	234,920	196,534	151,249
„ acreage of cane reaped ...	7,865	7,936	9,450	9,686	9,800
Molasses (gal.) ... ..	33,758	757,701	520,232	808,459	324,562
„ (value) ... ..	£ 715	12,782	1,084	2,515	2,188
Cotton (lb.) ... ..	131,700	22,500	8,400	9,600	32,950
„ (value) ... ..	£ 6,585	936	420	480	2,062
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ...	—	1,280	9,189	3,712	6,916
„ „ „ (value) ...	£ —	75	557	142	305
Tamarinds (barrels) ...	397	520	495	152	461
„ (value) ... ..	£ 348	456	427	93	295
Rum (gal.) ... ..	—	—	—	851	2,008
„ (value) ... ..	£ —	—	—	133	293

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

There is one central modern sugar factory, owned by the Basse-terre Sugar Factory Company (Henckel, Dubuisson Co.), of an original capacity of approximately 20,000 tons, which has since been considerably increased. It is connected to the various sugar estates by a narrow-gauge railway encircling the island. 28,491 tons of crystal sugar, a record for the island, of approximately 96 degrees polarization, were made from 205,192 tons of canes reaped from about 8,105 acres, an average yield of over 25 tons to the acre.

Recently the planters have made serious efforts to increase the yields of cane by the introduction of parasites for the control of insect pests, and by an extended use of artificial fertilizers.

All estates have a certain number of contract labourers, who live in estate houses and receive free medical attention and a free plot of land for growing ground provisions and vegetables.

In Nevis, the area under sugar cane was increased and 2,429 tons of canes were sold to the St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory. Small quantities of muscovado sugar and fancy molasses were manufactured.

1,450 acres were planted with cotton in 1935 and 202,042 lb. of lint produced.

There are Government agricultural instructors in Nevis and Anguilla, who pay visits to peasants' holdings and endeavour to improve their methods of agriculture.

Progress has been made with the land settlement schemes in Nevis and Anguilla.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of St. Kitts-Nevis over a period of five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sugar (tons) ... ..	12,021	19,969	22,588	28,320	27,280
„ (value) ... .. £	110,234	197,466	234,747	260,000	236,964
Molasses (gal.) ... ..	589,700	459,404	630,749	973,000	453,999
„ (value) ... .. £	5,759	2,971	2,897	2,027	5,126
Cotton (lb.) ... ..	245,500	85,018	88,550	141,687	204,647
„ (value) ... .. £	12,364	4,250	4,701	8,200	10,327
Cotton Seed (tons) ... ..	388	35	—	60	2
„ „ (value) ... .. £	1,363	290	—	250	40
Coconuts ... ..	43,900	78,770	56,953	105,646	95,157
„ (value) ... .. £	256	445	289	228	215
Tomatoes (lb.) ... ..	151,900	53,000	28,637	12,000	15,880
„ (value) ... .. £	1,352	524	221	105	120
Salt (tons) ... ..	2,316	759	34	1,302	1,677
„ (value) ... .. £	2,505	655	9	2,056	2,188

### *Dominica.*

Although with the exception of bananas, there was no phenomenal increase in the production of agricultural products, the quantities exported were, generally speaking, larger than in the previous year.

The lime industry is showing signs of recovery and in the aggregate exports of limes and lime products showed an increase of approximately 1,000 barrels of fruit. Calculated on the usual basis, the crop exported in 1935 totalled 28,214 barrels of limes as compared with 27,093 barrels exported in 1934.

The fresh fruit export trade has shown marked improvement; Dominica navel oranges in particular have been in big demand by Canadian buyers and have established a good reputation on account of their superior flavour and juiciness. Exports of grapefruit increased, the principal market again being Canada. The export trade in mangoes and avocado pears was fairly well maintained. The banana industry made particularly good progress, exports showing an increase of 33,677 bunches.

There was a definite upward trend in the export of coconuts and copra. The price of copra considerably improved and a trial shipment of dry coconuts gives promise of a regular export trade developing.

The price of cocoa was very low and offered little inducement to growers to spend money on anything more than bare maintenance of cultivations. Prices improved slightly at the end of the year and the bulk of the 1935-6 crop has been sold in advance.

Since the inauguration in 1931 of the Plant Distribution Scheme, 198,043 budded or grafted fruit trees, and 131,076 coffee and 48,788 cocoa plants, together with large numbers of other economic plants, have been propagated and distributed by the Agricultural Department.



A few of the principal estates are owned by Europeans, but the majority belong to local planters. There is a preponderance of peasant holdings which contribute to the production of staple products as well as supplying ground provisions for local consumption.

The raising of livestock is left to individual enterprise and the number raised is barely sufficient for local needs.

There is no organized fishing industry, but natives engage in fishing to meet the local demand for fresh fish.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of Dominica over a period of five years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Limes, total crop estimated as "barrels" ... ..	68,000	48,000	36,000	27,000	28,214
Limes, green or fresh (barrels) ... ..	10,867	8,394	4,391	3,790	4,035
" " " (value) £ ... ..	13,584	10,418	4,033	4,598	6,123
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ... ..	93,255	62,545	37,770	74,908	48,074
" " " (value)... £ ... ..	3,886	2,911	1,889	4,523	2,002
Lime juice, concentrated (gal.) ... ..	3,211	5,561	35,467	7,462	3,372
" " " (value) £ ... ..	241	193	1,817	273	184
Lime oil, distilled (lb.) ... ..	14,446	11,218	9,302	6,288	7,127
" " " (value) £ ... ..	21,668	13,271	10,288	6,418	7,443
Lime oil, ecuelled (lb.) ... ..	2,158	617	320	245	140
" " " (value) £ ... ..	4,611	677	353	393	186
Bay oil (lb.) ... ..	17,783	20,915	21,774	14,988	16,474
" " (value) ... ..	4,447	3,683	3,630	2,206	2,421
Oranges (crates and barrels) ... ..	3,214	6,583	7,255	7,192	8,850
" (value) ... ..	1,971	2,236	3,268	4,324	5,764
Grapefruit (crates) ... ..	1,531	3,954	5,981	3,167	5,386
" (value) ... ..	767	1,937	2,684	1,403	2,596
Avocado Pears (crates) ... ..	670	1,254	2,946	4,344	3,726
" " (value) ... ..	179	276	567	838	744
Mangoes (crates) ... ..	4,006	6,743	6,872	4,084	3,462
" (value) ... ..	995	1,496	931	1,225	1,363
Cocoa (lb.) ... ..	218,773	269,099	358,112	324,333	344,156
" (value) ... ..	1,595	1,837	2,550	2,983	3,459
Coconuts ... ..	50,355	116,840	109,357	103,639	230,170
" (value) ... ..	344	384	223	249	452
Copra (lb.) ... ..	45,526	107,107	105,237	247,508	278,793
" (value) ... ..	351	1,112	882	836	1,066
Rum (gal.) ... ..	1,380	11,520	24,660	17,521	10,179
" (value) ... ..	252	1,587	3,811	2,281	1,428
Vanilla (lb.) ... ..	114	1,974	21	797	609
" (value) ... ..	29	395	2	109	152
Bananas (bunches) ... ..	1,556	9,019	22,304	37,850	71,527
" (value) ... ..	154	422	889	3,253	5,780
Hardwood (ft.) ... ..	—	—	65,193	108,466	95,407
" (value) ... ..	—	—	405	965	537
Tobacco Leaf (lb.) ... ..	—	—	1,834	12,800	5,823
" (value) ... ..	—	—	144	1,031	349

#### Montserrat.

A record crop of cotton was produced in 1935. The production from 4,438 acres was 1,008,000 lb. of lint (227 lb. of lint per acre). An improved price, ranging between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 7d. was obtained for lint shipped to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe.

It is hoped that, after years of uncertainty, the vegetable trade has been re-established on a sound basis. Weather and market conditions rendered this trade very profitable. Montserrat is essentially an island of peasant holders, 94 per cent. of the land-owners having less than 10 acres each. There are only 38 owners having more than 100 acres each.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of Montserrat during the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cotton (lb.) ... ..	400,389	187,131	599,631	826,581	1,018,041
„ (value) ... ..	£ 24,249	12,939	24,577	41,329	54,106
„ acreage planted ...	3,400	1,500	2,187	3,106	4,438
Cotton seed (tons) ...	263	141	216	340	455
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ 919	437	723	1,294	1,625
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	292	580	9,071	3,674	4,521
„ „ „ (value) ...	£ 148	625	1,324	3,674	1,742
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ...	22,840	29,134	48,691	18,183	79,771
„ „ „ (value) ...	£ 1,091	1,453	4,231	698	3,417
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.) ...	16,966	22,764	8,110	8,097	18,334
„ „ „ (value) ...	£ 2,832	—	1,309	1,350	2,733
Onions (lb.) ... ..	21,600	41,564	50,906	65,495	27,630
„ (value) ... ..	£ 179	300	335	397	149

#### *Virgin Islands.*

A certain amount of sugar is produced, and either consumed or converted into rum for local consumption. The cultivation of cotton has been recommenced and it is hoped that the increased prices at present obtaining will enable the industry to be placed on a sound footing. A tobacco industry was started about ten years ago and a fair quality of local cigars was produced, but the prices proved unremunerative and the industry ceased. A certain amount of fishing is done. Until a few years ago the people of the British Virgin Islands found a useful market for their cattle and vegetable produce in St. Thomas, where an American Naval Station was established, but on this being removed, and on partial restrictions being placed against the importation of British livestock, trade with that island has become stagnant, and the British Virgin islanders now find difficulty in selling their vegetables, cattle and goats in the islands. Weather conditions, too, are a handicap, as the rainfall is normally not large and, these small islands being mountainous, any rain that falls runs off too rapidly into the sea. Practically all the land is peasant-owned.

#### LIVESTOCK OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Although mechanical ploughs are being found very suitable for the hard clay soils of Antigua, cattle will be for a long time needed as plough and draught animals in that island and also in St. Kitts-Nevis and Dominica. In the former island a mixed strain with

imported Mysore or zebu blood has been found very useful. Horses are principally in use by the planters and overseers for riding about the estates. Mules are to a certain extent used for ploughing in both St. Kitts and Antigua. Donkeys are largely the means of transport of the labouring classes. Sheep are only required for the meat markets, and are usually of poor quality. Goats, pigs, and poultry are bred in large quantities for food purposes by the labouring classes.

In Antigua and St. Kitts there are qualified Government veterinary surgeons, who inspect all livestock on importation, examine market animals before and after slaughter, and periodically examine milking cattle. They also look after the health of all horses and mules belonging to the Government. They are allowed private practice among the estates of the island.

An investigation has been made into the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis in Antigua and measures to combat this disease are receiving consideration.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The total values of the imports and exports of the Colony for the past five years have been as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from United Kingdom	210,508	246,592	269,129	245,654	231,319
"    "    Canada ...	138,943	107,346	109,089	112,635	121,792
"    "    Rest of Empire ...	96,280	87,966	93,473	86,203	98,948
"    "    United States of America.	132,584	80,797	75,022	79,973	82,273
"    "    Other foreign countries.	40,789	28,787	54,780	53,602	44,593
Total ...	619,104	551,488	601,493	578,067	578,925
Exports to United Kingdom ...	81,990	296,062	387,345	379,628	299,481
"    "    Canada ...	128,560	114,047	108,997	119,170	184,242
"    "    Rest of Empire ...	25,410	26,076	21,265	36,200	40,859
"    "    United States of America.	33,157	33,452	20,321	16,957	17,439
"    "    Other foreign countries.	17,125	13,626	21,688	25,221	29,681
Total ...	286,242	483,263	559,616	577,176	571,702
Percentage of value of exported sugar to total exports.	58	82	81	77	70

From the above it will be seen that sugar forms the bulk of the Colony's exports, and that any lowering of the value of sugar exports, due to hurricane, drought, or low prices, is at once reflected not only in the total export trade but automatically in the import

trade, because there is less money in circulation. The percentages of imports are as follows :—

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	... ..	34	45	44	42	40
Canada	... ..	22	19	18	20	21
Rest of the Empire	... ..	15	16	16	15	17
United States of America	... ..	21	15	12	13	14
Other foreign countries	... ..	7	5	10	10	8

It is interesting to note that the increase in imports from the United Kingdom with a corresponding fall in imports from the United States of America, which is highly satisfactory from an Imperial point of view, has been maintained, in spite of the fact that £1 now buys £1 worth of goods in the United States, as contrasted with 13s. worth in 1932 and 1933 after the departure of Great Britain from the Gold Standard. Owing, however, to the lesser rate of import duty on British goods, the revenues of the Colony have suffered. The trade with the United Kingdom in motor-cars, shoes, groceries, cotton, and fancy goods might be still further developed, but not by correspondence. Visits of commercial travellers with samples are very necessary.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The day wages of field labourers vary from 1s. to 2s. for men and 6d. to 10d. for women, with about 3s. 6d. to 6s. for artisans. The wages of domestic servants are from 4s. to 12s. a week. Most of the field work on the estates is done by the task, and in the crop season labourers frequently perform two tasks a day, earning from 16s. to 20s. a week. In addition to this estate labourers are usually provided with free medical attendance, houses, and land for planting provisions.

For office workers and professional men the cost of living is about the same as in the country districts of England. The rent of bungalows or small houses is about £40 to £60 a year. The hotels, which are more like small boarding houses, charge between 8s. 4d. and 16s. 8d. a day. The average prices of foodstuffs per lb. are:—bread 4d., flour 2½d., fish 4d., beef 8d., and milk 4d. per qt.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

#### Education.

Educational facilities in the Colony are good. Elementary or primary schools (all free and undenominational) are maintained by Government throughout Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and are State-aided in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. There is an advisory Board of Education in each Presidency. A sum of £26,339 was provided for education in 1935. Pupil teachers are trained locally for three years, and then selected ones are awarded

studentships for higher training at the Training College in Trinidad for men, or the Spring Gardens Female Teachers' Training College at Antigua for women.

### *Antigua.*

The Boys' Grammar School, founded in 1884, is open to all races and denominations, but is the property of the Anglican diocese of Antigua. There are about 65 boys on the roll. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster and three whole time and four part time assistants. The Government subsidy in 1935 was £500, in part return for which seven free Government scholarships of £12 a year are given.

The Girls' High School, founded 1886, is open to all races and denominations, and has about 80 pupils, some 20 being boarders. The teaching is arranged for by a headmistress, a deputy, and five assistant mistresses, resident at the school. The Government subsidy in 1935 was £200, in part return for which there are five free Government scholarships.

The T. O. Robinson Memorial School, founded in 1898, is open to all races and denominations and has about 80 pupils, boys and girls. Miss Robinson, the proprietress, is aided by a teaching staff, and all the usual facilities for instruction and recreation are afforded. There is a School Board, and the Government pays a subsidy of £90 a year.

In Antigua there are 20 Government elementary or primary schools and several small private ones; at Barbuda there is a primary school managed by the Anglican authorities and receiving a Government grant of £90 per annum. There is at St. John's a small night-school, held in a Government school-building, under the auspices of Toc H.

### *St. Kitts-Nevis.*

The St. Kitts-Nevis Grammar School is a Government school, and has about 40 pupils. In 1935 £903 was allocated for salaries of staff and £279 for equipment and scholarships.

The Girls' High School is maintained in a Government building, and a subsidy on a sliding scale is paid to the headmistress, Miss Pickard. There are also a Convent School managed by the Order of Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine and a small private school for girls.

In Nevis there is a secondary school, for boys and girls, owned by Miss Bridgewater, to whom a Government subsidy of £75 is paid.

There are 16 Government primary schools in St. Kitts, 10 in Nevis, and 5 in Anguilla. The number of children enrolled in these is about 7,500.

*Dominica.*

There is a Government Grammar School for boys, with 41 pupils. A private school, called St. Mary's Academy, with 38 boys, was also started in 1932. The Convent School for girls, managed by the Order of the Faithful Virgin, has 70 pupils. There is also a Wesley High School for girls, with 17 pupils. The Government maintains 28 primary schools, and there are several such grant-aided schools. The total enrolment is 7,642 pupils. Agricultural instruction is a useful feature in most of the Government schools of the Colony, but especially so in Dominica.

There are night schools at Roseau and Portsmouth, which are doing very good work.

*Montserrat.*

The Grammar School for boys is a Government institution, maintained at a cost of some £725 per annum. There is also a small secondary school for girls, which receives a Government grant of £100 per annum. There are 12 primary schools, grant-aided, with some 2,800 scholars on the roll.

*Virgin Islands.*

1,252 children are enrolled in the primary schools, all denominational and Government-aided. There are no secondary schools.

**Welfare.**

A small Reformatory School exists at Antigua for about 20 boys. Reference has already been made in the chapter on the health of the Colony to homes for the aged and infirm and to the crèche system in the various Presidencies. A number of Mutual Friendly Societies exist with funds for sickness and burials, organized either in conjunction with the different churches or of an undenominational character.

There are Lodges of Freemasons in most of the Presidencies.

The principal religious denominations in the Colony are the Anglican, Wesleyan, Moravian Mission, Roman Catholic (very numerous in Dominica), and some minor sects of American origin. The Salvation Army has also rendered useful service of a general nature for some years past. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have taken a firm hold in recent years and there are now about 500 of the former and 500 of the latter in the Colony. The Toc. H. Association has been established in Antigua, the first branch in the West Indies.

**Recreation.**

Forms of recreation are plentiful for all classes. Sea-bathing in the warm blue-green water off the palm-fringed white beaches of Antigua and Anguilla is as good as can be found anywhere in the world; and in places in the other islands is also very good.

Sailing and fishing are indulged in to a limited extent. Cricket is a sport that appeals to popular enthusiasm throughout the islands, and the inter-Presidential annual tournament always creates the greatest excitement. Tennis clubs exist in all the Presidencies, and it can be played on grass courts all the year round. Association football has become popular in recent years during the winter months. There is a 9-hole golf course at Antigua.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Sea.**

The principal islands of the Colony are served by the following steamship companies :—

Canadian National.—From Canada.

Ocean Dominion.—From Canada.

Bermuda and West Indies (Furness Withy).—From New York.

American Caribbean Line.—From New York.

Harrison Line.—From England.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.—From Havre.

Smaller steamships of the Dutch line also call at St. Kitts, and schooners and sloops make irregular calls at most of the islands. His Majesty's ships from the American and West Indies Station (headquarters, Bermuda), occasionally spend a few days among the islands, particularly in the winter months. During 1935, 1,188 British steamships, of a total tonnage of 4,873,817 tons, and 737 foreign steamships, of a total tonnage of 1,536,001 tons, entered and cleared the ports of the Colony.

### **Air.**

The branch of Pan-American Air-ways that flies between Miami and Trinidad calls regularly for passengers and mails on Mondays and Fridays at Antigua.

### **Roads.**

In Antigua there are 166 miles of roads (65 miles being main roads) mostly of very moderate quality, traversed by motors, carriages, ox waggon, horses, and donkeys; the latter, pannier-carrying, being a feature of peasant transport for produce. There are also motor-omnibus services in most of the Presidencies. In St. Kitts there is a main road 30 miles in length encircling the island. In Nevis there is a similar encircling road 18 miles in length. Anguilla has about 20 miles of good roads, but there are only about a dozen cars in the island. Dominica roads are a most difficult problem owing to the mountains and rivers and frequent landslides. There are now about 270 miles of roads of which 68

are motor roads. A launch service takes the place of an impassable road between Roseau and Portsmouth. Montserrat has 68 miles of roads, but not more than about half this distance is really suitable for motor traffic. The Virgin Islands have no motor roads outside Road Town, all land traffic being by horse-back or donkey-back.

As mentioned in Chapter VI, there are narrow-gauge railways in Antigua and St. Kitts, but these are only for sugar transport.

### **Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.**

There are central Post Offices at St. John's, Basseterre, Roseau, Plymouth and Road Town; and 17 sub-offices in Antigua, 10 in St. Kitts-Nevis, 13 in Dominica, 4 in Montserrat, and 4 in the Virgin Islands. There is an annual overseas traffic of about two million letters and postal packages.

The telephone service throughout the islands is of the metallic earth system. In addition to a central exchange in each of the larger islands there are 2 sub-exchanges and 315 subscribers in Antigua; 3 sub-exchanges and 240 subscribers in St. Kitts-Nevis; 5 sub-exchanges and 140 subscribers in Dominica; and 2 sub-exchanges and 56 subscribers in Montserrat. There are also a few miles of telephone service in Anguilla.

The wireless telegraph system (owned by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.), is established at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and a similar one, owned by the Government but operated by the Company in Montserrat.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

British currency is legal tender throughout the Colony, but in the Virgin Islands, where there is no bank and where practically all trade is done with St. Thomas, either American or Danish currency circulates along with British. Government accounts are kept in all the Presidencies in sterling, but in the banks and in many commercial houses the dollar system is used at a standard rate of \$4.80 to the £. Barclay's Bank (D.C.O.) has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat. These banks pay a Government stamp duty of £62 10s. 0d. per annum each in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, £25 in Dominica and £15 in Montserrat. Each has a note issue of \$5 notes, to the amount of between \$30,000 and \$60,000 in circulation. They each have a Savings Bank section, which was paying 2½ per cent. interest on deposits in 1935. Government Savings Banks also operate in the principal islands. Amounts to the credit of depositors on which interest is paid at 2½ per cent.,



on the last day of each of the last five financial years were as follows :—

*Government Savings Banks.*

	31st December, 1931.	31st December, 1932.	31st December, 1933.	31st December, 1934.	31st December, 1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua ... ..	15,341	16,371	16,534	16,968	17,890
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	4,003	4,077	3,925	4,115	4,375
Dominica ... ..	6,585	5,735	5,409	5,056	4,899
Montserrat ... ..	605	565	724	627	667
Virgin Islands ... ..	1,615	2,005	1,756	1,296	2,587
Total for the Colony	£28,149	28,753	28,348	28,062	30,418

There are no Agricultural Banks, except a small privately-managed one in the Virgin Islands.

**Weights and Measures.**

Weights and measures are standard Imperial and are periodically examined by Government inspectors.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

*Colony.*

Owing to the general financial depression, practically no extraordinary public works from local funds were undertaken in the Colony during 1935, and the public works recurrent expenditure was kept at a minimum. Certain special public works were, however, continued with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and usually under the supervision of special officers.

*Antigua.*

*Staff.*—A Superintendent of Public Works is assisted by two road overseers and a clerk and storekeeper. The Superintendent is also Chairman of the St. John's City Commissioners.

*Works undertaken* during the year consisted of the usual maintenance of Government buildings, wharves, waterworks and roads. In addition, the new Government Petroleum Warehouse was completed.

*Colonial Development Fund works.*—Expenditure on the Water scheme was continued during the year from funds made available from the Colonial Development Fund at the end of November, 1934.

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

*Staff.*—A Surveyor of Works (who is also Superintendent of telephones), assisted by a clerk, and by an executive officer in Nevis, constitute the principal staff in this Presidency. Nothing

much beyond ordinary maintenance work was possible during the year. The improvement in the streets of Basseterre continues to be effected by oiling the surface and making concrete drains and pavements.

*Colonial Development Fund works.*—The Nevis Land Settlement Scheme continues to make progress.

#### *Dominica.*

*Staff.*—A Colonial Engineer, assisted by two road overseers, and an electrician comprise the senior public works staff here.

*Works undertaken.*—Extensions and improvements in the Roseau electric light system were carried out.

*Colonial Development Fund works.*—Work continued on the Portsmouth-Hatton Garden Road, estimated to cost £36,000.

#### *Montserrat.*

*Staff.*—An Inspector of Works and Roads works under the general supervision of the Commissioner. He is also in charge of the telephone system. Repairs to buildings, water pipes, bridges, etc., damaged during the earthquakes of the last three years occupied the officers of the Department during the year.

*Colonial Development Fund works.*—The extension of the water supply to country villages and the laying of concrete drains in the villages have greatly improved the conditions of life of the labouring and peasant population.

#### *Virgin Islands.*

The Commissioner supervises any public works. No work of importance was undertaken in 1935.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The Superior Courts of the Colony are presided over by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge. Circuit Courts, with a jury of nine, are held three times a year each at Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat, and, as occasion requires, at Tortola. The Attorney-General or the Crown Attorneys have the function of a Grand Jury. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction, without a jury, for civil cases where less than £50 is involved, is held monthly in Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, on alternate months in Montserrat, and quarterly in Anguilla. The Commissioners of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands act as Deputy Judges for this purpose. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from the Summary Courts to the Supreme Court. Magistrates in each Presidency deal with minor cases. In Antigua there are two Magistrates (one being for Barbuda), in St. Kitts-Nevis four, in Dominica three, and in Montserrat



and the Virgin Islands one each (the Commissioners). The principal Magistrate in St. Kitts and Dominica is also the Crown Attorney. Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in further appeal to the Full Court, which is held twice a year in Antigua and consists of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge. The time for the payment of fines may be deferred, or they may be paid in instalments.

In each Presidency there are Justices of the Peace, but with very limited powers. Any two may act for a Magistrate, if the latter is an interested party. First offenders are frequently bound over and the assistance of one of the clergy invoked to help the person. Juvenile offenders are usually dealt with at a separate hour of the Court or else in the Magistrate's room.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Summary convictions:—				
1. Offences against the person ...	1,218	1,487	1,253	1,138
2. Praedial larceny ...	347	406	403	513
Malicious injuries to property ...	56	131	36	40
3. Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property)	327	824	310	291
4. Other crimes ...	—	—	1,445	1,997
Offences against the Masters and Servants Act, including Acts relative to Indentured Coolies ...	81	158	62	81
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony ...	1,657	2,643	2,578	2,731
Miscellaneous minor offences ...	4,011	3,306	3,019	2,883
Totals ...	7,697	8,955	9,106	9,674
Convictions in the Superior Courts:—				
1. Murder of wife or concubine ...	—	—	—	—
Murder of child ...	—	—	2	—
Murder other than wife, concubine or child ...	2	1	5	—
Manslaughter ...	—	1	1	1
Attempted Murder ...	—	—	—	—
Rape ...	1	2	—	4
Unnatural crime ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the person ...	14	9	18	24
3. Praedial larceny ...	1	5	3	7
4. Offences against property with violence to the person ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property ...	34	23	42	31
5. Other crimes ...	—	3	13	15
Total ...	52	44	84	82

### Police.

The Police Force is a Federal one and consists of two Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, and 148 N.C.Os. and men, all under the command of a Chief Inspector who has his headquarters at Antigua. An Inspector and a Sub-Inspector are usually stationed in Dominica, and in St. Kitts-Nevis. In Montserrat there is a Sub-Inspector. The Chief Inspector of Police is also Commandant of the Defence Forces of the Colony, and the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors hold rank therein as Captains and Lieutenants respectively.

The period of first enlistment and re-engagement for N.C.Os. and men is three years. All men take part in musketry training and ambulance work in addition to their ordinary police duties. There are also 347 local constables enrolled, who can be called upon when required for extra assistance in the country districts.

### Prisons.

The central prison for the Colony is at St. John's, Antigua, and is under the charge of the Chief Keeper of Prisons (a retired Naval Commander). It has accommodation for 80 males and 47 females, and is staffed by a head warder, a matron, 9 warders and one wardress. £1,038 was expended on personal emoluments during the year. Instruction is given to the male prisoners in carpentry, tin-smithing, baking, and to the females in laundry and sewing. Elementary education is voluntarily given to some of the more illiterate prisoners by certain members of the Toc. H. Association, and the Prison Chaplain gives instruction in religion. Prisoners are also employed within the prison on stone-breaking, cleaning, etc., and certain of the male prisoners outside on road-work, in the Botanic gardens, pauper cemetery, and other public institutions. The prison bakery made over 30,000 lb. of bread during the year, supplying both the Prison and the Reformatory Training School.

186 males and 31 females were committed during the year, 12 males and 2 females coming from other Presidencies. The daily average was 22 males and 3 females. One prisoner escaped during the year, and was recaptured after about 2 weeks. There are 72 individual cells for males and 20 for females; and 1 association cell for 5 males, and 3 to hold 3 each for females. There is an average of 1,370 cubic feet of cell space per prisoner. There is also an infirmary on the male side to hold 9 and another on the female side to hold 3. The Prison Medical Officer pays daily visits. Prisoners who are seriously ill are treated under suitable precautions at the island hospital. There are 10 Visiting Justices to the Prison, who hold periodical meetings there to enquire into complaints and to consider questions of prison discipline. The boys' Reformatory School has already been referred to in the chapter on Education.

*Numbers of male prisoners.**Daily average in Prisons of the Colony for five years.*

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Antigua (Central Prison)...	97	79	51	24	22
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	26	27	41	48	64
Dominica ... ..	25	20	36	49	55
Montserrat ... ..	7	8	10	8	7
Virgin Islands ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	155	134	138	129	148

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

The prison is at Basseterre and consists of a group of stone buildings surrounded by a 14 ft. wall. On the male side there are 16 cells of 18 ft. by 10 ft. each, and on the female side 10 cells of about the same size. The average cubic foot space per prisoner is 1,418 ft.

422 males and 180 females were committed during the year, mostly on short sentences. The staff consisted of a Keeper and 6 male warders and a matron and a wardress at a cost of £557. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in similar fashion.

*Dominica.*

The prison is at Roseau, and consists of a group of stone buildings enclosed by a high stone wall. There are 20 cells for males and 8 for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,452 ft.

366 males and 148 females were committed during the year, mostly on short sentences. The staff consisted of a keeper, 6 male warders, a matron, and one wardress, at a cost of £525. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in similar fashion.

*Montserrat.*

The prison at Plymouth is stone-built, small but sufficient for requirements. There are 8 cells for males and 3 for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,266 ft. 89 males and 22 females were committed during the year. The staff consisted of a keeper, a male warder, and a matron, at a cost of £157. Male prisoners with sentences over six months and females with sentences of over two months are transferred to the Antigua Prison. Owing to damage to buildings by earthquakes an additional warder is employed temporarily for night duty.

*Virgin Islands.*

The prison at Tortola is a large stone building more than sufficient for the needs of the Presidency. Only 6 prisoners were

committed during the year. The staff consisted of a keeper, who is also the Corporal of Police, and a matron, at a cost of £14.

All the prisons of the Colony are kept scrupulously clean, and in St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat the Inspectors of Police have supervising powers as officers-in-charge of prison discipline.

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

##### *Colony.*

The annual session of the General Legislative Council, opened on 2nd March, 1935, 8 amendments to existing Acts and 2 Appropriation Acts were passed. New legislation consisted of the Protection of Animals Act, 1935. Legislation regarding workmen's compensation is still under consideration. Twenty-four Statutory Rules and Orders were made under Federal Acts during the year. Most of them dealt with minor matters of administration.

##### *Antigua.*

There were 5 sessions of the Legislative Council during the year and 14 Ordinances were passed, 10 being amendments of existing Ordinances, and the remainder minor financial or administrative legislation with the exception of the Fisheries Ordinance, 1935. Twelve Statutory Rules and Orders were made, the most important dealing with Textile Quotas, as was the case in each Presidency.

##### *St. Kitts-Nevis.*

Fourteen Ordinances (10 being amending ones) and 9 Statutory Rules and Orders became law during the year. The Cotton Export Ordinance, 1935, to regulate cotton exports was the most important ordinance.

##### *Dominica.*

Eleven Ordinances (six being amending ones) were passed. The most important was the Medical and Sanitary Services Ordinance to regulate these services. Seventeen Statutory Rules and Orders were made.

##### *Montserrat.*

Seven Ordinances (5 amending ones) were passed. Thirteen Statutory Rules and Orders were made.

##### *Virgin Islands.*

Seven Ordinances were made, mostly concerning alterations in taxation, and 5 Statutory Rules and Orders.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The following is a comparative table of the local revenue and expenditure of the Colony as a whole and its five component Presidencies for the past five financial years, excluding the financial period April-December, 1931, when a change to the calendar system took place.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts-Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Montserrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Leeward Islands Colony.</i>
<b>1930-31.</b>						
Revenue ...	73,730	90,604	63,440	25,176	5,707	258,657
Expenditure ...	91,351	97,659	71,178	28,805	7,027	296,020
Surplus or Deficit ...	-17,621	-7,055	-7,738	-3,629	-1,320	-37,363
<b>1932.</b>						
Revenue ...	73,223	80,963	52,380	19,344	5,723	231,633
Expenditure ...	82,512	84,250	68,278	23,961	6,420	265,421
Surplus or Deficit ...	-9,289	-3,287	-15,898	-4,617	-697	-33,788
<b>1933.</b>						
Revenue ...	88,061	91,714	57,207	17,564	4,485	259,031
Expenditure ...	81,006	82,896	64,360	26,763	6,782	261,807
Surplus or Deficit ...	+7,055	+8,818	-7,153	-9,199	-2,297	-2,776
<b>1934.</b>						
Revenue ...	80,620	101,847	52,332	18,189	4,531	257,519
Expenditure ...	80,351	86,497	63,837	22,750	5,874	259,309
Surplus or Deficit ...	+269	+15,350	-11,505	-4,561	-1,343	-1,790
<b>1935.</b>						
Revenue ...	83,846	101,595	51,846	29,140	7,328	273,755
Expenditure ...	85,420	92,189	62,896	25,927	5,881	272,313
Surplus or Deficit ...	-1,574	+9,406	-11,050	+3,213	+1,447	+1,442

The following assistance was afforded to the Colony from Imperial Funds during the year :—

*Antigua—*

Loan for construction of new petroleum warehouse 665

Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes 10,130

*St. Kitts-Nevis—*

Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes 1,046

*Dominica—*

Loan in aid of administration ... .. —

„ „ „ „ Agriculture, etc. ... .. 4,174

Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes 5,196

*Montserrat—*

Loan in aid of administration ... .. 500

Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes 400

The Public Debts and Sinking Funds of the Colony as at 31st December, 1935, were as follows:—

	<i>Total Debt.</i>		<i>Sinking Fund (Market value).</i>	
	£		£	
Antigua ... ..	54,500		29,084	
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	40,500		28,553	
Dominica ... ..	6,000		1,083	
Montserrat ... ..	3,000		2,199	
Virgin Islands ... ..	Nil		Nil	
Total ... ..	£104,000		£60,919	

The main heads of taxation and their yields were approximately as follows:—

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs ... ..	43,568	50,943	24,933	15,778	1,860	137,082
Harbour, etc., dues ...	1,609	10,575	2,651	471	33	15,339
Internal Revenue ...	20,955	25,445	12,522	3,989	1,105	64,013
Fees ... ..	6,587	3,262	3,517	3,802	379	17,547
Post Office Telephones, Light, etc.	10,244	9,486	7,718	4,380	3,553	35,381
Miscellaneous... ..	883	1,887	505	720	398	4,393

The Customs Tariff is arranged on either an *ad valorem* or a specific basis. The *ad valorem* rate is mainly on manufactured articles and is usually 10 per cent. British preferential and 15 per cent. general. As a result of the Ottawa Conference, certain improvements in favour of Empire goods were made in the tariffs throughout the Colony. Quotas were established for foreign textiles in 1934. Excise duties are leviable on locally made spirits or tobacco in such Presidencies as make them. Stamp duties are governed by Federal Statutes and are uniform throughout the Colony. There is no hut or poll tax. Receipts from sales of stamps in the Colony totalled £25,220 in 1935 owing to the Silver Jubilee issue. The receipts for 1934 were £6,857.



## APPENDIX.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

## (a) OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Leeward Islands Gazette ...	—	Antigua Government Printing Office.	Weekly	8s. 4d. per annum in Leeward Islands; 12s. 6d. elsewhere.
Leeward Islands Blue Book	—	Do. do.	Annually	8s. 4d.
St. Christopher-Nevis Gazette	—	St. Kitts Bulletin Office	Weekly	4s. 2d. per annum
Dominica Gazette ...	—	Dominica Chronicle ...	Weekly	6d. per copy.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia (Cmd. 3996).	—	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1932	2s. 0d.
West India Sugar Commission, Report, 1929 (Cmd. 3517).	—	Do. do.	1930	2s. 0d.
Dominica: Conditions in the Carib Reserve, and Dis- turbance of 19th September, 1930. Report of Commission (Cmd. 3990).	—	Do. do.	1932	6d.
Trinidad, Barbados, Lee- ward Islands and Windward Islands. Report of a Com- mission appointed to con- sider Problems of Primary Education (Colonial No. 79).	—	Do. do.	1933	2s. 0d.
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago. Report of the Closer Union Commission.	—	Do. do.	1933	1s. 0d.
Report on the Opportunities of Civil Air Transport in the West Indies (Cmd. 2968).	—	Do. do.	1927	9d.
Year Book of the West Indies	—	Thomas Skinner & Co., London.	Annually	7s. 6d.
The West India Committee Circular.	—	The West India Com- mittee, London.	Fort- nightly.	2 guineas per annum.
Government of the West Indies.	Hume Wrong ...	Clarendon Press ...	1923	—
Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.	Sir C. P. Lucas ...	Clarendon Press ...	1905	7s. 6d

(a) OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Handbook of the Leeward Islands.	F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.	West India Committee	1924	10s. 6d.
History, Resources, and Progress of British West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall	Pitman ... ..	1912	7s. 6d.
Pocket Guide to West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.	1931	10s. 6d.
Hints to Settlers in Dominica	Sir H. Bell ...	Imperial Department of Agriculture.	1903	—
Handbook of the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee	1929	5s. 6d.
Handbook of St. Kitts-Nevis	Katherine J. Burdon.	West India Committee	1920	1s. 6d.

## (b) DESCRIPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Dominica ... ..	H. A. Nicholls	José Anjo, Antigua ...	1907	—
English in the West Indies ...	J. A. Froude ...	Longman, Green & Co.	1888	18s. 0d.
Cradle of the Deep ... ..	Sir Frederick Treves.	Smith, Elder & Co. ...	1908	12s. 0d.
A Wayfarer in the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee	1923	8s. 0d.

## (c) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Account of the Island of Antigua.	John Luffman ...	T. Cadell, Strand, London.	1798	—
Campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794.	Willyams ...	T. Bensley, London ...	1796	—
Christopher Codrington, 1668-1710.	Vincent T. Harlow	Clarendon Press ...	1928	18s. 0d.
Chronological History of the West Indies.	Captain Thomas Southey.	Longman Rees; Orme Brown & Green.	1827	—
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The History of Colonel Parke's Administration.	George French	Printed and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster.	1717	—
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Nelson's Despatches (published in book form).		Longmans ... ..	1886	16s. 0d.
From a Colonial Governor's Note Book.	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., London.	1936	12s. 6d.

(c) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique.	J. B. Labat ...	Husson and others, La Haye.	1742	—
Père Labat (1693-1705) Memoirs of.	(translated by John Eaden).	Constable & Co. ...	1931	7s. 6d.
The West Indies in 1837 ...	Sturges and Harvey.	Hamilton ...	1838	8s. 6d.
West Indian Tales of Old ...	Sir A. Aspinall	Duckworth ...	1912	8s. 0d.

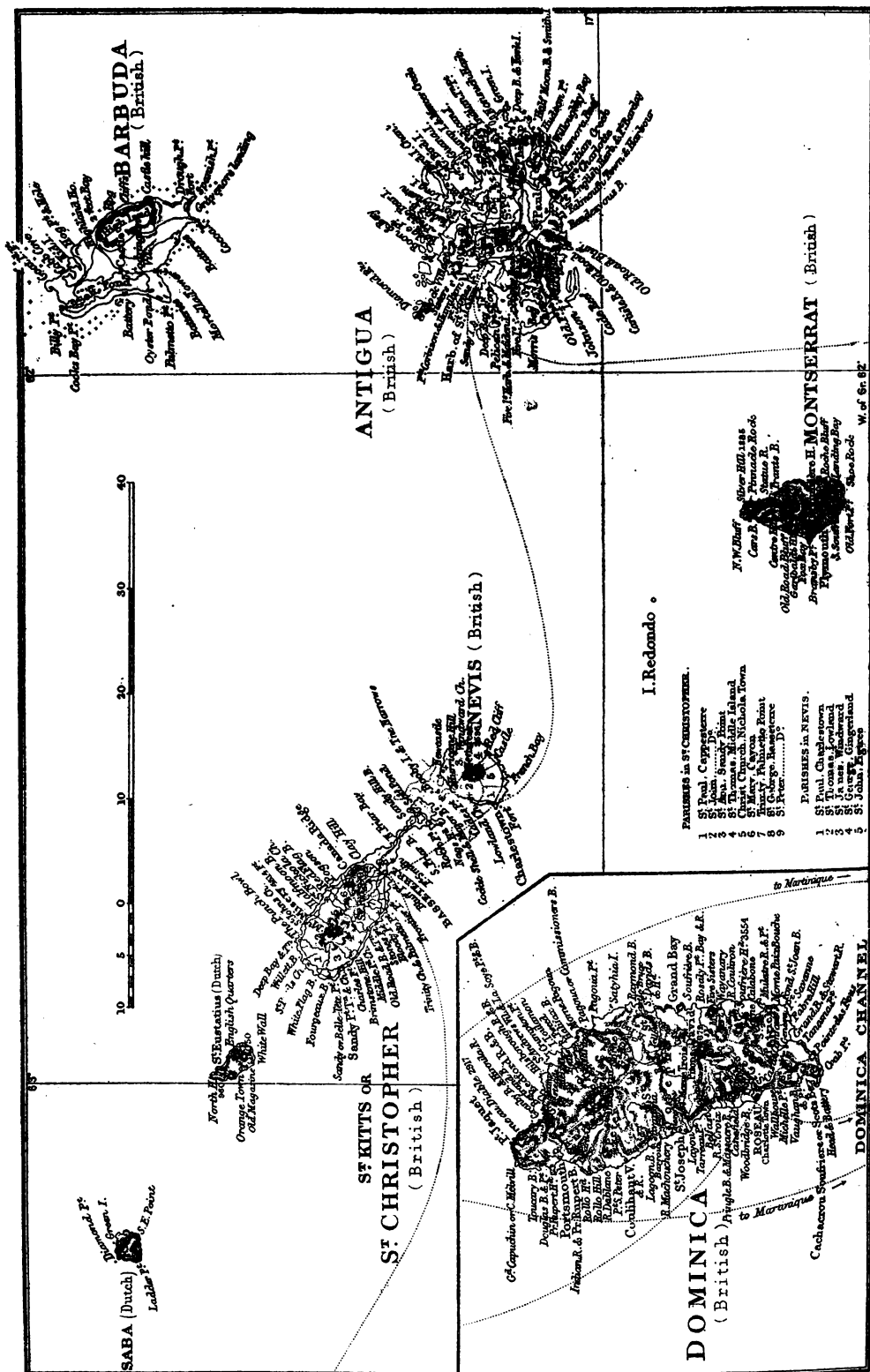
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Geology of Antigua ...	K. W. Earle ...	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1923	—
Natural History of Nevis ...	Revd. W. Smith	T. Bentham, Printer to Univ. of Cambridge.	1745	—
Obeah ...	H. J. Bell ...	Sampson Low ...	1889	2s. 6d.
Report on the Agricultural Conditions of Dominica.	Sir Francis Watts	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1926	—
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Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

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Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

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[Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

## PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

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Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

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## CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	6
III. POPULATION ... ..	8
IV. HEALTH ... ..	11
V. HOUSING ... ..	16
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	16
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	29
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	38
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS... ..	43
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	47
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	49
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	50
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	51
XIV. NATIVE AFFAIRS ... ..	60
XV. INDIAN AFFAIRS ... ..	62
XVI. LEGISLATION ... ..	66
XVII. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	69
XVIII. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	74
APPENDIX—LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ... ..	79
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony of Fiji, which is situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is composed of a group of some 250 islands, which lie between latitude 15° and 22° south and between longitude 177° west and 175° east. Only about 80 of these islands are inhabited. The largest island is Viti Levu, which covers 4,053 square miles, the next in size being Vanua Levu (2,128 square miles), Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kandavu (165 square miles). The islands of Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, lie between 12° and 15° south and 175° and 180° east. The total area of the Colony (including the islands of Rotuma) is 7,083 square miles, or nearly the size of Wales. Suva, the capital, which is situated on the south-east side of Viti Levu, is distant 1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand.

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The islands of Fiji owe their origin mainly to volcanic upheaval upon an old continental shelf. Fossiliferous sediments, mudstones (locally called "soapstone") and limestones are extensively found on Viti Levu. The windward islands are mostly excellent examples of coral atolls. There are, however, no active volcanoes in the Colony, although several of the high mountains, as for instance, Nambukelevu, on Kandavu, and the summit of the island of Taveuni, were formidable craters in past times. Hot springs are found in various localities throughout the islands.

The highest altitude reached in Fiji is that of Mount Victoria (4,550 feet), which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the main mountain system of Viti Levu, the next highest on this island being Mount Pickering (3,550 feet), Muanivatu (4,000 feet), Mount Evans (4,020 feet), and Korombasambasanga (3,960 feet). The highest peak on Vanua Levu rises to 3,437 feet, and on Taveuni to 4,040 feet.

Most of the islands of the Colony are practically surrounded by coral reefs. Between these reefs and the shore lies an extensive, if intricate, system of protected waterways, navigable by the smaller inter-insular trading vessels, with a number of excellent deep-water anchorages.

### Climate.

The climate is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. The malarial mosquito is absent.

The highest temperature in the shade at Suva in 1935 was 94 degrees on 15th February, and the lowest 63 degrees on 22nd September. The total rainfall at Suva was 163.62 inches. The average annual rainfall is 118.61 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the Group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur.

### History.

Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, is generally credited with the discovery of the Fiji Islands in the year 1643, and is certainly the first to leave an authentic record of his discovery. During the course of a voyage of discovery from Batavia, he entered the north-east part of the Fiji Archipelago, crossed the reef-strewn waters of the northern end of Taveuni to Undu Point, and thence sailed out of the Group to the north-west. There are reasons, however, for believing that one or more of the old Spanish navigators were here before him. Tasman's experiences among the reefs in the north of the Archipelago were so unhappy that, after the publication of his journal, navigators appear to have avoided the Group for over 130 years. Captain Cook made a survey of Vatoa, one of the most southerly islands in the Group, and

the neighbouring waters in 1774, and Bligh, in 1789, sailed through the Group from south-east to north-west. In the same year he made a second voyage through the Group in a different direction and is credited with the discovery of 39 islands, including the principal island of Viti Levu.

Captain Wilson also made important discoveries at a later time, and D'Urville made a fairly comprehensive, though somewhat inaccurate, chart of the islands and a few of the harbours of the Archipelago in his two voyages in 1827 and 1838. Commander Wilkes, who was in charge of the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Group in 1840, completed a more reliable chart of its islands, reefs, and harbours, and published the results of his investigations a few years later. But, of necessity, there were many hidden dangers in those coral-strewn waters which could only be revealed later by men-of-war visiting the islands for survey purposes, and by traders plying between ports in different islands of the Group. Uncharted shoals are still found, and, where possible, surveyed by one of His Majesty's ships stationed in the Pacific.

The early voyages and discoveries in the Fiji Archipelago are exhaustively dealt with by Professor G. C. Henderson in his recent work "Discoverers of the Fiji Islands" (see Appendix).

Towards the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Fiji began to be visited by vessels from the East Indies, which came in search of sandalwood and bêche-de-mer for the Chinese market.

The inhabitants at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards, were regarded as ferocious savages, and in dealing with them traders had to exercise great caution. Several of the crews of these vessels, however, took up their residence on shore, and they may be regarded as having been the first white immigrants.

About the year 1808 there was wrecked on the reef off the island of Nairai the American brig *Eliza*, with 40,000 dollars from the River Plate. The greater part of the crew escaped, but two of them took passage in native canoes which happened at the time to be in the vicinity of the wreck. One landed at Mbau and the other at Verata. The former, a Swede named Charles Savage, acquired great ascendancy in the Kingdom of Mbau, where he taught the natives the use of fire-arms, thus affording them a considerable advantage in inter-tribal warfare. Other foreigners, for a similar reason, soon acquired a welcome in the several states which were then struggling for supremacy. An Irishman, named Conner, attained in Rewa a similar position to that of Savage in Mbau. Savage died in March, 1814, near the island of Vanua Levu, where he carried on a war with the natives for the purpose of procuring a cargo of sandalwood for an English trading vessel, the *Hunter*, of Calcutta. Together with some of his crew he was killed and eaten, his bones being converted into needles and distributed amongst the people as a memento of victory.

The first missionaries to arrive in Fiji came from Tonga in October, 1835. They began their labours, at a time when the political state of Fiji was unknown, at Lakemba in the Lau (or Eastern) Group, which was a vassal State. By their attention to these lesser people they provoked the jealousy of the chiefs of the neighbouring sovereign State of Thakaundrove; so that, later, when the missionaries extended their activities the chiefs continued to oppose the spread of the new doctrine by all means in their power. Similarly, when the missionaries established themselves at Viwa, which lies close to Mbau, and at Rewa, they experienced the same opposition. The whole influence of the Mbauans, who, by their prowess in war, were then paramount, was exercised against the work of the mission, and it has been suggested that many atrocities were committed at Mbau to prove to the missionaries operating from Viwa how little Mbau was influenced by the religious change proceeding in other parts of the Group. Finally, in 1854, King Thakombau adopted Christianity, and heathenism was conquered. Cannibalism had for a long time played an important part in the ceremonials of the Fijian people; it was interwoven in the elements of society, and was defeated only after long and hazardous missionary effort.

In 1858 the United States corvette *Vandalia* arrived in Levuka, and the Commander, Captain Sinclair, acting on behalf of his fellow-countrymen already settled in the Colony, preferred claims against Thakombau, as King of Fiji, amounting to 45,000 dollars. Thakombau induced Captain Sinclair to allow him 12 months in which to meet the demand. Interviews in respect of these claims between Thakombau and the British Consul led to an offer of the cession of the islands to Great Britain, on the condition that the American claims were paid by the British Government, for which payment, as a direct equivalent, certain land, "if required", was to be granted in fee simple, besides the general sovereignty of the whole Group. Subsequently, on the 14th December, 1859, the Chiefs of Fiji "acknowledged, ratified and renewed the offer of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain which had been made on the 12th October, 1858". The offer was declined by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in 1862.

About this time, the shortage in the world supplies of cotton caused by the American Civil War led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation, and in June, 1871, the settlers endeavoured to establish a settled form of government with the principal Mbauan Chief, Thakombau, as King of Fiji. A Constitution was agreed upon and a Parliament was elected, but it was not long before the Parliament and the Government drifted into mutual hostility, and subsequently the Ministry governed without the aid of a Parliament.

In both Australia and England the annexation of Fiji had been urged since 1869, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on

the Australian Station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, then Her Majesty's Consul at Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. The Commissioners, on the 21st March, 1874, reported the offer of the sovereignty of the islands made by the Chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate.

The Mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to the Crown by Thakombau, the Chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was the Chief of the Lau Group, and the other principal Chiefs, in a Deed of Cession dated 10th October, 1874. A Charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria creating the islands a separate Colony and providing for their government as a Crown Colony.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

### Constitution of the Government.

The Constitution is regulated by Letters Patent dated 9th February, 1929, as amended by Letters Patent of the 26th November, 1930, 24th March, 1932, and 19th July, 1935. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, two other official and two nominated unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 13 nominated members, six European elected members, three native members, and three Indian elected members. The nominated members must be persons holding public office in the Colony. There is thus an official majority of one.

The European members are elected by male persons of European descent, who are British subjects, who can read, write, and speak the English language, and who are possessed of a small property or income qualification. No person drawing a salary from Colonial funds is eligible to be an elector.

The native members are selected by the Governor from a list submitted every three years by the Great Council of Native Chiefs.

The qualifications required of electors of the Indian members are that they must be male British subjects, of Indian descent, and able to pass a simple test either in English or in one of the five main Indian languages spoken in the Colony; there is also a small property or income qualification. No person drawing a salary from Colonial funds is eligible to be an elector.

The English Common Law and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England in the year 1875, when the Colony obtained a local legislature, are extended to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and



are subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances. Certain other later Acts of the Imperial Parliament have been applied to the Colony by local Ordinances.

### Local Government.

The administration of the towns of Suva and Levuka was transferred, by Ordinance No. 15 of 1935, from elected Councils to Nominated Boards.

Levuka has now been proclaimed a Township under the Townships Ordinance of 1928 with effect from 1st July, 1935.

The Towns Ordinance was passed in December, 1935, and provides for the appointment of a Suva Town Board, to consist of seven official members, two European unofficial members, two Fijian unofficial members, and two Indian unofficial members, all of whom are to be nominated by the Governor.

The Town Board is responsible for the administration of the town of Suva, having jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter houses, traffic regulations, and building construction. The Board levies rates and also collects licence fees from businesses carried on within the town. The electricity supply of Suva is under the management of the Town Board.

The Townships Ordinance of 1928 gives the Government power to declare any area, not being a town constituted under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909, to be a township. The Ordinance is administered by a Township Board whose chief duty is to exercise control over the sanitary conditions of the township. There are three proclaimed townships in the Colony, Levuka, on the island of Ovalau, Nausori in the district of Rewa, and Namoli in the district of Lautoka.

The Central Board of Health, which is composed of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor, administers the Public Health Ordinance of 1935, and is empowered to make regulations in regard to the carrying out of the Ordinance. The Colony is divided into urban and rural sanitary districts, in which local authorities, subject to the control of the Central Board of Health, administer the Public Health Ordinance in their respective districts.

In country districts there are Road Boards, under the Chairmanship of District Commissioners, who are responsible for the maintenance of public roads. General control over the work and the expenditure of Road Boards is exercised by the Central Road Board, which consists of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor.

The system of native local administration is referred to later under Chapter XIV, Native Affairs.

### Languages.

English is the ordinary official language of the Colony. From the many Fijian dialects that of Mbau has been adopted for use throughout the Colony. Mbauan is understood by all and can be spoken by most Fijians. In Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, with a population of approximately 2,500, an entirely different language is spoken which contains words found in the languages of all the adjacent island groups, including Japanese. Among the Indians, who number over 83,000, a form of Hindustani which pays little attention to grammar is most generally used, although Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese languages or dialects are also spoken by former immigrants from the Madras Province and their families. Hindustani is spoken by the majority of these as a second language, and it is probable that in the course of time a form of Hindustani will become the common language of the Indian community in Fiji. The Chinese population of approximately 1,500 speaks Cantonese.

### III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of Fiji on the 31st December, 1935, was as follows :—

Europeans, 4,938; Half-castes, 3,846; Fijians, 99,953; Polynesians, 1,982; Indians, 85,892; Rotumans, 2,561; Chinese, 1,486; others, 1,394; making a total population of 202,052. Of this total, Fijians comprised 49·47 per cent., Indians 42·51 per cent., and Europeans 2·45 per cent. The estimated population shows an increase of 44,786 since the census of 1921, or an aggregate rate of increase of 28·48 per cent. The European population shows an increase, being 175 more than the estimated total for 1934.

On the 31st December, 1935, it was estimated that there were 27·18 persons to the square mile.

The Rotuman population is estimated at ·34 to the square mile, but as the Rotumans are centred almost wholly in the island of Rotuma, which has an area of 14 square miles only, the actual population is 178·43 to the square mile.

There were 7,330 births registered during the year, which is an increase of 134 on the previous year. The following table shows the rate per thousand of the population for the years 1928 to 1935 :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Europeans	17·42	19·88	16·94	17·20	16·04	16·03	8·82	12·56
Half-castes	32·56	35·96	30·30	43·82	38·61	39·88	24·21	42·12
Fijians	33·36	31·91	36·43	35·34	34·32	35·10	37·52	36·53
Rotumans	52·21	50·75	54·91	46·95	39·47	50·38	36·83	51·54
Indians	34·90	34·86	36·02	33·45	38·44	38·67	37·19	37·37

The Rotuman and Indian birth-rates show an increase, and the Fijian birth-rate a decrease on the previous year.

There were 3,091 deaths registered during the year, which is 37 more than in 1934. The following table shows the death-rate per thousand of the population for the years 1928 to 1935:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Europeans	7.62	8.46	9.45	9.09	6.79	8.74	6.93	6.89
Half-castes	9.39	9.44	14.70	11.03	9.86	9.01	9.15	8.53
Fijians	24.95	24.66	31.24	22.22	17.88	17.72	19.78	21.79
Rotumans	51.77	48.10	27.03	14.54	19.12	24.99	46.04	26.94
Indians	10.80	9.06	12.30	10.19	8.40	11.37	10.15	8.10

The deaths under one year per thousand births were:—Europeans 32.26; Half-castes 49.38; Fijians 126.51; Indians 63.24; Rotumans 68.11; Total 95.09.

The following table shows the number of marriages registered during the years 1928 to 1935:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Europeans	47	46	33	38	32	27	32	32
Half-castes	41	28	21	18	23	40	33	37
Fijians	906	973	744	1,085	766	833	778	838
Rotumans	11	27	15	29	25	26	16	28
Indians	276	879	1,926	954	911	1,071	1,038	921

The marriage-rates per thousand of the population were:—Europeans 6.48; Half-castes 9.62; Fijians 8.38; Indians 10.72; Rotumans 10.93; Total 9.26.

A return of the population and of the marriages, births, and deaths is appended.

## RETURN OF THE POPULATION, and of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.

Class of Population.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total	Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in preceding Columns.	Persons employed in		Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agri- culture.	Manu- factures and Industrial, Commercial.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	
Return of Population as ascertained at the Census of 24th April, 1921.															
Europeans—	7,421	2,274	1,574	—	3,878	—	412	379	1,905	—	—	—	—	—	
Fiji	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rotuma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Half-castes—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fiji	—	—	1,425	1,304	2,781	—	144	395	583	—	—	—	—	—	
Rotuma	—	—	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fijians	—	—	44,022	40,453	84,475	—	2,285*	845*	253*	—	—	—	—	—	
Indians	—	—	37,015	23,619	60,634	—	19,433	3,179	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	
†Polynesians	—	—	1,271	293	1,564	—	335	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rotumans	—	—	1,129	1,106	2,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chinese	—	—	845	65	910	—	129	92	399	—	—	—	—	—	
Others	—	—	431	358	789	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	7,435	2,297	1,581	86,167	67,221	157,266	21.16	22,738	5,400	4,390	—	—	—	—	
Estimated Population at 31st December, 1935.															
Europeans	2,548	2,390	—	—	4,938	—	—	—	—	—	62	12.56	32	34	6.89
Half-castes	—	—	1,987	1,859	3,846	—	—	—	—	—	162	42.12	37	33	8.53
Fijians	—	—	51,184	48,769	99,953	—	—	—	—	—	3,652	36.53	838	2,178	21.79
†Polynesians	—	—	1,321	661	1,982	—	—	—	—	—	54	27.25	8	44	22.20
Indians	—	—	50,011	35,881	85,892	—	—	—	—	—	3,210	37.37	921	716	8.10
Rotumans	—	—	1,290	1,271	2,561	—	—	—	—	—	132	51.54	28	69	26.94
Chinese	—	—	1,335	151	1,486	—	—	—	—	—	23	15.49	—	10	6.73
Others	—	—	892	502	1,394	—	—	—	—	—	35	25.11	8	7	5.74
Totals	2,548	2,390	108,020	89,094	202,052	—	—	—	—	—	7,330	36.28	1,872	3,091	15.30

\* Figures relate to Fijians living in Magisterial Districts apart from Native Villages.

† "Polynesians" is here used to define immigrants introduced into this Colony under the Polynesian Immigration Ordinance, 1898, and their offspring.

† Includes Fiji with the island of Rotuma. The actual population to a square mile in the island of Rotuma is 178.43.

### Immigration and Emigration.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Ordinance, 1909, and strict supervision is exercised by the Police to prevent destitute and undesirable immigrants arriving in the Colony.

Emigration of Fijians (including Rotumans) and of Indian and Polynesian immigrants is regulated by the Emigrants Ordinance of 1892.

Under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance of 1930, Indians introduced into the Colony under the provisions of any previous Indian Immigration Ordinance and who were at the time of introduction above the age of 12 years, and children of such immigrants, under certain circumstances, are entitled to repatriation to India.

The following are statistics of emigration and immigration in 1935 :—

#### EMIGRATION—1935.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Departures.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	2,040	4,938	41.3
Indians ...	82	85,892	.09
Chinese ...	76	1,486	5.1
Pacific Islanders ...	52	104,496	.049
Others ...	6	1,394	.04

#### IMMIGRATION—1935.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	2,327	4,938	47.1
Indians ...	71	85,892	.08
Chinese ...	83	1,486	5.6
Pacific Islanders ...	103	104,496	.09
Others... ..	57	1,394	4.08

The above figures include a large number of tourists who stay for short periods.

### IV.—HEALTH.

#### Medical Service.

The Fiji Medical Service consists of 16 Medical Officers under the direct control of the Director of Medical Services. A qualified pathologist has charge of a laboratory which is attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. Suva, Lautoka and Levuka are first ports of entry for overseas shipping, but the first named is the only port equipped for the fumigation of shipping against rats and mosquitoes. The Port health staff at Suva consists of the Medical Officer of Health, two qualified European Inspectors, one Fijian and two Indian, locally qualified, sanitary inspectors, and one rat-catcher. During the year, pratique was granted to 149 vessels (registered net tonnage, 840,226) entering the port of Suva, entailing

the medical inspection of 3,957 passengers and 2,501 members of crews and labourers. In the town of Suva the Medical Officer of Health acts in an advisory capacity on health matters to the Municipal Council which employs two European Sanitary Inspectors to look after the sanitation of the town, the senior inspector being also sewerage engineer.

In the country districts the control of health and sanitation is in the hands of nine District Medical Officers, 56 Native Medical Practitioners, and six Indian Medical Practitioners. There is also one European Sanitary Inspector, who is at present seconded to the Rockefeller Foundation as officer in charge of the soil sanitation campaign, and six Indian Sanitary Inspectors.

A very complete system of hospitals exists throughout the Colony. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva is a well-equipped building with 142 beds, 30 cots, an operating theatre and an X-ray plant, and caters for all classes of the community. During the year, 2,713 persons were admitted, the daily average number of in-patients being 118.07. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital is also a Nurses' Training School. The New Zealand Registration Board accepts the prescribed course of training and grants its nursing diploma to candidates who pass the necessary examination. The medical and nursing staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, an Assistant Medical Superintendent, a Matron, an Assistant Matron, five trained Sisters, and 13 European probationer Nurses. In addition there are 21 native nurses in training. The senior students of the Central Native Medical School act as male dressers and do periods of training in the dispensary, post-mortem theatre, and eye wards. The Medical Superintendent is Director of Clinical Studies.

The Methodist Mission conducts a hospital for Indian women at Mba, and there are cottage hospitals for Europeans at Mba and Taveuni. These hospitals are subsidized by Government, as is also a Maternity Home in Suva. In addition there are 14 provincial hospitals and some 29 dispensaries in the Colony, where Fijians and Indians may obtain free medical treatment.

The former Fiji Medical School (1888 to 1928) at which only a limited number of Fijian students were trained in the vernacular was, in 1928, replaced by the Central Medical School, which receives native medical students from the various island groups in the South Pacific.

The Rockefeller Foundation granted a sum of £8,000 to assist in the cost of erection and equipment of the school buildings, and in 1935 has given a further sum of £3,700 towards the cost of erection of a Pathological Laboratory to be attached to the school.

The teaching staff now consists of a whole-time Principal with 14 honorary lecturers and demonstrators. The students, who are all boarders, include 17 Fijians, two Indians, five Samoans, four

Tongans, five Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, four Solomon Islanders, three Cook Islanders, and one each from the New Hebrides and Nauru Island, making a total of 42 on 31st December.

The School is under the control of the Central Medical School Advisory Board with the Director of Medical Services as Chairman, and the Principal of the School acts also as Secretary to the Advisory Board. The syllabus of instruction now covers a period of four years, and is divided into three sections: the first section of six months with instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology: the second section of one year for anatomy and physiology: and the third section of two and a half years for medicine, surgery, midwifery, etc. The students are known as junior students in the first two sections, and as senior students in the third or final section.

After graduating, the medical students receive diplomas as native medical practitioners, and they are then given appointments in country districts, or are attached to a hospital under a European Medical Officer. A subordinate medical service has thus been created consisting of 56 native medical practitioners and six Indian medical practitioners. In addition, the Central Medical School has already turned out 28 similarly qualified native medical practitioners who are in actual practice in other island groups, including Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and the British Solomon Islands.

The Child Welfare Scheme, which is under the control of a Central Executive Committee of which the Secretary for Native Affairs is the present Chairman, has been firmly established in the Colony and since its inception in 1927 has progressed steadily. The Inspecting Medical Officer, during his tours of inspection, has done much to organize and establish Child Welfare Committees in the more remote parts of the Colony and has greatly stimulated native interest in the scheme. In practically every village Child Welfare Committees have been established, each of which is responsible to the Child Welfare worker in charge of the district. There are four trained European Nurses engaged in the work in various parts of Fiji, assisted by 14 specially trained native nurses. Infant mortality among Fijian children under the age of five years during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 is as follows:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Under one month ... ..	88	99	99
Over one month, under one year	244	368	462
Over one year, under five years	174	290	358

The increase in infant death-rate is largely due to an epidemic of whooping cough.

#### Health and Sanitation.

Dysentery was prevalent, more particularly in the first six months of the year on the north coast of Viti Levu and in the Sigatoka Valley in the third quarter, otherwise the health of the Colony was good.

**Infectious diseases.**

*Dysentery.*—During the first and second quarters, 360 and 311 cases respectively were notified, chiefly of the Shiga variety. Clinically the type was less severe than that experienced in the epidemic of 1929-30, the general mortality rate being 8.84 per cent. A total of 984 cases were notified for the year. From specimens submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory from cases in the Suva district the following results were obtained :—

Shiga	...	...	30	Sonne	...	...	1
Schmitz	...	...	8	Histolytica	...	...	7
Flexner	...	...	5	Negative	...	...	31

*Typhoid.*—One hundred and nine cases were reported for the Colony as compared with 196 and 58 in 1933 and 1934: these included 13 cases for the Suva area. All cases bacteriologically positive proved to be typhosus infections—no endogenous case of a para-typhoid infection came to light.

*(Epidemic) Dropsy.*—Fifteen cases of dropsy occurred in the Suva Gaol; although the distribution of cases this year showed some concentration in the months of January-April these gaol cases are notably different in their epidemiological features to former seasonal outbreaks of dropsy among the Indian population and usually react readily to dietetic treatment.

*Diphtheria.*—Clinical diphtheria is not common. Twenty-four cases of sore throat, usually mild in degree, were reported with the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus in more or less pure culture: streptococcic (haemolytic) sore throats have been rather common.

*Leprosy.*—The problem of leprosy continues to be thoroughly dealt with in Fiji. On the island of Makongai there is a modern leper hospital, with a staff consisting of a Medical Superintendent, and 14 European and 10 Fijian Roman Catholic Sisters. Cases of leprosy reported in the Colony, irrespective of race, are compulsorily segregated in this hospital and lepers are also received from New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook and Gilbert Islands. The cost of the institution is borne by the various participating Administrations proportionately to the number of their patients. The hospital proper is divided into two compounds, one of which is reserved for female patients while in the other are hospital wards for male patients who are acutely sick or unable to look after themselves. There are also five different villages for patients of the various races whom it is unnecessary to detain in hospital. These villages are visited daily by Nursing Sisters.

Admissions during 1935	...	...	...	...	184
Repatriation of Indians	...	...	...	...	1
Conditional discharges	...	...	...	...	35
Deaths	...	...	...	...	30
Number of patients at the end of 1935	...	...	...	...	575



Since 1911 there have been 1,947 admissions, 343 conditional discharges, 54 re-admissions (many of which have been on account of trophic ulceration rather than for reactivation of the disease) and 13 cases have been re-discharged.

### Miscellaneous.

*Drinking water.*—Suva town and a portion of its rural area has a piped supply of first-rate quality whose intake is in the hills with no human habitation in the vicinity. It is tested at regular and sufficiently frequent intervals by the Government Chemist and Bacteriologist. In other parts the usual sources of rural supplies are tapped.

*Food control and dairies.*—Twenty-seven dairies were registered during the year within the rural district of Suva. These were inspected bi-monthly by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health and were maintained in a satisfactory condition, some minor defects being corrected on request.

*Milk.*—The milk supply is sampled by inspectors of the Central Board of Health. Two summonses for selling milk below standard resulted in convictions with fines of £5 and £6.

*Tuberculin testing of cattle.*—Of 744 cattle in registered dairy herds in the Suva district tuberculin tested by Government Veterinary officers, only four or 0.405 per cent. gave positive reactions. In total herds of 1,446 cattle, tuberculin tested, 86 or 5.94 per cent. gave positive reactions.

*Slaughter-houses.*—In the Suva district three slaughter-houses were registered during the year which were visited regularly. Of 4,477 carcasses inspected, 119 (2.7 per cent.), including 101 bovines (4.1 per cent. of total bovines) and 11 pigs (1.3 per cent. of total porcines), were condemned as unfit for human consumption, tuberculosis being the chief cause of condemnation: in addition 1,466 organs, etc., were condemned for various reasons.

*Restaurants and "Kava" saloons* were inspected in detail quarterly prior to the issue of police permits.

### Sanitation Campaign.

The campaign for the installation of latrines of the bore-hole type, which was instituted in 1928 under the combined administration of the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation, lapsed in the middle of the year. From this date the Government assumed sole responsibility for the continuation of this useful sanitary measure, 2,002 latrines of this type being installed in 1935. More attention is to be devoted to maintenance.

## V.—HOUSING.

In the urban district of Suva the Municipal Council is the Local Authority for the area which it controls. The Medical Officer of Health, who is not a member of the Local Authority, attends its meetings in an advisory capacity. The sanitary duties in the urban area are carried out by the Council's two Sanitary Inspectors.

*Food.*—The Council's senior inspector has been appointed an inspector under the Pure Food Ordinance which facilitates the inspection of foodstuffs in the town area.

Infectious diseases continue to be dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Office staff whether cases occur in the urban or rural area.

*Town-planning and Building Regulations.*—The business part of the town of Suva is changing from a collection of temporary premises erected without much attention to future requirements; permanent buildings in concrete are rapidly springing up at the more important and strategic sites which call for careful town-planning and adequate building regulations if expensive mistakes are to be avoided. The laying down of improved and wider roads has done much to improve the appearance of parts of the business area and the widening of Thompson Street Bridge now facilitates traffic between port and town.

The European settlements at Vatawangga and Lami are proving popular and their boundaries are extending.

### Roads.

The new transinsular road and the opening of the Suva-Singatoka section, expected next year, which will convert the transinsular into a circular road embracing the greater part of Viti Levu, should prove a distinct asset to the health of the community, providing as it does ready access to the higher and cooler parts of the island, as well as an attraction to tourists, enabling the latter to see the native in his natural environment.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Sugar.

The production of sugar is the principal industry of the Colony. The industry is conducted by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, which operates five mills, purchases all cane produced, and disposes of the sugar and by-products. Production is largely in the hands of the East Indians who farm small blocks on lease from the Company and from other land-owners, but Fijians are showing an increasing interest in the production of this crop. It

is reported that 833 Fijians were engaged in cane growing during the year. Cultural and harvesting operations are supervised in an efficient manner by officials of the Company.

The Company maintains a trained staff for the direction of pest control and research, the control of disease in particular receiving attention during the year. New varieties of cane are introduced from time to time for trial under quarantine conditions.

The areas cultivated and the production of cane for the past three cropping seasons have been :—

			Area.	Production.
			acres.	tons.
1932-3	...	...	42,350	113,824
1933-4	...	...	44,712	104,985
1934-5	...	...	42,899	116,346

Exports of sugar and export values for the past three years are as follows :—

			Tons.	Value.
				£
1933	...	...	113,836	1,180,782
1934	...	...	103,863	1,069,049
1935	...	...	135,632	1,314,128

### Copra.

The production of copra stands second to sugar in the industrial life of the Colony. Although the value of copra exported during 1935 amounted to only £220,478 compared with £1,314,128 for sugar, the former is of considerable importance as it is practically the sole means of livelihood of a large portion of the Fijian people, who produce approximately 60 per cent. of this export.

There is room for a considerable improvement in the quality of the copra produced, especially by the natives, and with this end in view the Department of Agriculture has designed and constructed a cheap type of hot air drier suitable for use on small native plantations. The gradual introduction of this type of drier, especially in the wet zones of the Colony, will, it is anticipated, effect considerable improvement in the quality of exports. It will, however, be some time before the people become imbued with the necessity for producing copra of the quality desired.

The drastic fall in copra values during the past few years has undoubtedly inflicted severe hardship on the European producers and most of them have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining their estates. An appreciable increase in prices towards the end of 1934, which was maintained during 1935, materially relieved the position.

Exports and values of copra during the past three years have been :—

			Tons.	Value.
				£
1933	...	...	22,597	195,788
1934	...	...	23,526	127,941
1935	...	...	26,081	220,478

Copra is exported chiefly to the United Kingdom, North European and Australian ports by cargo steamers, under charter to commercial firms in Fiji, loadings being completed from nearby Pacific territories.

Losses due to the diseases of the coconut were materially reduced by the campaign conducted by the Coconut Committee which, for financial reasons, ceased to function at the end of 1934. Problems remaining to be tackled are the high percentage of premature nutfall and losses due to the depredations of rats.

### **Bananas.**

The Dominion of New Zealand has been the principal market for bananas for the past 15 years. Formerly, large exports were made to the Commonwealth of Australia but the imposition of a tariff charge of 8s. 4d. per cental in 1921, in the interests of the Australian industry, caused the total loss of this important market to Fiji. Under the terms of the Ottawa agreement, however, provision was made for the admission of 40,000 centals of Fiji bananas at a reduced duty of 2s. 6d. per cental and it was confidently anticipated that Fiji would find a profitable market for 50,000 cases of this fruit per annum in the Commonwealth. Early shipments demonstrated, however, that charges such as sales tax, primage duty, etc., and the exchange discount which the shippers were required to bear rendered the trade unprofitable and the full quantity admitted at the reduced rate of duty has not been shipped. Considerable reductions have recently been made in the charges referred to, but the heavy production of Australian fruit, the tariff charge of 2s. 6d. per cental, and the heavy costs of freight, etc., still render profitable operations impossible.

For many years Fiji was almost the sole supplier of bananas to New Zealand and it was not until the disastrous fall in copra values occurred during the last few years, that other Southern Pacific territories became serious competitors in this market. The volume of exports of bananas to New Zealand from all the supplying territories in 1932 was so great in relation to the demands of the market that profitable trading became impossible and an agreement was reached between the Dominion and all the supplying territories whereby exports were restricted to quantities which would permit of profitable operations. The agreement reached, known as the quota system, commenced to operate in August, 1932, and has continued in operation since then without any alteration excepting that the Fiji and Tongan quantities were reduced from the beginning of 1935 so as to permit an increase in the allotment to the Mandated territory of Samoa which is administered by the New Zealand Government. The quota system, although imposing a restraint on trade which is not altogether popular with the producers in Fiji, principally Fijians, has undoubtedly had the effect of appreciating prices and rendering profitable trade possible.

The trial shipments of bananas to Canada, which were commenced at the end of 1934, were continued throughout the year with satisfactory results, exports amounting to 14,266 bunches and 349 cases. Handling, transport, loading and stowing methods have been improved considerably, and with the exception of a few bunches which have landed in a ripe condition the consignments have arrived at Vancouver in excellent condition. Unfortunately, the period of greatest production in Fiji, during the summer months, coincides with the severe Canadian winter when the demand for fruit is low. It is proposed, however, to arrange for the production of sufficient fruit during the Canadian summer to fill the limited cool storage accommodation available in the Canadian-Australian mail steamers which are the only means of transport to this market.

The exports, in bunches, of bananas from Fiji during the year and the markets in which they were disposed of are as follows :—

		<i>Equivalent in Bunches.</i>	<i>Value in £.</i>
New Zealand	... ..	270,949	59,143
Australia	... ..	16,411	3,732
Canada	... ..	15,767	3,988
Total	... ..	303,127	66,863

Exports for the last three years have been—

		<i>Equivalent in Bunches.</i>	<i>Value in £.</i>
1933	... ..	326,422	69,243
1934	... ..	324,494	67,845
1935	... ..	303,127	66,863

The exports to New Zealand and Australia are mainly in cases of fruit equivalent to two bunches per case.

The Fijians continue to be the principal producers of bananas, some 85·4 per cent. of the exports being supplied from areas cultivated by the Natives compared with 79 per cent. in 1934 and 64·3 per cent. in 1932.

The interests of the producers are safeguarded under comprehensive regulations made under the Fruit Export Ordinance, 1906, which provides for recognized packing centres where the fruit is purchased by the shippers for cash. The prices to be paid are fixed monthly by a Board, representative of the growers and buyers with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman. The prices fixed are based on realizations on the markets abroad and vary from time to time, but the Board endeavours to avoid violent fluctuations which are not understood by the growers. For the year under review the average price paid for native grown fruit was 38·35d. per case of approximately 85 lb. net compared with 36·7d. per case for 1934.

### Citrus.

There are, as yet, no commercial citrus orchards in Fiji, consequently the fruit produced, especially the oranges, vary widely in quality. The whole of the production is from self sown trees in and about native towns and while some of the oranges have excellent characteristics, many of them are of such poor quality as to render them of little use except for the manufacture of preserves and cordials. The production of good quality budded stock is proceeding at the experimental stations conducted by the Department of Agriculture and it is proposed that, when distributions have been made and the production stage has been reached, the existing trees should be destroyed. It is unlikely that Fiji oranges will be able to compete with the Australian, Jamaican and American products until the better quality fruit is available.

Fiji mandarins, on the other hand, are of excellent quality and it is proposed to concentrate on the export of this variety of citrus for the next few years.

The export season for the year under review commenced in February and terminated in May, the exports amounting to 5,795 cases of mandarins and 2,997 cases oranges.

With a view of eliminating unnecessary competition and to reducing internal transport and other costs the citrus buyers were formed into a voluntary association for the purchase and delivery of the fruit to the citrus shed at Suva. The grading, wrapping and packing of the fruit was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, at the cost of the shippers, as heretofore.

### Rice.

Drought during the planting season and early growing stages, and abundant rain during harvest restricted the production of padi with the result that prices appreciated considerably and it was necessary to import 1,202 tons of rice compared with 280 tons for the previous year.

The demand for rice is steadily increasing as the Fijians are becoming accustomed to the use of this food and there should be a steadily expanding local market for the product. East Indians are the principal producers but independent Fijian farmers are entering the industry in increasing numbers. The Government formerly conducted a large mill at Suva and purchased all padi of good quality offered for sale. The operation of the undertaking became uneconomic owing to the establishment of a number of small mills throughout the producing areas and the mill was closed down at the end of 1933.

While the establishment of the small mills adjacent to cultivations has resulted in considerable savings in transportation costs there is little doubt that in many instances owing to unremedied mechanical faults, lack of proper care in drying the padi, and the

mixture of varieties, heavy losses of rice are incurred in the milling process. Furthermore, small mills have the disadvantage that the hulling and polishing processes are carried out as one operation with the result that the mixing of hulls and bran considerably depreciates the value of the latter.

As padi is cultivated in small plots throughout the Group it is impossible to give a reliable estimate of production, but it is considered that more than 10,000 acres are planted with rice annually, which is largely retained by the cultivators for hand-milling for their own use and for sale to their neighbours.

### Cotton.

Climatically the year was not suitable for cotton with the result that the crop was poor, only 42,860 lb. of seed cotton being purchased at an average value of 2·4d. per lb. It is, however, interesting to record that, in spite of the poor season, the Sea-island lint was valued by the British Cotton Growing Association at 17d. per lb., the Backcross at 10d. per lb., values which compare favourably with those paid at the same time for West Indian Sea-island and fully good fair Egyptian Sakel lint. The Backcross is a hybrid cotton developed to suit special conditions in Fiji and efforts to fix standards for this type by single plant selections of desirable characteristics are being continued.

For the 1935-6 season efforts were made to interest Fijian and Indian growers in Sea-island cotton by offering to purchase fair average quality seed-cotton at fixed prices and it is hoped that some 150 bales may be produced. Similar efforts were made in respect of the Backcross of which a crop of 150 to 200 bales is anticipated.

### Tobacco.

This crop is grown in considerable quantity in numerous very small plots for local consumption and for trading purposes amongst natives and Indians, and experiments which have been in operation at Singatoka for some years definitely indicate that, with proper attention to methods of cultivation, harvesting and curing, good tobacco of cigar filler type can be grown successfully. Insufficient attention has as yet been given to harvesting and to curing methods which require more suitable accommodation and supervision than has been available, and some improvements in these respects were made during last season while additional amenities are planned for the future.

A report on one of a number of samples sent to London indicates that there is a potential market at a fair price provided that the type can be produced in sufficient quantities and this avenue is being explored. In addition, numerous trials indicate that native tobacco can be manufactured into "stick" for sale locally as well as in adjacent islands and over 1,000 lb. of tobacco were sold in this form, experimentally, during last year.

Unfortunately, this potential industry is temporarily hampered by lack of machinery and by lack of stocks of suitable tobacco, but both these factors can be remedied in time when this industry should provide considerable scope for expansion.

Recently, the manufacture and sale of cigars was undertaken experimentally and no difficulty was found in selling all the cigars produced (over 6,000) locally at reasonable prices, although the leaf used in their manufacture had been insufficiently matured. Arrangements are now in progress for the better curing and maturation of leaf, especially wrapper leaf, with a view to effecting improvements in the quality of the cigars and also for the purpose of making cheroots, somewhat lighter than the cigars previously made, and which can readily be sold locally.

In addition, seeds of new types of tobacco of possible local utility have been obtained for trial and one officer on leave was recently deputed to gain information of methods employed in Canada in tobacco preparation, curing, grading, and maturing.

### **Pineapples.**

Owing to strong Australian competition in the New Zealand market the export of fresh pineapples amounted to only 986 cases.

The pineapple canning industry has big possibilities, but the unfortunate failure of two companies, due to factors other than the suitability of the Colony for the production of choice quality fruit, has had a discouraging effect on potential investors. There appears, however, to be possibilities of developing an important export trade in this commodity provided that sufficient capital and proper management are available.

### **Subsidiary crops for export.**

New Zealand is the only market for subsidiary crops with the exception of whole coconuts, Mauritius bean, (*Stizolobium atterimum*), tomatoes and tobacco which find markets elsewhere. The Dominion demand is small and it is unlikely that the export trade in the products referred to hereunder will be capable of considerable expansion unless additional markets can be found, a matter of some difficulty in view of the geographical situation of the Colony.

*Kumalas (Sweet Potatoes).*—Kumalas for export are grown principally by Chinese market gardeners situated close to Suva, but Fijians further afield are becoming interested in the crop. Close examination of exports are necessary as kumalas are attacked by a weevil, the presence of which in consignments is followed by condemnation by the Plant Health Authorities in New Zealand. A total of 5,485 sacks were disposed of in the New Zealand market in 1935 at an average value of £14 per ton. Profitable export trading is restricted to the months of August-December, when the market is bare of home-grown kumalas. Large quantities are produced by Fijians and others for local consumption.



*Pawpaws, granadillas and taro.*—These are comparatively new items in the list of minor products exported. Pawpaws and granadillas of the finest quality are produced without difficulty in the Colony and the local consumption, especially of the former, assumes considerable proportions. The development of a profitable export trade in these products is attended with difficulty as the demand is as yet small, and in the case of the former, heavy losses in the material occur during transportation to the market. Granadillas suffer from the attacks of fruit flies and as isolation in fly-proof chambers after cutting is impracticable owing to the rapid deterioration of the fruit, all granadillas intended for export are required to be bagged on the vines for at least two weeks prior to export. Taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*) is one of the staple foods of the Fijians, practically every householder cultivating a small area for use of himself and his family. It is only during the year under review that small shipments were made to New Zealand and, while remunerative prices were received for small consignments, experience showed that values receded considerably in an over-supplied market. A stronger demand should become apparent when the vegetable has become better known.

*Cucumbers, Melons and Pumpkins.*—These products are produced in excellent quality and find profitable markets in New Zealand during the seasons. Chinese market gardeners situated near Suva are the principal producers.

*Tomatoes.*—A comparatively large trade was formerly done with Australia in tomatoes but declining prices in recent years have reduced the exports considerably—over 11,000 boxes of tomatoes were exported in 1931.

*Coconuts.*—Small exports to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada amounting in all to 1,640 sacks were made during the year, but the margin of profit is too small to prove attractive.

*Mauritius Beans.*—This legume is largely used as a cover crop in the sugar industry and, formerly, substantial exports of seed were made to Queensland for the same purpose. The use of other leguminous plants and a diversion of the trade from Fiji to New Guinea has curtailed export in recent years. All shipments are subjected to germination tests prior to export, a 60 per cent. germination being required to comply with the Fruit Export Ordinance. Exports during the year amounted to 480 sacks.

#### Products consumed locally.

*Maize.*—Formerly the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, purchased large quantities of maize under contracts with Indian growers but, with the development of tenant farming in the sugar industry, the demand for maize diminished considerably and growers now experience difficulty in disposing of their crops during the season. There is still, however, a considerable demand

for maize, but the lack of organization, inevitable under existing conditions under which a large number of Indian and Fijian small producers market their crops independently, has tended to restrict demands owing to the uncertainty of supplies and the wide fluctuations in price during portions of the year. The steps taken by the Government to provide an organization for storage and sale of this and other products at stable prices is referred to in the section of this report dealing with marketing.

An uncertain market for maize exists in New Zealand, but it will be necessary to perfect an organization for drying and holding the grain free from insect attacks before any advantage can be taken of the spasmodic demands of the Dominion.

The use of maize flour in the place of sharps is also receiving attention.

*Potatoes.*—Excellent quality potatoes are produced in a number of areas, especially on the Singatoka River, but the necessity for procuring fresh seed from abroad annually is an item of considerable expense which tends to limit production. That there is room for considerable expansion of production is evidenced by the fact that 1,172 tons of potatoes valued at £8,729 were imported during the year.

*Kava (Piper methysticum).*—The ground root of this plant mixed with water is used as a beverage throughout the South Seas and large quantities are produced for consumption within the Colony. During recent years Indians and Chinese have planted large areas but attacks of a wild disease have caused severe losses in the areas near to Suva. Formerly, the use of this beverage was restricted to native chiefs but it is now consumed by practically all the Fijians and a large number of Indians.

*Indian foodstuffs.*—Rice, beans, peas, lentils, maize, bringall, gourd, chillies, coriander, tamarind, tumeric, ground nuts, mango, guava, melons, potatoes, eschelots, as well as many other foodstuffs of lesser importance, are all grown in Fiji by the Indians. Large quantities are, however, imported more particularly the spices for curry powder. It is hoped to encourage the Indians to grow and prepare more of these commodities themselves.

It is noticeable that the Indian population is tending to include more and more of the Fijians' foodstuffs in their diet; similarly the Fijian is developing a taste for Indian curry foods and rice.

*European vegetables*, i.e., cabbage, beans, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, leeks, carrots, parsnips, radish, pumpkins, marrows. Quite a wide range of European vegetables grow well in all parts of the Colony. Probably a great deal more care is required to raise them successfully than would be the case in more temperate zones. The production for sale is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese.

### Marketing.

As already indicated in this section of the report producers of the crops of major importance have a ready market for their products. The cultivators of sugar-cane have a permanent market for their crops at a fixed price provided that their areas are approved by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, as suitable for cane cultivation and for economical transportation to a mill. Copra has not such a stable value as sugar-cane but, provided that quality is satisfactory, the producer is able to dispose of his production within his district. Merchants conduct branch stores throughout the Group at which the purchase of copra forms a regular part of the business conducted and there are a number of small Chinese businesses throughout the copra districts which purchase or exchange for goods the production of the plantations in the form of dried copra, green copra or whole coconuts. The small Native grower is therefore able to dispose of his crop without the creation of an organization for the supply of bags, transport to a market, etc. The cultivation of bananas is restricted to certain districts in which an organization, under Government supervision, arranges for the purchase of the fruit at prescribed centres. Cotton is purchased by the Government at fixed prices at centres near the ginneries.

Hitherto, there has been no organization for the marketing of minor products for which there is a demand locally and abroad with the result that the production of many crops suitable for small holders has been neglected.

The merchant houses and small storekeepers who provide the means of disposal for copra are not interested to any extent in products such as native vegetables, maize, Mauritius beans, tobacco, kumalas and padi with the consequence that those Fijians and Indians who are remote from centres of European settlement experience considerable difficulty and incur heavy expenditure in the disposal of the fruits of their labour. The disposal of small quantities of produce by a large number of individuals acting independently of each other undoubtedly increases the costs of marketing with the consequence that profits are low, production is restricted, and the local demand is reduced by the high prices rendered necessary by inordinately high costs of disposal. Exports are affected also in that the products cannot be sold in competition with those of other tropical countries.

Such a form of marketing has the added disadvantage of irregularity of supply which tends further to reduce local consumption.

The provision of an organization for the marketing of small quantities of produce from widely scattered areas is a matter of some difficulty but the Department of Agriculture has already taken steps to assist producers to dispose of certain of their minor products. It will take some time to perfect an organization for the whole of

the Group and action is being confined for the present to the principal island, Viti Levu. It is anticipated that storage accommodation will be available in 1936 where non-perishable products may be held and disposed of on behalf of the owners at stable prices throughout the year. It is proposed that containers should be supplied to the producers, transport arranged and paid for and the net proceeds, on sales being completed, paid to the growers less a small charge for commission.

There are many minor products which can be produced in abundance in the Colony and for which a considerable local sale should be possible provided that prices are reasonable and it is hoped that the organization referred to above will, in time, provide the means of bridging the gap between the producer and the consumer at a cost which will permit of sales at prices attractive to both parties.

### **Live Stock.**

Fiji being largely an agricultural Colony livestock plays an important role in its economic life. Horses and bullocks perform for the farming community practically the whole of the traction required; the milking cow produces milk, butter and ghee for the majority of the inhabitants; and beef cattle, goats and pigs and poultry supply the greatest part of the meat and eggs supply for the Colony.

The equine population of the Colony is now estimated at over 14,000, the majority of which are used for farming pursuits. The number of cattle is estimated at close on 70,000. Goats of which there are approximately 20,000 are used amongst the Indian community as a source of meat supply. The sheep breeding industry has not been successfully established locally, and most of the mutton is imported either on the hoof or frozen. The number of live sheep imported for food purposes during the year was 1,419.

Most of the pork in the local meat trade is now supplied locally. A large piggery is conducted by the Fiji Pastoral Company as an adjunct to their dairying industry, while many smaller dairymen have also established piggeries. In the cane-growing districts, piggeries are run in conjunction with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's butcheries.

Bacon curing has not yet been attempted in the Colony although there is a considerable bacon and ham consumption. The number of live pigs imported during the year was 186, of which 18 were for breeding purposes.

### **Dairying.**

The protection by import duty of 4d. a lb. on Empire butter and 8d. a lb. on foreign butter remained in operation during 1935. The imposition of an increased duty on edible ghee substitutes has led to an increased prosperity in the dairying industry. Prior

to 1934 a considerable portion of the butter manufactured was exported. During 1935 a large portion of the butter fat produced was made into ghee and sold locally.

The following figures relate to butter manufacture by the Rewa Co-operative Dairy Company of Fiji and the Fiji Pastoral Company Limited, the two major dairying companies operating in the Colony.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Butter manufactured. lb.</i>	<i>Sold locally. lb.</i>	<i>Exported. lb.</i>	<i>Converted into Ghee. lb.</i>
1930 ... ..	440,277	339,141	101,136	—
1931 ... ..	490,055	309,511	180,544	—
1932 ... ..	543,815	272,663	271,152	—
1933 ... ..	544,375	388,631	205,744	17,920
1934 ... ..	560,649	268,383	146,384	145,882
1935 ... ..	608,201	347,513	27,736	232,952

There are also large quantities of ghee, more or less pure, as well as that admittedly adulterated (mainly with coconut oil) manufactured by the Indians and disposed of among themselves.

Milk for human consumption constitutes a material portion of the dairying industry. At the various sugar mill centres dairies are owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited to provide cheap, reasonably pure, milk. At other country centres private dairies or individuals supply the needs of the community. Suva and its environs is well cared for as to milk supply and the distribution thereof.

A compulsory tuberculin test is applied to all registered dairy herds in the Suva district and a few registered herds outside this area are voluntarily subjected to the test. Regular visits of inspection are made by Veterinary Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to registered dairies.

One of the larger dairy companies operating in the vicinity of Suva continued the distribution of pasteurized milk in sealed bottles. This modern hygienic method of milk handling has many desirable features especially in a tropical town such as Suva.

### Poultry.

Fowls and ducks are found in all parts of the Colony and turkeys do well in certain parts. The best strains of pure bred Orpington, Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Indian Game have been imported from time to time and maintained. There are a number of commercial poultry farms, but a fair portion of the local supply comes from small Indian farmers whose stock is mostly of the "barnyard" type. The price of eggs ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen wholesale.

Table birds are not bred as such, but a large number of fowls, ducks and a limited number of turkeys are disposed of for consumption. Prices for live birds are: fowls 3s. 6d. to 5s. and ducks 5s. to 6s. each.

### **Agricultural Instruction to Fijians and Indians.**

This phase of agricultural education is controlled by the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which consists of the heads of the Agricultural, Education, Native, and Indian Departments and a representative of the Methodist Mission. For the purpose of this description it may be divided into two main spheres, namely primary instruction and adult instruction.

#### **PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.**

The work under this heading may be briefly described as the operation of the agricultural bias which it is intended to give to certain portions of the curriculum of existing schools. This training is more or less confined to nature study lessons and work in school gardens. Its widespread application is handicapped by want of sufficient qualified instructors, but some centres have made excellent progress. This course is pursued not only at the primary schools, but also at the more advanced Queen Victoria School and the Teachers' Training College. The Methodist Mission Agricultural School at Navuso goes a step further in specializing in agriculture, and the training of students at the Government Experimental Stations further still. It is from the last-named institutions that recruits are selected for employment as Native Field Instructors of the Agricultural Department for work mainly amongst the adult population.

#### **ADULT INSTRUCTION.**

As an organized scheme this has been practically confined to the Fijian section of the population, but advice has been freely given to Indians who seek assistance. The Indian agricultural community is far ahead of the Fijian in modern agricultural practice. The majority of the Indians are engaged in the cultivation of sugar-cane and since the adoption of the tenant farmer system by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, the individual comes under the direct supervision of the trained officers of that Company. In these circumstances Government's restricted financial resources have been directed towards the progress of the more backward Fijian to a comparative equality with the Indian in agricultural practice. Efforts are in operation to settle Fijians on the land in individual and small communal settlements in selected areas where they can be supervised by officers of the Department of Agriculture and assisted with the marketing of their produce. While considerable progress has been made in this direction, the difficulties are great, owing to the roving disposition of the Fijian, his ease of livelihood, and the smallness of the population.

#### **Mining.**

A remarkable increase in the prospecting activity in the Colony occurred during 1935. Many prospecting companies and syndicates were formed in Australia and there was somewhat of a rush to Fiji

on the part of mining engineers and promoters to secure areas or options over areas. Fifty-nine prospecting licences aggregating 19,107 acres were issued during the year, 35 being in the Tavua Mining Area, eight in the Yanawai Mining Area, and 16 elsewhere in the Colony. By the end of the year several diamond drilling plants were operating on prospecting licences at Tavua, but no new ore bodies of note had been discovered. An interesting deposit of argentiferous ore was found in the headwaters of the Tamavua River in the second half of the year. Assays show the presence of silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc blende and barytes. The area is being prospected vigorously by Mt. Morgan Developments, Limited.

The Emperor mine at Tavua commenced operations on 1st January and treated 5,707 tons of ore during the year for a return of 4,559 oz. of fine gold and 498 oz. of silver. The capacity of the treatment plant was increased towards the end of the year by the installation of additional filtration units. The average number of men employed on this mine throughout the year was 238.

Loloma (Fiji) Gold Mines, N.L. was formed in August, 1935, with a nominal capital of £225,000 to take over the interests of Loloma Gold Mines N.L. in Prospecting Licence No. 244 at Tavua. Two mining leases covering a total area of 191½ acres were granted to the new Company, subject to subsequent amalgamation, in December. Bulk samples of ore from the property were sent to Australia for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable metallurgical treatment.

Mt. Kasi Mines, Limited, at Yanawai completed the erection of a new ore treatment plant and commenced operations in May, 1935. A total of 7,829 tons of ore was treated up to the end of the year for a return of 1,786.9 oz. of fine gold and 133 oz. of silver. The average number of men employed during the year was 113.

The following statement shows the fine gold produced in the Yanawai and Tavua Mining Areas since the commencement of mining operations :—

Year.		Yanawai.	Tavua.	Total.
		oz.	oz.	oz.
1932	... ..	311.1	nil	311.1
1933	... ..	1,844.2	nil	1,844.2
1934	... ..	796.7	134.7	931.4
1935	... ..	1,786.9	4,940.8	6,727.7
Totals	... ..	4,738.9	5,075.5	9,814.4

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The figures for the year under review, as compared with 1934, show an appreciable increase, and represent the most prosperous period since 1929. This is largely due to the development of the

gold mines at Tavua, the increased price of copra, and record sugar exports.

The total trade of the Colony for 1935 exclusive of transshipments amounted to £3,067,898 compared with £2,451,659 in 1934. Imports, £995,204 in 1934, increased by £262,083 to £1,257,287, and exports the value of which were £1,456,455 in 1934 were increased by £354,156 to £1,810,611. The increase of total trade being £616,239.

Values of imports, exports, total trade and visible trade balance for each of the past five years were :—

<i>Year ended 31st Dec.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1931 ...	929,514	1,000,187	1,929,701	70,673
1932 ...	857,346	1,698,964	2,556,310	841,618
1933 ...	1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	656,263
1934 ...	995,204	1,456,455	2,451,659	461,251
1935 ...	1,257,287	1,810,611	3,067,898	553,324

In 1935, the total trade of the Colony was divided between the different countries as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom ...	495,992	896,944	1,392,936	45.41
Australia ...	307,387	130,460	437,847	14.27
Canada ...	56,823	457,273	514,096	16.75
India ...	86,755	—	86,755	2.82
New Zealand ...	45,505	109,280	154,785	5.04
Dutch East Indies ...	25,755	—	25,755	.84
Japan ...	39,625	2,004	41,629	1.35
United States of America ...	95,150	40,841	135,991	4.43
Other British Possessions ...	35,690	13,948	49,638	1.63
Other Foreign Countries ...	43,928	142,400	186,328	6.09
	1,232,610	1,793,150	3,025,760	98.63
Ships' Stores ...	—	17,461	17,461	.57
Parcels Post ...	24,677	—	24,677	.80
Totals ...	£ 1,257,287	1,810,611	3,067,898	100.00



The following table shows how the trade was distributed during the past two years :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of imports.</i>		<i>Percentage of exports.</i>		<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>	
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
United Kingdom ...	36·45	39·45	46·33	49·54	42·32	45·41
Other British Possessions.	43·00	42·33	46·58	39·26	45·13	40·51
Foreign Countries...	18·16	16·26	6·90	10·23	11·48	12·71
Parcels Post ...	2·39	1·96	—	—	·95	·80
Ships' Stores ...	—	—	·19	·97	·12	·57
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

### Imports.

The value of imports from the principal countries during the last five years was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	258,171	250,748	366,151	362,763	495,992
Australia ...	372,284	317,046	379,886	261,108	307,387
Canada ...	40,134	25,675	38,175	45,309	56,823
India ...	32,622	33,944	39,242	63,588	86,755
New Zealand ...	81,470	100,255	88,174	34,343	45,505
Japan ...	23,909	29,814	39,269	29,764	39,625
Dutch East Indies ...	20,115	22,633	18,794	24,643	25,755
United States ...	51,789	25,937	42,431	86,285	95,150

The proportion of the total import trade done with these countries during the same period was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	27·77	29·25	34·24	36·45	39·45
Australia ...	40·05	36·98	35·53	26·24	24·45
Canada ...	4·32	3·00	3·57	4·55	4·52
India ...	3·51	3·96	3·67	6·39	6·90
New Zealand ...	8·76	11·69	8·25	3·45	3·62
Japan ...	2·57	3·48	3·67	2·99	3·15
Dutch East Indies ...	2·16	2·64	1·76	2·48	2·05
United States ...	5·57	3·03	3·97	8·67	7·58

The principal articles imported from the above-mentioned countries during the last two years are as follows:—

## FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Article.	1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Boots and shoes...	—	1,394	—	1,553
Cement and lime	45,180 cwt.	4,584	69,546 cwt.	7,126
Cinematograph films.	434,189 ft.	4,896	733,633 ft.	4,320
Drapery ...	—	72,602	—	124,362
Drugs ...	—	7,240	—	6,290
Hardware ...	—	51,483	—	56,108
Iron, black, and steel, mild.	7,730 cwt.	4,415	10,707 cwt.	5,925
Iron, galvanized...	14,163 cwt.	11,190	19,909 cwt.	15,691
Machinery ...	—	23,744	—	49,654
Manures ...	4,737 tons	22,418	—	20,911
Matches, wood ...	31,600 gross	5,806	34,600 gross	6,266
Motor vehicles ...	46	6,002	90	10,787
Oils ...	60,523 gal.	6,225	59,320 gal.	5,792
Paints ...	114 tons	5,378	167 tons	8,276
Salt ...	12,435 cwt.	2,062	16,886 cwt.	2,662
Spirits ...	15,131 gal.	16,398	17,043 gal.	18,032
Stationery ...	—	4,536	—	6,032
Tobacco ...	15,442 lb.	6,453	18,281 lb.	7,562
Toys and fancy goods.	—	5,973	—	6,241
Other articles ...	—	99,964	—	132,412
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£362,763</b>		<b>£495,992</b>

## FROM AUSTRALIA.

Bags and sacks ...	—	—	125 doz.	27
Beer ...	41,815 gal.	6,819	53,473 gal.	8,436
Biscuits, fancy ...	109,629 lb.	4,490	132,013 lb.	5,155
Confectionery ...	82,123 lb.	3,378	74,081 lb.	3,393
Coal ...	26,138 tons	17,855	51,545 tons	19,699
Cordage and rope	1,023 cwt.	2,757	719 cwt.	1,854
Drapery ...	—	1,882	—	1,792
Drugs ...	—	3,926	—	4,123
Flour, sharps and pollard.	15,100,709 lb.	46,579	17,422,685 lb.	60,146
Fruits and vegetables, fresh.	25,687 cwt.	7,746	20,185 cwt.	9,091
Grease ...	2,019 cwt.	1,157	2,577 cwt.	1,410
Hardware ...	—	21,325	—	19,462
Machinery ...	—	34,097	—	34,998
Meats ...	109,771 lb.	2,017	240,374 lb.	4,621
Oils ...	648 gal.	105	1,160 gal.	622
Paints ...	65 tons	3,362	76 tons	4,244
Photographs and films.	58,243 ft.	597	140,504 ft.	822

FROM AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Article.	1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Rice ... ..	229 cwt.	143	1,482 cwt.	799
Spirits ... ..	598 gal.	431	1,256 gal.	430
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.	75,536 lb.	22,537	84,031 lb.	24,503
Other articles ...	—	79,855	—	101,740
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£261,108</b>		<b>£307,387</b>

## FROM CANADA.

Fish ... ..	296,900 lb.	6,172	578,279 lb.	11,617
Motor Vehicles ...	—	17,113	116	14,399
Timber ... ..	2,230,544 sup.ft.	10,793	3,065,188 ft.	14,947
Tyres and tubes...	—	4,188	—	5,341
Other articles ...	—	7,043	—	10,519
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£45,309</b>		<b>£56,823</b>

## FROM INDIA.

Bags and sacks ...	119,986 doz.	32,639	179,453 doz.	49,995
Dhall ... ..	14,029 cwt.	7,202	12,078 cwt.	7,126
Drapery ... ..	—	2,962	—	5,604
Ghee and ghee substitutes.	182,389 lb.	2,829	13,367 lb.	216
Oil, mustard ...	45,125 gal.	5,362	57,243 gal.	8,800
Other articles ...	—	12,594	—	15,014
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£63,588</b>		<b>£86,755</b>

## FROM NEW ZEALAND

Bacon and hams	64,765 lb.	3,004	59,519 lb.	3,032
Drapery ... ..	—	1,846	—	1,709
Fruit and vege- tables, fresh.	17,809 cwt.	4,891	16,759 cwt.	6,664
Grease and tallow	1,424 cwt.	1,184	1,581 cwt.	2,228
Manure ... ..	991 cwt.	318	1,170 cwt.	404
Meat ... ..	209,605 lb.	4,964	386,738 lb.	9,089
Photographs and films.	9,200 ft.	115	—	—
Soap, plain ...	352,954 lb.	2,920	516,121 lb.	4,588
Sugar ... ..	421,537 lb.	2,410	363,446 lb.	2,018
Other articles ...	—	12,691	—	15,773
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£34,343</b>		<b>£45,505</b>

## FROM JAPAN.

Article.	Quantity.	1934.	Quantity.	1935.
		Value. £		Value. £
Drapery ...	—	24,487	—	32,443
Other articles ...	—	5,277	—	7,182
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£29,764</b>		<b>£39,625</b>

## FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Oil, crude ...	788,385 gal.	4,102	956,392 gal.	4,887
Kerosene ...	123,848 gal.	3,891	166,536 gal.	5,196
Motor fuel ...	422,594 gal.	16,646	517,976 gal.	15,645
Other articles ...	—	4	—	27
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£24,643</b>		<b>£25,775</b>

## FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Cinematograph films.	3,772,163 ft.	36,466	2,825,391 ft.	17,157
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	1,111 cwt.	1,231	3,916 cwt.	2,370
Hardware ...	—	6,672	—	5,136
Oil, kerosene ...	154,473 gal.	5,450	235,716 gal.	8,247
Motor fuel ...	536,251 gal.	7,553	689,927 gal.	11,644
Other ...	28,898 gal.	3,420	557,831 gal.	9,509
Machinery, agricultural.	—	1,594	—	6,003
Other articles ...	—	18,541	—	29,967
Motor vehicles ...	—	5,358	29	5,117
<b>TOTAL ...</b>		<b>£86,285</b>		<b>£95,150</b>

Imports show increases in practically all important items, the largest being in those imports which are mostly purchased by the Fijian and Indian portion of the population, such as canned meats and fish, and drapery.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are drapery and other manufactured articles, while the greater portion of food-stuffs is imported from Australia and New Zealand. Of the imports, 81.78 per cent. came from within the Empire and 16.26 per cent. from foreign sources. The balance of 1.96 per cent., being imports through parcels post, is not analysed.

As compared with 1934, imports of Empire origin were 2.33 per cent. more while imports from foreign countries and through parcels post showed decreases of 1.9 per cent. and .43 per cent. respectively.

**Exports.**

The exports of the principal products of the Colony for the past five years were as follows:—

Article.	1931.		1932		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar ...	67,937	£ 624,310	131,302	£ 1,289,239	113,836	£ 1,180,782	103,863	£ 1,069,049	135,633	£ 1,314,128
Copra ...	16,917	177,786	15,076	170,240	22,597	195,788	23,520	127,941	26,081	220,478
Molasses ...	9,019	9,019	9,448	9,448	12,937	12,937	16,828	16,828	16,345	16,545
Bananas ...	194,875	57,368	346,968	67,237	326,422	69,243	324,494	67,845	303,127	66,863
Biscuits ...	149,630	3,325	133,266	3,135	84,654	1,919	53,749	1,088	71,394	1,438
Butter ...	1,612	7,519	2,421	11,299	1,837	7,564	1,307	4,016	244	970
Cotton ...	78,932	1,146	101,997	5,100	34,870	2,300	2,513	84	3,860	257
Vegetables ...	9,925	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,645	1,228	1,961	940	5,881	2,237
Pines, canned ...	297,301	5,961	621,036	8,095	380,711	5,582	282,686	3,808	114,794	1,718
Pines, fresh ...	5,607	1,510	1,776	668	2,684	1,007	2,171	816	986	371
Trocas shell ...	183	7,371	266	12,125	365	19,945	319	20,733	298	20,226
Gold Bullion ...	—	—	305	2,053	2,079	13,500	1,033	7,590	6,933	54,019

*Sugar* remains the most important export. During the year, 135,633 tons were exported, 85,353 tons being shipped to the United Kingdom, and 49,244 tons to Canada, the average value per ton being £9 13s. 9d. and the total value £1,314,128. The 1934 figures were 103,863 tons exported, of an average of £10 5s. 10d. per ton and a total value of £1,069,049.

Exports of *copra* increased from 23,526 tons in 1934 to 26,081 tons in 1935. The average export value in 1934 was £5 8s. 9d. and £8 9s. 1d. in 1935, the total values being £127,941 in 1934 and £220,478 in 1935, an increase of £92,537 or over 72 per cent. The most marked increase in exports is on that of *Gold Bullion* which increased from 1,032 oz. valued at £7,590 in 1934 to 6,933 oz. valued at £54,009. All exports of this product were consigned to Australia. Exports of bananas, molasses, and trocas shell show a slight decrease in both value and quantity as compared with 1934.

The following table shows quantity and value of twelve of the minor products of the Colony exported during the last five years:—

Article.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans, Mauritius.. cwt.	968	£ 1,212	2,590	£ 3,237	1,201	£ 1,355	1,595	£ 2,660	961	£ 1,683
Bêche-de-mer ... cwt.	2,864	16,045	2,074	8,801	255	1,348	272	1,408	434	2,381
Coconuts ... No.	300,860	906	330,930	994	251,330	754	300,040	807	16,400	490
Fruits, fresh, other than bananas or pines.	—	1,919	—	1,116	—	3,663	—	2,010	—	5,248
Gum ... cwt.	1,025	1,092	3,074	3,013	2,618	3,220	3,936	4,364	3,657	4,196
Oil, coconut ... tons.	61	1,631	18	410	50	1,129	65	1,352	81	1,690
Shell, pearl ... lb.	24,304	216	21,504	193	12,824	128	7,817	80	8,035	81
" turtle ... lb.	1,881	1,594	1,400	879	1,687	1,041	2,788	1,870	1,670	1,342
Soap, plain ... cwt.	2,406	3,456	3,141	4,332	3,084	4,338	2,632	3,244	3,311	4,255
Hides ... No.	4,208	2,283	3,473	1,724	3,587	1,381	4,546	1,917	4,506	2,867

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Labour of Fijians.

Little change has been made during the year in the conditions governing the employment of labourers under contract of service.

Owing to the better price paid for copra during the year, the wages of labourers on coconut plantations was increased to a maximum of £12 per annum. Agricultural labourers may be employed under contracts for a period not exceeding twelve months. Every contract for a period exceeding one month must be made before a District Commissioner who may withhold his consent if the contract appears unreasonable or inequitable. The hours of labour are nine a day, from Monday to Friday, and five on Saturday, making a working week of 50 hours. When additional hours are worked by the labourers they are either paid overtime or given time off to compensate for their additional work. The cost of bringing labourers to an estate and returning them to their villages is borne by the employer. Adequate safeguards are provided by law for the proper housing and treatment of labourers, and employers are required to provide medical care in cases of sickness.

All recruitment of labour is entirely voluntary. As each Fijian is a member of a land-owning unit and has the right to use a portion of the tribal lands he is capable of supporting himself and his family from the products of his lands. There is, therefore, no necessity for him to work for wages, and generally speaking he only does so in order to gain money for some specific object. The majority of Fijians do support themselves from the products of their lands, and those who elect to work under contract of service usually return to their villages on completion of the contract. There is, therefore, no labouring class of Fijians dependent for their subsistence solely upon the wages they earn. The constant change in the personnel of the labourers obviates any serious interference with the native social system and prevents the growth of a class of Fijians divorced from tribal associations and dependent for their livelihood on the economic condition of the labour market. These conditions provide probably the most effective safeguard for the proper treatment of labourers under contract of service.

The employment of casual labourers is mostly confined to the ports of Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. The men are employed chiefly in the loading and unloading of cargo vessels, and many of them return to their villages after the work of each ship is completed. A large number of these labourers are drawn from the native villages in the vicinity of the ports, and as their personnel is constantly changing they do not form a class of casual labourers. A limited number of Fijians are employed in the commercial houses, and a certain proportion of these remain more or less permanently in the commercial centres. There is, however, nothing to prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming their place



in the native social system if they so desire. The number of Fijians employed as carpenters, boat-builders, marine engineers, and firemen is comparatively small. Their employment as skilled workers is limited, not only by the demand for such work but by their ability to compete with members of other races. Most of the small inter-insular sailing vessels are manned by Fijians under the charge of a certificated native master. Few, if any, of these men work under contract of service. The conditions of labour vary according to the size of the vessel and the particular work on which it is employed, and they are in all cases a matter of agreement between the owner and the crew. This type of work is popular with the Fijians, and the wages they earn are sufficient for the support of themselves and their dependants.

During 1935 there was employment available on the Suva-Navua section of the new road which enabled many Fijians to earn their rates and taxes and to raise money for other requirements. This work will continue during a large part of 1936. A considerable number of men found employment also at the gold mines at Tavua and at Mount Kasi. At both these places labour conditions are excellent and the wages paid are good.

The wages paid for the various classes of labour are a matter of agreement between the employer and the worker. No scale of wages is laid down by law, but in all contracts of service exceeding one month the District Commissioner may decline to register the agreement if the terms offered are unreasonable. Statistics concerning the current rate of wages are given elsewhere.

### Labour and Wages of Indians.

Wage conditions have not changed during the past year and the various standards are as follows :—

Unskilled labour Suva 2s. 6d. per day—Country districts varying from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day. In the cane areas the labour is seasonal as far as mill workers and cane cutters are concerned. Mill labourers are paid on an average of 1s. 8d. per day with a bonus of 7d. per day during the crushing season. These workers enjoy certain privileges in the purchase of provisions which are not available to outside labour. Cane cutters receive bonuses from growers that in many instances raise their earnings to as much as from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

Casual labour is in firm demand during the crushing season and owing to the fact that the source of supply is from the small peasant farmers—who are growing more and more independent of outside income—the supply is never in excess of requirements and frequently the opposite.

### Public Works Department, Labour.

The total average number of labourers, skilled and unskilled, employed in the Public Works Department, including Road Boards was 1,794. Of these, 915 were employed in the Suva District and 879 in various country districts.

Wages for unskilled labour ranged from 2s. per day in some of the country districts to 2s. 6d. per day in Suva.

No fixed rate is paid to skilled workmen, rates ranging from 14s. to 20s. a day according to the proficiency displayed. Half-castes are employed as boat-builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths and fitters. This class of labour is gradually displacing the skilled European mechanic in the various trades enumerated above, and the time is not far distant when Europeans will only be employed as foremen and in the higher grades.

The following figures give an idea of the wages paid to the various classes of workmen.

Carpenters and joiners 3s. 6d. to 20s. a day, depending on the degree of skill.

Boatbuilders 8s. to 20s. a day. Some skilled Fijians employed in the boat sheds are paid 3s. 9d. to 8s. a day.

Mechanics (including motor mechanics, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc.) up to 20s. a day. Apprentices (usually Europeans and half-castes) 5s. rising to £2 12s. 6d. a week.

Painters (usually Indians) 3s. 6d. a day, leading hands up to 9s. a day, lorry and steam-roller drivers (mostly Europeans) 10s. to 18s. a day. The average wage is £4 10s. 0d. a week.

Road Overseers (chiefly Europeans) £16 to £25 per month. Road gang sirdars (Indians) £4 10s. 0d. to £10 a month. Average £7 10s. 0d. a month.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department and the conditions under which the labourers work are practically identical with those obtaining outside the Department. The hours of work are eight a day or 48 a week, and these hours are only departed from by the planters and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, whose employees work nine hours a day or 54 hours a week.

There are no records kept by the Public Works Department of the cost of living of the different classes of labourers employed. In any case, there is no single standard of living which could be taken as applicable to all classes, as there are at least four categories, each with a distinct standard. Again, the standards vary within each group and any generalization would be of little value.

### Cost of living.

The tariff in hotels varies from 10s. to 17s. 6d. a day, or from £9 to £20 a month. Boarding-house terms average about £9 a month.

In Suva and Levuka the rent of houses varies from £5 to £8 a month unfurnished, and £8 to £10 furnished. Furnished houses are very scarce and usually are only available for limited periods while the owners are absent from the Colony on holiday. In country districts houses are almost unprocurable.

The usual number of servants employed is between one and three, comprising a cook-general, cook and house-boy, and cook, house-boy and a garden-boy or nurse-girl.

Cooks earn £5 to £6 a month and food, others £2 to £4 a month and food.

Indians are usually employed as domestic servants. Fijian servants are cheaper but less efficient. White servants are very rarely employed, except as children's nurses.

A family of four persons would find little margin for the provision of education for their children, or for an occasional holiday in a cooler country on a gross income of less than £500 a year.

In Suva, a single man could live, though with little margin for emergencies, on £200 a year. In country districts, if quarters were provided, he could live on slightly less.

European artisans tend to be employed only on fairly responsible work, and are usually men who keep up a fairly high standard of living. Since they are unlikely to have any privileges in the shape of free housing, it is unlikely that a married man could manage on less than £250 to £300 a year.

*Average cost of foodstuffs in common use.*

Butter	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Milk	...	...	...	6d. per quart.
Cheese	...	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Fresh beef	...	...	...	10d. per lb.
Mutton	...	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Pork	...	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	...	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Sugar, white	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Sugar, brown	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Salt	...	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	...	1s. 8d. per lb.
Preserved meats	...	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	...	14s. per cwt.

*Education.*—Primary education can be obtained in Levuka, and primary and secondary education in Suva in Government schools. Tuition fees are as follows :—

		<i>Children of Ratepayers.</i>		<i>Children of Non-Ratepayers.</i>
Primary ... ..	Free	...	£2 2 0 a year	
Secondary ... ..	£6 0 0 a year	...	£7 10 0 a year	

A charge of £50 a year is made for boarding in the hostels attached to the Suva grammar schools.

For higher education and for health purposes many Europeans send their children to Australia or New Zealand. The average cost of education in these circumstances is about £150 a year.

*Medical fees.*—The usual fee charged by a private medical practitioner is 10s. 6d. a visit. The fees charged in Government hospitals are 6s. a day for the public wards, and 10s. 6d. a day for private wards. Operation fees in these hospitals range from £1 1s. to £10 10s. Medicines and medical appliances are expensive

*Sports and social clubs.*—Entrance fees to social clubs range from £2 2s. to £10 10s., and yearly subscriptions from £2 2s. to £4 4s. The entrance fees for tennis, golf, and cricket clubs are from £1 1s. to £2 2s. and the yearly subscription fees £1 1s. to £4 4s.

*Holidays.*—For health reasons it is advisable that Europeans should periodically visit countries which have a more temperate climate. The average return passage rates are as follows.—

New Zealand ... ..	£12 to £25.
Australia ... ..	£25 to £50.
England ... ..	£87 10s. to £159 10s.

A special cabin-class return passage to England is quoted at £119 16s.

It is difficult to give an accurate indication of the actual cost of living of Fijian and Indian labourers, of whom only a small number are dependent on their wages. In very many cases these labourers live in their own houses and cultivate small plots of land which enable them to grow a portion of their food supplies. It is also the common practice for Indian labourers to grow and husk their own rice. In these ways they materially reduce their actual living costs. All Fijian labourers are landowners and are under no economic necessity to work for wages, as they can return and live on their own lands whenever they so desire. All Fijians and Indians receive free medical treatment at all Government hospitals. Agricultural and other labourers employed under contract of service are provided with food, lodging, and medical care. In general, the wages paid to Fijians and Indians, who live largely upon locally produced foodstuffs, are more than sufficient to meet their needs.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Historical.

The history of native education is closely interwoven with that of the various Mission Societies represented in Fiji. The Methodist Mission arrived in 1835. The Roman Catholic Mission followed in 1844, the Anglican Mission in 1870 and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in 1889. The early Missionaries reduced the language to writing, published a Fijian-English Dictionary and printed a translation of the New Testament. They established schools throughout the Colony and the high percentage of literacy is mainly due to their efforts.

The Education Ordinance of 1916 established a Department of Education and a Board of Education. The latter was given power to register and classify schools and teachers and to regulate a system of grants-in-aid.

In 1926, an Education Commission was appointed to inquire into the education system and advise as to the steps to be taken to effect an improvement in the methods of, and facilities provided for, the education of the various races in the Colony. Following the recommendations of this Commission, the Department of Education was strengthened by the appointment of a Director of Education, an Assistant Director, and two Inspectors of Schools. The Education Ordinance of 1916 was repealed and Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 substituted. This Ordinance reconstituted the Board of Education and gave it greater control over the registration and classification of schools and teachers, the instruction to be given, the standards of attainment to be maintained, and the qualifications and number of teachers required for various grades of schools.

Grants to registered schools are based mainly on the average attendances of children of school age (6-14) for the three months preceding 1st July in the previous year and partly on the grade of the teachers employed. Grants vary from £3 per head in a school with an average attendance of 20 pupils, to £1 18s. 8d. in a school with an average attendance of 203.

Teachers in Government Schools are appointed by the Governor and receive such salary as the Governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, may determine.

The Board has power to direct that a particular school shall be registered for the education of children of a particular race, and schools have accordingly been registered for Europeans, Fijians, Indians, Chinese and Melanesians, while a number of schools, usually in the towns, enrol children of all races.

### European Education.

There are 13 schools which enrol Europeans: three are Government schools, five are controlled by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, three by the Roman Catholic Mission and two by local committees.

All of these are primary schools and four (two Government and two Roman Catholic) have secondary departments. The Government schools prepare pupils for the New Zealand Education Department Examinations or the University Entrance Examination. The two Roman Catholic Mission schools prepare pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Manual instruction for boys, and cooking for girls, are included in the curriculum. A commercial course is given in the two schools for girls—the Girls' Grammar School and St. Joseph's Convent.

European children in isolated parts of the Colony may be enrolled in the Government correspondence classes, which are organized to enable a pupil taking the course to pass into an appropriate class in the Grammar Schools. Fifty-seven pupils were enrolled during the year. The fees are £2 a year, books and stationery being also supplied at cost price.

Under a Scheme of Co-operation between the Education Department of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji the three Government schools are staffed by New Zealand teachers, who serve as a rule from two to six years in Fiji. The teachers in the Colonial Sugar Refining Company schools are usually recruited in New Zealand. The syllabus of instruction in these schools is very similar to that prescribed in New Zealand. A number of children leave Fiji every year to attend schools, the greater number going to New Zealand, some to Australia, and a few to England.

Half of the net cost of the three Government schools for Europeans is met from a special education rate levied in the towns of Suva and Levuka, in which the schools are situated. Children of the owners or occupiers of houses on which education rate is paid are exempt from tuition fees in the primary classes, and pay £6 a year in the secondary classes. Others pay £2 2s. 0d. in the primary and £7 10s. 0d. a year in the secondary classes. All fees are reduced by one-third when two or more members of a family attend.

The Government maintains two hostels in Suva, one for boys and the other for girls. The fee is £50 a year with liberal reductions for two or more members of a family. Hostels are also maintained by the Methodist Mission in Suva, and by the Roman Catholic Mission in Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. There were 443 girls and 519 boys on the roll of the 13 schools. The gross cost to Government of all European schools was £9,798 10s. 11d.

Some European children are also enrolled in schools for children of all races. The total number of European children in all schools is 1,370.

### **Fijian Education.**

There are 285 schools including seven Government schools for Fijians. Practically every Fijian child has access to a school of some kind although many of them are not very efficient. Grants-in-aid were paid to 118 primary schools, and the number will increase as more certificated teachers are trained. In these grant-aided schools Fijian is the medium of instruction in Classes 1 to 4. In addition to the usual school subjects English may be taught for a limited time per day. Of the seven Government schools, six, known as Provincial Schools, are residential. The syllabus is that of the assisted primary schools, except that more attention is paid to English, which becomes the medium of instruction in the higher classes. Each school maintains a farm, and at least nine hours a week are devoted to practical agriculture.

The Fijians contribute £4,350 a year towards the maintenance of these schools. Each Province selects pupils in proportion to its annual contributions, and in many Provinces the competition is so keen that it has been possible to select the brighter pupils from the local schools. Pupils usually enrol at about the age of 12 and remain at school to the end of the year in which they attain the age of 18.

The Queen Victoria Memorial School for Fijians is maintained by the Government, a fee of £6 a year being charged. Six exhibitions, tenable for three years, are awarded annually on the results of a competitive examination. Other pupils are required to pass an entrance examination. The roll in 1935 was 87. The course is similar to that in Provincial Schools, but owing to the more rigorous selection of pupils, the standard is higher. Pupils of this school are prepared for admission to the Government service, the Teachers' Training Schools and the Central Medical School.

The total number of Fijians in all schools that forwarded returns was 15,209 of whom 8,823 were boys and 6,386 girls.

The gross cost to Government of Fijian education, excluding the Central Medical School, was £22,665 15s. 10d.

### **Indian Education.**

In 1935, there were 74 schools for Indians including seven Government schools. Of these 55 were assisted by grants-in-aid. In these schools Hindustani is the medium of instruction in Classes I to IV. In addition to the usual school subjects English is taught. In many of the schools an attempt is made to teach a third language, usually Tamil. A number of the assisted schools are controlled by local committees. Many find it difficult to secure the necessary funds to supplement the grant made by Government, but generally conditions improve yearly. Indian boys may proceed to the Secondary Department of the Natambua Indian School

where they may be prepared for the University Entrance Examination. The standard of all schools is improving as more trained teachers become available..

There were 5,501 Indian pupils, 4,130 boys and 1,371 girls, in all schools in 1935. The gross amount spent on Indian education was £11,745.

### **Training of Teachers.**

There are four training institutions (one Government and three Mission) for male teachers. Both Indians and Fijians are enrolled in two of these and in the others Fijians only. The course is for two years and students are selected by a competitive examination. Government assistance was given towards the training of 60 students.

There are no special training schools for women. In 1935, special grants were paid to four girls' schools (two Methodist Mission and two Roman Catholic Mission) to enable them to train women teachers, of whom there were 20. In addition to these a number of girls were employed as probationers in girls' schools.

There are five classes of teachers' certificates. To be eligible for a first class certificate a teacher must hold the Bachelor's degree of an approved university or its equivalent. For the lowest or fifth class the standard is approximately that of a normal English child of 14.

### **Technical Schools.**

The Ndavuilevu Technical School, controlled by the Methodist Mission, gives technical training, mainly carpentry, to Fijian boys. A similar school is maintained by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Ovalau.

### **Navuso Agricultural School.**

This school was established by the Methodist Mission in 1924 on an estate of 830 acres and provides a course in farming and dairying for 87 young Fijian men. A Government grant of £400 was paid in 1935.

### **Other Schools.**

Separate departmental schools are controlled by the Medical, Agricultural and Police departments to train their native assistants.

### **Finance.**

The gross amount expended from general revenue in 1935 on educational services was £46,500 8s. 7d.



## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Mail communication within the Colony is maintained by means of vessels subsidized by Government, by motor road services, by mail carriers, and by itinerant vessels.

The s.s. *Malake* runs between Suva, Levuka, Savu Savu, Ndeloi (Butha Bay), Rambli, and to the Taveuni coast twice monthly, and between Suva and Lautoka twice monthly. This vessel also calls once every two months at Malau, the port for Lambasa, if so required.

The s.s. *Andi Rewa* runs between Suva, Levuka, Nambouwalu, Ndreketi and Lambasa twice monthly, calling at certain small places *en route* either on the inward or outward journey.

A subsidized cutter conveys mails between Taveuni and Ndeloi (Butha Bay) once weekly.

Mails are conveyed by motor vehicle from Suva to Nausori, Nanduruloulou, Korovou, Nanukuloa, Ellington, Raki Raki, Tavua, Mba and Lautoka and return daily except Sundays and from Lautoka to Nandi and Nandronga and return five times weekly. There is also a motor mail service three times weekly between Nausori, Korovou and Vunindawa.

Carriers are chiefly used on Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu, between post offices on those islands. The services run once weekly.

External communication is provided by the British vessels *Aorangi* and *Niagara* of the Canadian-Australasian Line, to which Company a subsidy of £5,000 per annum is paid, and by the American vessels *Mariposa* and *Monterey* of the Matson Navigation Company. The former vessels call at Suva, once in every four weeks, on their voyages in each direction between Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu and Vancouver, and the latter, once in every four weeks, on their voyages between Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Pango Pango, Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The *Waipahi* provides a four-weekly cargo and limited passenger service between Sydney, Lautoka, Suva and Auckland.

Direct steamers from London to Suva, via Panama, arrive at intervals of approximately six weeks, and occasional calls are made by vessels from Australia and New Zealand travelling to ports in the United Kingdom, via Panama. Calls are also made at fairly regular intervals by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's vessel *Fiona*.

Telephone communication is available between Suva, Nausori, Nanduruloulou and Vunindawa; between Suva, Tailevu and Levuka on the island of Ovalau (communication between Tailevu and Ovalau being by submarine cable); between Suva and Navua; between Nanukuloa, Ellington, Raki Raki, Tavua, Mba and

Lautoka, and between Nandarivatu and Mba. Telephone exchange areas are Suva, Lautoka, Levuka, Nausori and Navua, and rural party lines are maintained on Taveuni (40 miles), and in the Savusavu district on the south-east coast of Vanua Levu.

Wireless stations, operated by Amalgamated Wireless, Limited, are situated at Suva, Taveuni, Lambasa, and Savusavu. The Government operates a permanent station on the island of Rotuma, and also a temporary station at Lautoka. Wireless telephone communication exists between Levuka and the Central Leper Hospital at Makongai.

Telegraphic communication beyond the Colony is provided by submarine cable operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, and by wireless from the Suva station with the principal Groups in the Western Pacific, and also with Honolulu and Sydney.

### Roads.

The total length of the roads of the Colony is made up as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Metalled ... ..	200
Gravelled ... ..	282
Earth (Motorable in fine weather) ... ..	102
Earth (Not motorable) ... ..	52
Bridle tracks ... ..	1,583
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,219</b>

In addition to the above the Suva Town Board controls 13 miles of roads, of which  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles are tar and bitumen surfaced.

### Tramways.

The only railways or tramways in existence in Fiji are of the two-foot gauge, laid down by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company on the Rewa River, along the sea coast from Sigatoka (south-west Viti Levu) to Tavua (north of Viti Levu) in the neighbourhood of Penang on the north-east corner of Viti Levu, and at Lambasa on the island of Vanua Levu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Singatoka to Tavua provides a free passenger service operating to a schedule approved by the Government.

The total length of permanent line laid down by the Company is 380 miles. About 220 miles of this total consist of the main line from Singatoka to Tavua, with the necessary branch lines.

Between 40 and 50 locomotives are used in connection with the transport work of the Company.

# **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Two private banks are operating in the Colony—the Bank of New South Wales, with three establishments, and the Bank of New Zealand with one. The paid-up capital of the former was £8,780,000 at 31st December while that of the latter was £6,328,125 at 31st March. The amount of deposits held by the Bank of New South Wales was £1,373,138 at 31st December, and by the Bank of New Zealand £360,720 at 31st March.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which the number of accounts, at the end of the year, was 8,517 and the total amount on deposit was £269,985, an increase of £32,304 over the previous year's figure.

The assets, exclusive of the Depreciation Fund, were as follows :—

	£
Investments (market price on 31st December, 1935) ... ..	321,149
Cash at Bank and with Treasury ... ..	13,052
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>£334,201</b>

The transactions of the Savings Bank for the year 1935 were as follows :—

	£	£
Income from investments ... ..		11,562
Interest credited to Depositors ... ..	6,836	
Salaries ... ..	1,008	
Expenses ... ..	2,540	
		<b>10,384</b>
<b>Surplus</b> ... ..		<b>£1,178</b>

The rate of interest paid to depositors was 3 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on deposits exceeding £500 up to a maximum of £1,000.

The position of the Note Security Fund at 31st December, 1935, was as follows :—

		Sterling. £		Fiji. £	
<b>Liabilities</b> ...	Notes in Circulation ... ..			506,866	0 0
<b>Assets</b> ...	Note Security Fund invested portion	516,819	6 6	573,669	9 1
	Cash with Crown Agents ... ..	25,000	0 0	27,750	0 0
	Cash with Colonial Treasurer ... ..			6,553	13 0
		<b>£541,819</b>	<b>6 6</b>	<b>£607,973</b>	<b>2 1</b>

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The expenditure from public funds on the various works carried out by the Public Works Department amounted in all to £247,369 3s. 6d. This expenditure was incurred under the following headings :—

	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments ... ..	12,508	5	3
Public Works Recurrent ... ..	78,932	6	7
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	42,605	7	11
Loan Funds ... ..	106,671	8	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,651	15	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£247,369</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

The corresponding figures for the previous five years are as follows :—

	£
1930 ... ..	212,792
1931 ... ..	166,690
1932 ... ..	160,747
1933 ... ..	148,155
1934 ... ..	190,718

The administration of the Department is under the control of the Director of Public Works, with headquarters in Suva, the execution of the works being divided into three branches under the Assistant Engineers, Suva and Levuka, and the Mechanical Engineer, Suva.

The Suva District comprises about one-third of Viti Levu and the majority of the other islands, including Rotuma. The Headquarters are at Walu Bay, Suva, where the main stores and workshops are situated.

The Lautoka District comprises the Northern and Western portions of the Island of Viti Levu, and the Yasawa Group. The Headquarters are at Lautoka, where there is a smaller depot, consisting of stores and workshops.

Each of the Executive Officers in charge of these branches is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all civil engineering works within his district.

The Mechanical Engineer's branch is responsible for the running of the principal quarry and stone crushing plant, for a fleet of nine launches and tugs, two slipways, and of extensive workshops for boat building and all kinds of mechanical engineering workshop repairs.

A start was made on the construction of the Rewa River Bridge in August, 1934. This bridge was designed by Messrs. Rendall, Palmer and Tritton from information supplied by the Director of

Public Works. When completed it will consist of three 60 feet girder spans and nine 120 feet steel truss spans. The concrete deck which is 30 feet above ordinary high water level is 28 feet wide, to provide an 18 foot roadway and two 5 foot footways. By the end of the year more than half of the work had been completed and it is expected that the bridge will be open to traffic towards the end of 1936.

The surveys for the construction of the Suva-Singatoka Road have been completed. The road is 65 miles in length and 64 bridges will be required. Construction work was started from both ends and, by the end of the year, 10 miles of formation and 15 bridges had been completed.

Considerable improvement has been made to the roads in the Lautoka district. Five stone crushing plants have been established in convenient situations and the whole road from Suva to Lautoka is now suitable for traffic under any weather conditions.

A site for the proposed new Government Offices has been acquired, the houses on it have been removed and about 8,000 cubic yards of the 32,000 cubic yards of filling required to raise the level have been placed. Sketch plans for the buildings were completed in December. A bold modern style with clear straight lines has been adopted. The building, which is two stories high with a central clock tower, has a total floor area of 51,294 sq. feet. The preliminary estimate of the cost is £162,350, apart from the cost of acquisition and preparation of the site.

Other works undertaken during the year include: Suva Water Supply extension of 3 in. main to Suva Point; new concrete Pathological Laboratory at Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva; new wards at Makongai Central Leper Hospital; Lautoka Water Supply new 6 in. main; new Customs Warehouse, Lautoka; Tavua Bridge, five spans of 45 ft. each; and a Diesel-engined vessel, estimated to cost £3,000, for use in the Lau Group.

The beaconing of the various waterways and marine dangers was continued during the year.

Increased funds for recurrent works were available this year and the general condition of the roads, buildings, floating stock, water supplies, etc., shows considerable improvement.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The administration of justice throughout the Colony is provided for by the constitution of the Supreme Court and various District Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1875, declares the Supreme Court to be a Court of Record and Supreme Court of Judicature in the Colony.

The Supreme Court consists of a Judge, called the Chief Justice, appointed from time to time by Letters Patent. There is a Registrar and a staff of assistants.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined by sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Ordinance. By these sections it is enacted that the Supreme Court shall, within the Colony, have the same jurisdiction as that which His Majesty's High Court of Justice has in England, and it is thereunder constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery Assize and *nisi prius*, with like powers and jurisdiction as such Court has in England.

It is a Court of Equity, and has, within the Colony, the same jurisdiction as the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England. It is further a Court of Probate and a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and, under an Order in Council dated the 10th of March, 1894, an Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court was also established.

Under Ordinance No. 4 of 1875, provision is also made for the appointment of a Sheriff whose duty it is to execute all process of the Supreme Court and to act as Marshal of the Supreme Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction. The Sheriff is assisted in his work by Deputy Sheriffs in the country districts, the duty being performed by the various District Commissioners.

In addition to the local Ordinances, the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 2nd January, 1875, are in force in the Colony, but only so far as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit.

During the year there are four Criminal Sessions of the Court sitting at the Central Criminal Court. These sessions are held at Suva every third month. The Court also goes on Circuit at regular intervals each year to obviate the expense and inconvenience of bringing into Suva cases from some of the outlying districts.

The Criminal Procedure of the Supreme Court is laid down by Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,\* by which it is directed that trials shall be either by a jury of seven or by the Chief Justice sitting with assessors. When the accused, or one of them, or the person against whom the crime or offence has been committed, or one of them, is a native or a person of Asiatic origin or descent, the trial takes place before the Chief Justice with the aid of assessors in lieu of a jury, unless the Chief Justice shall for special reasons think fit to order a jury. It is provided that the opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and recorded in writing, but the decision shall be vested exclusively in the Judge. In jury cases, the members of the jury are required in the first instance to give a unanimous verdict, but if after a deliberation of at least four hours they are unable to agree, the Court can accept a majority verdict

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\* Cf. Ordinance No. 16 of 1932.

of not less than five to two. Special provision is made, however, in an Order in Council dated 15th September, 1911, for the trial of accused persons at Lautoka, wherein it is provided, *inter alia*, that any cause triable at the Central Criminal Court by a jury shall be triable in the Circuit Court by the Chief Justice with four assessors.

In ordinary cases two assessors sit with the Chief Justice; in capital cases there must not be less than four assessors. Male residents, of an age between 21 and 60, with a competent knowledge of English, are liable to be called as jurymen and assessors, with the exception of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Government officers, salaried functionaries of any foreign Government not carrying on business, persons employed by the Cable and Wireless Limited, or by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, practising physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, barristers and solicitors in actual practice and their clerks, clergymen and ministers, officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces, masters of vessels and licensed pilots, salaried officials of the Municipal Council, persons disabled by mental and bodily infirmity or earning an income of less than £150 a year, and persons convicted of any treason, felony, or infamous crime who have not received a full pardon, are disqualified from serving. Persons are called to serve as assessors from lists compiled by the Sheriff, consisting of such male persons as are considered qualified from their education and character to serve in such a capacity. Exemptions from serving as assessors are similar to those in the case of jurymen.

In capital cases, sentence of death is pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is laid down in section 36 of Ordinance 6 of 1875 that the Chief Justice shall forward to the Governor a copy of his notes of evidence taken at the trial with a report containing any recommendations or observations he may think fit to make. The Governor, after considering the report in Executive Council, communicates the terms of his decision to the Chief Justice, who causes the tenor and substance to be entered in the Court records. The Governor in these cases issues either a death warrant, an order for sentence of death to be commuted, or a pardon.

On the Civil side, the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction within the Colony, and is governed in its practice by the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1933, which adopt, with certain modifications, the Rules of the Supreme Court of England.

The Civil Procedure Rules have been supplemented in special matters by other Rules, the chief of which are: The Bankruptcy Rules, 1890, Admission of Barristers and Solicitors Rules, 1883, and Divorce Rules, 1933.

Provision is made for obtaining evidence for foreign Courts and Tribunals under Rules made in 1908, and service out of the jurisdiction and of foreign process within the jurisdiction are covered by Rules made in 1912.

The ordinary sittings of the Supreme Court are held in Suva and are three in number, Michaelmas Term beginning on 1st October, Easter Term on the 1st March, and Trinity Term commencing on the Monday following Whitsun week.

The only appeal from the Supreme Court is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, both Criminal and Civil, are, in the country districts, presided over by the District Commissioners to whom the various districts are assigned, and in Suva by the Chief Police Magistrate. Broadly speaking, the powers of these officers are confined to dealing with minor offences on the Criminal side with power to inflict a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment, while on the Civil side the Summary Procedure Rules of 1916 limit their jurisdiction as Commissioners of the Supreme Court to claims of value less than £50.

District Commissioners exercise Criminal jurisdiction and also Civil jurisdiction, as Commissioners, within the limits of the magisterial districts to which they are appointed or in which they are acting. District Commissioners also conduct the preliminary investigations in all indictable cases, the procedure being laid down in Ordinance No. 3 of 1876. Appeal from decisions of those inferior Courts to the Supreme Court is governed by Ordinance No. 22 of 1934, which provides that an appeal shall lie to the Court from the decision—

(1) of any Provincial Court established under the provisions of the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, upon the terms and in the manner which may be from time to time prescribed by regulations made under the said Ordinance; or

(2) of any District Commissioner where—

(a) the amount adjudged to be paid exceeds the sum of three pounds exclusive of any costs ordered to be paid; or

(b) a person has been adjudged by a conviction or order made on information or complaint either as punishment for an offence or for failing to do or abstain from doing any act or thing required to be done or left undone to be imprisoned without the option of a fine; or

(c) a charge has been dismissed; or

(d) in any case with leave of the Court where the question involved is one which in the opinion of the Court is of sufficient importance to justify an appeal; or

(e) a sentence of corporal punishment has been ordered.

Provided that no appeal shall lie in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea except as to the extent and legality of the sentence. Appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Commissioners in Civil matters are provided for under the Summary Procedure Rules, 1916, in all cases in which any judgment or order is pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £10.



Administration in the districts is supplemented by the Native Regulations which provide for the establishment of Courts having jurisdiction over natives of the Colony only. The most recent edition of these Regulations was brought into force by Proclamation in September, 1928. The Courts constituted under the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, and these Regulations, are of two kinds. First, there are the Provincial Courts, composed of the European Magistrate (District Commissioner) sitting with the Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and dealing with matters under the Native Courts Code, 1927, and the other Regulations passed by the Native Regulation Board to govern the life of the natives in accordance with their customs and their communal social system and their system of land-tenure. These Courts are given minor criminal and civil powers over natives, and can hear petitions for divorce from natives but cannot pronounce decrees, the documents in each case being forwarded to the Chief Justice for actual decision. Secondly, there is the District Court, presided over by the Native Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, whose jurisdiction is limited to petty offences amongst natives involving a maximum penalty of 40s. or imprisonment for two months, and in Civil matters having jurisdiction where the sum of money or the value of the property claimed does not exceed 80s.

There is one Judge in the Colony (the Chief Justice), 17 Magistrates (District Commissioners), 1 District Magistrate who performs the duties of itinerating Magistrate, 67 Justices of the Peace, and 29 Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

Provision is made for appeals from the District Court to the Provincial Court and from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court.

There were 44 criminal cases heard at the sessions during 1935; of these, five were murder charges. The indictments comprised the following charges :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Breaking and entering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Carnal knowledge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Horse and cattle stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempted suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wounding with intent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larceny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
								—
								44
								—

One hundred and one civil matters were instituted in the Civil Division at the Central Registry, composed as follows :—

Actions for recovery of debt ... ..	28
Goods sold and delivered ... ..	20
Actions for damages ... ..	10
Originating summonses ... ..	5
Moneys due under mortgage ... ..	4
Actions for recovery of rent ... ..	3
Actions for recovery of land ... ..	2
Specific performance ... ..	1
Injunctions ... ..	1
Moneys due on accounts ... ..	1
Habeas Corpus ... ..	1
Summonses to extend caveats ... ..	3
Petitions and motions ... ..	3
Admissions of Barristers ... ..	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	15

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101

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Twenty-four petitions were filed in the Divorce Court in which one European, one half-caste, and 22 Indians were concerned. There were 85 petitions for divorce by native Fijians.

Forty-three grants of probate, 22 Letters of Administration and 22 orders to reseal Colonial and other grants were made in the Probate jurisdiction. The gross value of the estates concerned in these grants was £43,600 13s. 1d. Five bankruptcy petitions and five bankruptcy notices came before the Bankruptcy Court. There were three applications for admission as barristers and solicitors during the year. There are now 18 European and four Indian practitioners in the Colony.

No civil appeals were filed, but eight criminal appeals were entered for hearing. One action was commenced in the Admiralty Division during the latter part of the year.

A comparative table of cases heard in the various divisions of the Supreme Court from 1931 to 1935 is given below :—

Year.	Civil.	Divorce.	Native Divorce.	Crim- inal.	Bank- ruptcy.	Civil Appeal.	Criminal Appeal.	Grants of Pro- bate, etc.
1931	84	12	89	35	2	—	5	66
1932	106	16	79	52	4	2	4	82
1933	103	15	67	35	—	2	12	89
1934	97	22	73	45	2	—	9	101
1935	119	26	85	44	10	—	8	87

A District Registry was opened at Lautoka in 1932, and process (with the exception of Probate applications and proceedings in Divorce and Bankruptcy) from the districts of Nandroga, Nandi, Lautoka, Mba, Tholo North and Ra were dealt with at that Registry

under the Supreme Court Rules, 1931. The Registry was closed, however, as from 25th April, 1935, and it is not proposed to reopen it at present.

### Police.

#### COMPOSITION.

The Fiji Constabulary consists of a mixed force of Fijians and Indians, officered by Europeans. The Headquarters of the Force are at Suva, where there is a Central Station at Totongo and a Depot at Nasova.

#### STRENGTH.

On the 31st December, 1935, the authorized strength of the Constabulary was :—

##### Europeans :

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sub-Inspectors, 1st grade	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd grade	...	...	...	...	...	7

##### Fijians :

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	89

##### Indians :

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	75

#### ARMAMENT AND TRAINING.

The Force is armed with S.M.L.E. Mk. III rifle. Regular parades are held throughout the year at Headquarters and an annual course of musketry is fired. Being quasi-military in organization the Constabulary is required to repress internal disturbances and defend the Colony against external aggression. With the establishment of a Training School at the Police Depot, Nasova, all recruits undergo a course of training in police duties before being posted as constables.

Special Constables under the command of the Inspector-General may be called upon when necessary in cases of tumult or riot.

There are 26 detachments distributed throughout the Colony. In those districts where there are no European officers the detachments come under the supervision of the District Commissioners.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The total cost of the Force was £24,857 6s. 4d., being a rate per head of population of 2s. 5½d.

**CRIME.**

The number of persons prosecuted for offences of all kinds was 2,147, classified as follows :—

Offences against the person	...	...	...	144
Offences against property	...	...	...	294
Other offences, mainly against revenue laws	...	...	...	1,709
Committed for Trial by Supreme Court :				
Offences against the Person	...	...	...	14
Offences against Property	...	...	...	18
Other offences	...	...	...	7
Other offences dealt with by District Commissioners :—				
Convicted	...	...	...	1,886
Discharged	...	...	...	222

**TRAFFIC.**

The Constabulary control traffic in the Colony and carry out the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers. The total number of motor vehicles registered for 1935 was 1,505, made up as follows :

Motor-cars for private use	...	...	...	620
Public motor cars	...	...	...	241
Lorries for private use	...	...	...	221
Lorries for carriage of goods and materials	...	...	...	63
Private chars-à-bancs	...	...	...	—
Public chars-à-bancs	...	...	...	240
Motor-cycles	...	...	...	120

Four hundred and thirty-six persons were convicted of offences against the Traffic Ordinance and Regulations.

Heavy motor vehicles exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons gross weight unladen and the use of motor vehicles having a loaded weight of more than six tons are prohibited, as the existing roads, many of which have no proper stone foundations, are lightly constructed; and road bridges are mostly designed for a rolling load of 10 tons.

**HEALTH.**

The health of the Force was good throughout the Colony. The Headquarters' strength is subjected to daily medical inspection by either a Fijian or Indian Medical Practitioner.

**Prisons.**

The control of prisons is vested in the Superintendent of Prisons.

The central gaol is situated at Suva, in the direct charge of the Superintendent of Prisons.

There are in addition 17 provincial gaols where short-term prisoners are confined. Constabulary officers and in some instances District Commissioners are superintendents of these gaols.

In provincial gaols the prisoners are principally employed in the maintenance of Government stations, in cutting firewood, or in manning the Government boats. They are also employed in the prison food plantations, where native foodstuffs are grown with a view to reducing the cost of rations. Only a limited number of prisoners are confined in provincial gaols, any surplus being transferred to the central gaol in Suva.

All gaols are visited weekly by the District Commissioner as Visiting Justice who hears complaints and sees that the Prison Regulations are complied with.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

At the central gaol, bread-baking, tailoring, tin-smithing, mat-making, carpentry, gardening, the making of awnings and tarpaulins, and sawmilling are taught.

Bread is supplied from the gaol to all Government institutions in and around Suva. The output for the year was 276,430 lb. of bread.

Firewood cut from the local forests by prisoners and sawn at the central gaol saw-mill, is also supplied to all Government institutions in and around Suva.

#### HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

A fully-equipped infirmary is attached to the central gaol at Suva, in the care of a resident Indian medical practitioner, under the supervision of a European medical officer who visits the infirmary three times a week. The health of prisoners during the year was good.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Ministers and priests of the following denominations are authorized to hold weekly services: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Hindu, Sikh and Moslem. The services are well patronized and the work of these religious institutions is greatly appreciated by the administration. Religious books are available for prisoners at all times.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are detained on the island of Makaluva under a European officer who gives them educational instruction and manual training. They are visited regularly by the Superintendent of Prisons as Superintendent of Places of Detention for Juveniles, and quarterly by a Board of Visitors consisting of the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, and the Director of Education.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

First Class.—Debtors, persons confined for contempt, persons committed under civil process, or failure to find sureties to keep the peace.

Second Class.—Prisoners waiting trial or under remand.

Third Class.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only.

Fourth Class.—Prisoners sentenced to penal servitude or imprisoned with hard labour.

#### STAFF.

The Gaoler and Overseers at the central gaol are Europeans as also are the Superintendents in charge of Provincial gaols. The subordinate staff consists of Fijians and Indians.

#### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

There was only one case of corporal punishment inflicted during the year.

### XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

No change has been made during the year in the system of native administration, which is mainly conducted under the Native Regulation of 1927 as amended by Native Regulations of 1929, 1932 and 1935. These Regulations provide for the carrying out of all communal duties such as housebuilding, village sanitation, cultivation of food crops and maintenance of communal property, care of the sick and control of infectious diseases. They also provide for the levying of rates to defray the expenses of provincial administration, the establishment of native courts for dealing with infringements of the Regulations and offences against the native penal code, and for the constitution of Native District and Provincial Councils and the Great Council of Chiefs. The District Councils are composed of tribal chiefs and village headmen, and are presided over by the Buli of the District. These Councils have power to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor, concerning the good Government and welfare of their respective districts and to elect representatives to the Provincial Councils. The Provincial Councils are composed of native officials and representatives elected by the District Councils and are presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs or such officer as may be appointed by the Governor. These Councils have power with regard to their respective provinces similar to those enjoyed by District Councils, and also elect representatives to the Great Council of Chiefs. This Council is composed of native officials, Chiefs nominated by the Governor or the Secretary for Native Affairs, and representatives elected by the Provincial Councils. The Council meets every two years and advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the Fijian race and nominates Chiefs from whom the Governor selects the Fijian representatives in the Legislative Council. This system of Native Councils and Native Courts provides the Fijians with a very fair measure of self-government and ensures an adequate representation of the wishes and aspirations of the natives.

Owing to a well-organized medical service, the general health of the native population during the year was very satisfactory, no epidemics of a serious nature having occurred in any of the provinces. The medical staff is comprised of European Medical officers and nurses, Native and Indian Medical Practitioners and Native Obstetric Nurses. All Fijians are given free medical and surgical treatment at the General and Provincial Hospitals and at the hands of the European and Native medical officers throughout the Colony.

The Vital Statistics for 1935 reveal an increase in the native population of 1,474, the total population at the end of 1935 being estimated at 99,953 as against 98,479 in 1934. Since the last Census in 1921 there has been an increase of 14,104. A Census is to be taken during April, 1936.

Child Welfare Work has been successfully continued throughout the year and the success attending the efforts of the nurses and their staff is very gratifying. There are five European Infant Welfare Nurses stationed in the provinces of Tailevu, Nandronga, Mathuata, Mba, and Rotuma respectively. In addition, there are fourteen trained Native Child Welfare Nurses stationed in various parts of the Group. Native Women's Committees and other voluntary workers also render valuable assistance in this important branch of the work. The control of this work is in the hands of a Central Executive Committee consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, Director of Medical Services, and the District Commissioner, Rewa. District Committees under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner have been formed in each district. There are also Native Women's Committees in most of the Fijian villages. These Committees do very good work and are generally thoroughly interested in the enterprise.

A change has recently been made in the method of education of Fijian children. The work previously done by Missions is now largely taken over by the Provincial Administration. This has had the effect of creating a greater interest by the native chiefs in the organization necessary to produce useful schools. Government assists by grants-in-aid where a school employs registered teachers. The natives do the rest of the financing themselves, in some cases from the Provincial Funds, and in others by local levies. There are many schools throughout the Colony which receive no Government assistance at all. A few boys are sent away to New Zealand or Australia by their parents, some with Government assistance and some without. There is a very real and strong feeling throughout the Colony that the growing generation must be educated to an extent necessary to cope with modern conditions, and to be fitted to compete with other races in the battle for existence.

The Colony was again fortunate in escaping hurricanes and floods during 1935. There was no lack of foodstuffs available for the native population, who for the most part remain dependent on the produce of their land. The market price of copra at the close of

the year 1935 was £11 6s. 0d. per ton. The amount of copra exported in 1935 was 26,081 tons (value £220,478) as against 23,520 tons in 1934 (value £127,941).

A total of 142,645 cases and 16,918 bunches of bananas were exported to New Zealand, Australia and Canada during the year. This represents a decrease, owing to the reduction in quota, of 10,116 cases over 1934. The average price paid to Fijian growers per case in 1935 for bananas shipped to New Zealand, Australia and Canada has increased to 3s. 5d. a case for 1935 as against 3s. in 1934 and 2s. 8d. in 1933.

There were 2,997 cases of oranges shipped to New Zealand and 5,793 cases of mandarines. This promises to be a very profitable venture.

The Fijians are gradually taking very kindly to European methods of agriculture and in some provinces loans have been made from Provincial Funds in order to supply the natives with agricultural implements. A large number have also taken up land for the cultivation of sugar-cane as a result of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's successful scheme of settling them on cane lands as tenant farmers. The two Agricultural Training Centres at Navuso (Methodist Mission) and Nanduruloulou (Government) are doing excellent work and are fully justifying the establishment of such institutions.

As the Native population is largely self-governed through the Chiefs with a Provincial Commissioner as the Head of each province, funds are required to meet the cost of this mode of Government. For this purpose a Provincial Rate is levied. Provincial Commissioners are responsible to the Secretary for Native Affairs for the Provincial Funds into which the Provincial Rate is paid, and the amount of Provincial Revenue involved exceeds £19,000 per annum.

The Secretary for Native Affairs has under his charge a Native Deposit Account into which is taken on trust money collected by natives for the purpose of building churches, water supplies, boats, etc. £21,058 is on deposit in this account.

## **XV.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

### **Vital Statistics and Allied Questions.**

No census has been taken since the year 1921, but it is estimated that the Indian population on the 31st December, 1935, was 85,892, being 50,011 males and 35,281 females. The disproportion in numbers of the sexes is slowly being adjusted by natural causes, assisted by the strict control that is now exercised over immigration. During the year there were 3,210 births, representing a birth-rate of 37.7 per 1,000, and 716 deaths, representing a death-rate of 8.10 per 1,000, and the infant mortality rate under five



years was 8.30 per centum of live births. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 2,494, and immigration exceeded emigration by 109 so that the net increase of population for the year was 2,603. The natural increase in population of 2,494 compares favourably with the increase over the same period of 1,748 in the larger native Fijian population, and may be accepted as an indication of the healthy, virile state of the Indian people of Fiji.

In the absence of a recent census it is impossible to arrive at a close estimate of the situation regarding the Provinces of origin in India of Indians in Fiji. The position was surveyed in the Annual Report for 1931, and it may be restated as follows: The great majority of the Indians of Fiji, being either persons who came to the Colony under indenture or their descendants, can trace their origin to the United Central Provinces or to Southern India, a rough estimate of the population derived from each of these sources being 54,384 and 25,208 respectively. During the years which followed the cessation of immigration under indenture a new class of immigrant, consisting almost entirely of males derived from the eastern districts of the Punjab and from the Bombay Presidency, was attracted to the Colony by rumours of high wages and favourable economic conditions generally. Owing to measures adopted to control immigration it is estimated that the numbers of these recent immigrants do not exceed in the case of Punjabis 3,000 and in the case of Gujeratis 2,500. These figures may be taken as a rough estimate of the proportions of the population that have been drawn from the four Provinces in India from which the great bulk of the Fiji Indians have originated. They account in round figures for 85,092 out of a total estimated population of 85,892, and leave a balance of 800 of which the origin is in doubt.

### Emigration and Immigration.

*Emigration.*—Some four years' practical experience of Ordinance No. 24 of 1930 has shown that it has removed most of the difficulties and misunderstandings that formerly existed with regard to repatriation. Very little desire is being evinced by Indians to exercise their repatriation rights, and the number of passengers returned to India by the s.s. *Elephanta* on the 14th November, 1935, at Government expense totalled 163, composed of 101 males and 25 females, and children 37. There also left the Colony by the s.s. *Elephanta* some 152 males, 12 females and 16 children who paid their own passages to India, while those Indians who left the Colony during the year by all other routes numbered 78 males. This brought the total number of Indians who left the Colony during the year up to 421.

*Immigration.*—A total of 551 Indians entered the Colony by all routes during the year, the number being made up of 408 males and 143 females.

The policy of restricting immigration is carried out with the help of the Government of India under a system of issuing permits to successful applicants and an assurance is obtained that employment awaits all new immigrants. This policy is fully justified by conditions now existing in the Colony.

### **Economic.**

Indians participate in practically every sphere of the economic life of the Colony. In trading occupations they play a more important part as individual traders than as proprietors of large business concerns, but in the matter of road transportation they are by far the largest proprietors and they provide the greatest number of drivers of all classes of vehicles plying for hire. As labourers they are entering the skilled trades in increasing numbers.

Although there is a steady increase in the number of Indian large-scale land owners, the great bulk of the proprietary agricultural population consists of peasant farmers whose holdings are either in the form of direct leases from the native owners, or of sub-tenancies.

By far the greatest number of sub-leases in the sugar areas are let by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company to their sugar-cane farmers, but in their case the conditions of the sub-lease provide ample security of tenure for the industrious tenant who is willing, in his own interests, to agree to certain restrictions imposed by the Company with the object of securing profitable crops and of conserving the fertility of the soil. In addition to the opening which it provides for the Indian agriculturists, an immense educational value attaches to the tenant farmer system which has contributed more than any other enterprise towards the general prosperity and advancement of the Indian community. It is estimated that the number of Indians who are dependent both directly and indirectly on the sugar industry is now hardly less than 45,000, approximately 55 per centum of the Indian population of the Colony.

During the 1935 season the Colonial Sugar Refining Company purchased 922,751 tons of sugar-cane from Indian farmers which was cropped off 21,818 acres and yielded to the growers the total sum of £656,104, representing an average price of 14s. 3d. per ton. Of the total area under crop, 21,818 acres which were cultivated by tenant farmers of the Company yielded 505,542 tons, equivalent to 23.2 tons to the acre; 20,455 acres cultivated by independent farmers yielded 412,209 tons, equivalent to 20.4 tons per acre. The difference of 2.8 tons between the yield per acre of the Company's tenants and that of the independent farmers, even when account is taken of the better average quality of land owned by the Company, provides an instructive lesson in the value of scientific cultivation.

Most of the crops other than sugar produced by Indians are disposed of in the local markets.

There has been no change in the general level of wages, nor in the conditions of work, and there is little unemployment in the Colony. The opportunities afforded to labourers by the sugar industry are largely seasonal, the greatest number of labourers being employed in the mills and in the field during the cane crushing season. This arrangement is well suited to the needs of the labourers, the great majority of whom are peasant-holders, as it enables them to cultivate their holdings during the parts of the year when the mills are not operating. Field labourers in the sugar areas earn up to 20s. per week, and mill labourers earn from 10s. to 21s. a week. The standard wage in Suva continues to be 2s. 6d. per day, and the wages in the country districts vary between 2s. and 2s. 6d. A small minority only of the population is entirely dependent for its livelihood on cash wages.

### **Religious and Social.**

It is estimated that there are in the Colony 75,700 Hindus (including approximately 5,100 Arya Samajists and 2,100 Sikhs), 8,839 Muslims, 900 Christians, and 450 whose religions have not been determined. Some modification in religious forms has taken place as a result of the new environment of Fiji, and much of the caste system has been discarded. The Colony is not free from sectional strife either between rival Asiatic religions or within the ranks of individual religions. The disunity produced by religious rivalries is perhaps the most serious obstacle in the path of Indian education and advancement.

There is an increasing tendency to resort to legal marriages in preference to those casual unions which have caused so much difficulty and suffering in the past. There were 921 marriages between Indians registered during the year.

In manners, dress, and some other respects there is a tendency to fashion social advancement on the European pattern, and it is difficult at this stage to say how far custom and religion will allow this tendency to progress. Educated Indians, and especially professional men who have come to the Colony from elsewhere, are at a serious disadvantage owing to the difficulty they experience in finding associates in their own race who are intellectually and socially their equal.

### **Medical and other Services.**

Provision is made either directly by Government, or under Government supervision, for the free medical treatment of Indians of limited means.

### Indian Paupers.

In the days when the system of labour under indenture was in force, all employees were obliged to contribute towards the Destitute Immigrants Fund, which was expended by the Government on the relief of necessitous Indians. Since the cessation of the indenture system the Government has continuously shouldered the responsibility for the care of Indian paupers, and its efforts in this direction are carried out by the twofold means of distributing outdoor relief, and of maintaining a combined poorhouse and infirmary. In the favourable conditions of Fiji, pauperism is almost entirely confined to a small number of old people and chronic invalids. The total number of persons in receipt of Government assistance during 1935 was 53. The whole system of pauper relief has been carefully thought out, and conforms with the present needs of the Indian community.

### Education.

No change has taken place in the Government's policy with regard to Indian education. It has been found impossible in the present state of the Indian community to devise a means of raising a direct levy for educational purposes and no alteration has been made in the system of paying grants towards the cost of maintaining schools where the education attains an approved standard. The grant-in-aid system has the advantage of securing a contribution from Indians, and of giving Indians a share of responsibility in school management, while it retains to the Government a reasonable measure of control over educational standards.

The rolls\* of Indian schools contain the names of 4,110 boys and 1,368 girls, as compared with 3,660 boys and 1,140 girls in 1934.

Teachers continued to be trained at the Teachers' Training School in Lautoka, and at institutions belonging respectively to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions, which are subsidized by the Government.

### Administrative.

Indian Advisory Committees have been appointed in eight districts, and the District Commissioners report favourably upon the assistance and advice which they obtain from these Committees.

## XVI.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during 1935, of which the following are the principal :—

*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance*, following the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, section 47, abolishes the presumption of law that a wife who committed an offence in the presence of her

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\* These figures include enrolments in unassisted schools.

husband was coerced by him. It will still be a good defence, however, to any charge other than murder or treason to prove that in fact the offence was committed in the presence and under the coercion of the husband.

*The Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Ordinance*, following English legislation, provides that where a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death is pregnant, the sentence passed on her shall be penal servitude for life instead of the death sentence and also provides for the procedure where a woman convicted of a capital offence alleges she is pregnant.

*The Infanticide Ordinance*, which also follows English legislation, provides that in certain cases a woman who causes the death of her newly-born child may be found guilty of infanticide instead of murder and be punishable as if convicted of manslaughter.

*The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance*, again based on English legislation, enacts that with certain exceptions an existing cause of action shall on the death of any person survive against or for the benefit of his estate and also that the quantum of damages recoverable by the estate of a deceased person is in certain cases limited. In an action against the estate of a deceased person proceedings must be pending at his death or arise within six months after the personal representative took out representation.

*The Minimum Wage Ordinance* applies to the Colony the provisions of a draft convention relating to minimum wage-fixing machinery adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in 1928. It empowers the Governor in Council to fix a minimum wage for any occupation either generally or in any specified district if he is satisfied that the wages for that occupation are unreasonably low.

*The Children and Young Persons Ordinance* repeals and re-enacts the provisions of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932, with minor amendments and incorporates several sections taken from the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (Imperial). The definition of "young person" has been altered by raising the age limit to 17 years. The Ordinance provides that no child under the age of eight shall be guilty of any offence, that the finding of a child or young person guilty of felony shall not impose any disqualifications attaching to felony and also places restrictions on the punishment of children and young persons.

*The Public Health Ordinance* repeals and re-enacts, with some amendments, most of the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, 1911. Further provisions have been added from legislation of neighbouring Dominions and other Colonies to bring the law up-to-date. The Ordinance now divides the Colony into urban, township and rural sanitary districts and provides that subsidiary legislation shall be enacted by the Central Board of Health. The local authorities may, however, frame appropriate regulations for their districts

for submission to the Board. Provisions relating to the protection of food from contamination have been added and the provisions relating to infectious diseases are more comprehensive than those in the repealed Ordinance. A part dealing with venereal diseases has been added which provides that persons suffering from any such diseases must be treated by a medical practitioner until cured and makes it an offence to employ any such persons in hotels, dairies or other places where food or drink is handled. Wider powers have been given to the authorities to endeavour to reduce the mosquito nuisance to a minimum.

*The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance* provides machinery for enforcement in the Colony of judgments given in courts of foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in this Colony, and to facilitate the enforcement in foreign countries of judgments given in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

*The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance* (No. 2) mainly provides for the assessment, stamping and registration of documents relating to the disposition of mining tenements. All such documents are to be in writing and are to state the true and full consideration, otherwise they will be fraudulent and void and of no effect either in law or equity.

*The Census Ordinance* provides the necessary machinery for taking the census in the future. The date on which the census will be taken is to be fixed by proclamation.

*The Towns Ordinance* is designed to give effect to the decision which has been taken by the legislature to alter the constitution of the Suva Town Council and to substitute a new body corporate to be known as the Suva Town Board for the existing Municipality. Provision is accordingly made for the dissolution of the Municipal Council of Suva, the transfer of its assets to the new Town Board and the position of debenture holders. The new board is to consist of seven official members and two unofficial members from each of the communities—European, Fijian and Indian, all nominated by the Governor. The affairs of any towns constituted in the future are also to be administered by nominated boards.

**Particulars of Factory Legislation, Compensation for Accidents Legislation, and Legislative Provisions for Sickness, Old Age, etc.**

The Steam Boilers Ordinance 1915 provides for compensation for accidents to persons in connection with steam boilers. The Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1935, empowers the Governor in Council to fix a minimum wage for any occupation either generally or in any district if he is satisfied that the wages for that occupation are unreasonably low.

**XVII.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The progress of the Colony is shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Excess of Liabilities over Assets.	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ...	584,515	536,079	750,010	785,027	35,017	—
1927 ...	586,574	534,939	898,491	881,752	—	16,739
1928 ...	709,534	567,845	597,903	439,475	—	158,428
1929 ...	677,945	642,124	557,043	362,794	—	194,249
1930 ...	638,763	645,291	408,971	221,250	—	187,721
1931 ...	565,393	605,973	452,080	304,940	—	147,140
1932 ...	547,461	528,604	449,743	283,746	—	165,997
1933 ...	605,201	569,984	590,660	389,446	—	201,214
1934 ...	782,914	722,963	770,343	599,178	—	261,165
1935 ...	733,432	641,181	857,694	504,278	—	353,416

At the close of the year 1922 the Colony had an accumulated deficit on Revenue Account of £243,481, and at the close of 1929 there was an accumulated surplus of £194,249. This surplus was reduced to £147,140 at the end of 1931 but increased at the end of 1934 to £261,165.

**Debt.**

The Loan Debt of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1935, was as under :—

	£
Specific Loan (Ordinance No. 7 of 1928) ...	765,000
Public Purposes Loan (Ordinance No. 2 of 1929) ...	171,408
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 14 of 1932) ...	154,996
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 51 of 1930 and Ordinance No. 17 of 1934) ...	182,497
Total (sterling) ...	<u>£1,273,901</u>

The loan of £765,000 was raised in London during the year 1928 and is redeemable between 1946-53. The stock bears interest at 5 per cent. and was issued at 101.

A second loan sufficient to produce £170,000 was authorized in 1929. It was arranged that it should be in the form of a direct loan to be provided by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and is redeemable in 1955. During that year, £80,204 was made available for public purposes and the balance was provided in 1930. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent.

The Public Works Loan, sufficient to produce £160,000, was raised in 1932 by the Crown Agents in two instalments, on 2nd August and 3rd November, at the price of £102 and £105 respectively for each £100 of stock. This loan bears interest at 4 per

cent. and sinking fund contribution is at the rate of 2.32 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st February, 1959.

The Rewa Bridge Loan of £75,000 authorized under Ordinance No. 51 of 1930 (as amended by Ordinance No. 11 of 1931 and Ordinance No. 5 of 1934) and the Public Works Loan of £105,000 authorized under Ordinance No. 17 of 1934 were raised as a single loan of £180,000 by the Crown Agents in November, 1934. Fiji Government Inscribed stock was created to the nominal value of £182,497 of which £120,000 was sold to the market at 99 and the balance was taken up by the Crown Agents at the same price on behalf of various Colonial Government funds. The annual rate of interest is 3 per cent. and the Sinking Fund contribution is at the rate of 1.56 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st December, 1970, with optional redemption, in whole or in part, on or after 1st December, 1960.

The sinking fund in connection with the Specific Loan amounted to £62,416 Fiji at the close of the year. A supplementary sinking fund for the redemption of any other loans raised now amounts to £23,563 Fiji. Provision for sinking fund contributions in respect of the Public Purposes Loan was first made in 1932, and amounted to £19,313 Fiji at the close of the year. The Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Works Loan, 1959, amounted to £12,489 Fiji at the close of the year, and for the Public Works Loan, 1960-70, to £3,128 Fiji.

### Revenue.

The revenue of the year amounted to £733,432 a decrease of £49,482 as compared with 1934. The main items of revenue grouped under their various heads are as follows:—

	£
Customs ... ..	394,453
Port, wharfage, and light dues ... ..	24,768
Native taxes ... ..	17,013
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified ... ..	100,401
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements-in-aid ... ..	63,938
Post Office ... ..	30,965
Rent of Government property ... ..	13,357
Interest ... ..	40,239
Miscellaneous ... ..	13,594
Land sales and premia on leases ... ..	—
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	11,394
Extraordinary receipts ... ..	23,310

The amounts collected for licences, stamp duties, and income tax were £24,454, £6,923 and £28,712 respectively.



The amount collected under the Residential Tax Ordinance was £22,367. The rate is £1 per annum on all males (other than Fijians) between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions. All persons liable for the tax are required to register themselves and the tax must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or a Sub-Accountant by the end of March each year: penalties are imposed for failure to register and for non-payment of the tax. The Fijians pay two direct taxes, the Native Tax and the Provincial Rate, and are exempted from payment of the Residential Tax.

### Customs Tariff.

The Customs tariff is in general on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment.

On most articles subject to *ad valorem* duty the British preferential rate is 20 per cent. and the general rate 40 per cent. On imports subject to a specific rate of duty the general rate is usually 50 per cent. higher than the preferential rate, the principal exceptions being illuminating and power kerosene and benzine on which duties of 9d. and 8d. per gallon respectively are levied irrespective of the country of origin.

The following are some of the principal articles which, if of British manufacture, are admitted free of duty:

Aircraft and accessories; certain specified educational material; articles for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; bags and sacks over two bushels; cans and casks for use as containers of Fiji produce; coal and coke; Church furniture; infants' foods; muntz metal and copper sheathing; tar and bitumen; approved weedkillers; wire netting, galvanized, of not less than 4 in. mesh; wire galvanized fencing not less than 10 British gauge; fencing posts; gates; standards and droppers other than ornamental of iron or steel.

The above articles if of foreign manufacture pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent.

The following articles are admitted free of duty from all countries:—

Animals; birds and fish living; bacteriological products; ship's ballast; books; periodicals and music printed; coconuts; collections of antiques for public institutions; natural history specimens; containers used in the export of products of the Colony; copra; gas and ammonia cylinders; manures; crude and diesel oils; plants and seeds; used and unused postage stamps; and vessels being yachts the property of tourists visiting the Colony.

Machinery imported pays the following rates of duty:—

Agricultural implements and butter making and milking machines pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of British manufacture and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign manufacture;

agricultural machines; sugar making machinery; fruit and meat canning machinery; engines, steam, oil or gas, marine or stationary; timber milling and sawing machinery; electric machinery and mining machinery pay the British preferential rate of 15 per cent. and the general rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following are some of the principal articles that are admitted at specific rates of duty :—

Ale and beer in bottles, 2s. 6d. a gallon British preferential rate, 4s. 6d. a gallon general rate; confectionery, 3d. a lb. plus 10 per cent. British preferential rate and 6d. a lb. plus 30 per cent. general rate; cornflour, 1d. a lb. and 1½d. a lb.; cinema films free British preferential rate and 3d. per 100 feet general rate; flour, 40s. per ton of 2,000 lb. British preferential rate, 60s. per ton general rate; Sharps, 30s. per ton British preferential rate, 50s. per ton general rate; dried ginger, 1d. a lb. and 1¾d. a lb.; matches, wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches British preferential rate per gross boxes, 4s. 6d., general rate, 6s. 9d. per gross; hops, 1s. a lb. and 2s. a lb.; maize, 6d. a bushel and 10½d. a bushel; malt extract, non spirituous, 1s. a lb. and 1s. 9d. a lb.; meats, 1d. per lb. and 2d. per lb.; oatmeal, 1d. per lb. and 1¾d. a lb.; soap, plain, 1d. a lb. and 2d. a lb.; spices, 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; tea, 6d. a lb. containing no less than 75 per cent. British growth and 9d. a lb.; tobacco, manufactured, 7s. and 10s. 6d. a lb.; cigars, 9s. and 13s. 6d. a lb.; cigarettes, 8s. and 12s. a lb.; timber, rough, 2s. and 4s. per 100 superficial feet; timber, dressed, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; spirits, 26s. and 39s. a gallon; wines, still, 4s. and 6s. a gallon; wines, sparkling, 10s. and 15s. a gallon; macaroni and vermicelli, 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.

The following are the principal articles which are subject to alternative rates of duty :—

Bicycles, preferential rate 15s. each or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty. General rate 30s. each or 40 per cent.

Boots and shoes, rubber and canvas, British preferential rate 6d. to 1s. per pair according to sizes or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. General rate 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. or 40 per cent.

Textile piece-goods, British preferential rate 1d. to 3d. per yard according to width or 20 per cent. General rate 2d. to 6d. or 40 per cent.

Hats and caps, men's and boys', British preferential rate 6d. each or 20 per cent., general rate 1s. or 40 per cent.

Shirts, British preferential rate 4s. to 6s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. to 12s. or 40 per cent.

Singlets or undervests, sizes up to 28 inches, per dozen, 1s. preferential rate, general rate 2s., sizes exceeding 28 inches, per dozen, 2s. preferential rate and 4s. general rate; or *ad valorem* 20 per cent. preferential rate, 40 per cent. general rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Towels, bath and face, exceeding 24 inches in length, British preferential rate 2s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 4s. or 40 per cent.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, each, British preferential rate 6d., general rate 1s., or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Electric lamp bulbs, incandescent filament, having, at the marked voltage, a power consumption—

Not exceeding 8 watts, each, British preferential rate 1d., general rate 2d.

Exceeding 8 watts and not exceeding 80 watts each, British preferential rate 2d., general rate 4d.

Exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 3d., general rate 6d. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Wrapping paper, British preferential rate 5s. per cwt. or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. 9d. or 40 per cent.

Spirits, perfumed and scented waters, British preferential rate 26s. and 10 per cent. per liquid gallon or 20 per cent., general rate 39s. per gallon and 25 per cent. or 40 per cent.

During 1935, owing to improved financial conditions in the Colony it was possible to reduce the rate of duty on certain food-stuffs, some of which were:—

Ale and beer, bottled, reduced from 4s. per gallon British preferential rate and 6s. per gallon general rate, to 2s. 6d. per gallon British and 4s. 6d. per gallon general rate; fish, from 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. to 10 per cent. and 30 per cent.; sharps and pollard, from 40s. and 60s. per ton to 30s. and 50s. per ton; meats from 2d. and 3d. per lb. to 1d. and 2d. per lb.

The tariff in general is a revenue tariff but aims at fostering, as far as possible, local industries, and in this regard affords protection to the rice industry by imposing a duty of £2 per ton under the British preferential rate and £3 per ton under the foreign rate, and provides, further, that if the cost, duty paid and landed at a Customs shed at a port of entry in the Colony, falls below £15 per ton, the duty shall be increased by such amount as shall bring such landed cost duty paid to £15 per ton. It provides, further, for the admission free of duty of bags and sacks over two bushels.

Protection is also afforded to the local butter industry by the imposition of a duty of 4d. per pound on all fresh butter imported and provides for the admission free of duty of boxes of wood made up or in shooks to be used as containers of butter the produce of the Colony.

The soap industry is also protected by a duty of 1d. per pound under the British preferential rate and 2d. per pound under the general tariff rate on soap, laundry, in bar or cake, and sandsoap, and, with a view to affording further assistance to this industry the tariff was recently amended providing for the admission free of duty of resin and tallow of British manufacture, which previously paid a duty of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

## **XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

### **Lands and Survey.**

#### **LAND.**

Before the British occupation of Fiji, European settlers had acquired large areas of land from the native Chiefs, and, after the Deed of Cession, Crown grants for land, on claims substantiated before the Lands Commission, were issued. In this manner 414,615 acres were alienated.

By the year 1912, Crown grants for a further area of 20,184 acres of land purchased from the natives had been issued, but in that year the sale of native lands, except to the Government for specific purposes, was prohibited.

The standard tenure of land is leasehold up to 99 years for leases for agricultural purposes, 75 years for building purposes, and 21 years with option of renewal for a further period of 21 years, subject to reassessment of the rental, for leases for pastoral purposes. The rent for an agricultural leasehold for the maximum period of 99 years is subject to reassessment in the 33rd and 66th years, or in the 30th and 60th years in the case of a lease for less than the maximum period. In leases for building purposes the rent is subject to reassessment in the 25th and 50th years. In all cases the rent is subject to reassessment to a maximum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the unimproved capital value of the land. Lessees of expiring leaseholds of native-owned land are afforded a considerable measure of security of continuance of tenure by legislation which provides that, in the event of refusal of the native owners, without just cause, to surrender control of the land for renewal of an expiring lease, the Governor in Council may require the native owners to agree to renew the lease or to pay such amount of compensation as the Governor in Council may decide to be the reasonable value of the permanent and unexhausted improvements made on the leasehold by the lessee.

Leases of Crown lands are submitted as a rule to public auction, usually with an upset premium of £2 to cover the cost of advertising the auction sale. Leases of small areas in country districts are exempt from sale by public auction. Instructions for survey are issued by the Crown Surveyor on payment of the survey fees by the lessee, who is then entitled to enter into occupation.

The rent of land in Fiji varies according to situation and quality. Pasturable lands vary from 1d. to 2s. per acre, coconut lands from 6d. to 5s., hill land from 6d. to 2s., banana, sugar-cane, rice, and maize land from 5s. to £1, the latter rental prevailing only in certain favoured localities in which supply and demand have resulted in that high rent.

The following statement shows the position as regards land alienated at the end of the year 1935 :—

<i>Nature of title.</i>	<i>No. of titles.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>In process of alienation.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total area of Colony.</i>
			<i>No. of lots.</i>	<i>Estimated area.</i>		
Freeholds ... ..	1,593	532,630	1	9	532,639	—
Leases of Crown land	778	21,050	47	833	21,883	—
Leases of Native land	7,831	305,283	240	6,022	311,305	—
Total ... ..					865,827	4,523,620

Five hundred and forty-three applications for leases of native lands aggregating 9,936 acres were received during the year. Of these 227 applications for 2,673 acres were approved and 227 applications for 4,888 acres were under consideration at the end of the year. Applications by Indians formed 94 per cent. of the total. Seventy applications for leases of Crown lands aggregated 1,244 acres. Of these 47 applications for 457 acres were approved and 20 applications for 738 acres were under consideration at the end of the year, the remainder having been declined or withdrawn.

#### NATIVE LANDS COMMISSION.

The Native Lands Commission, which operates under the Native Lands Ordinance, 1905, is charged with the duty of ascertaining what lands in each Province of the Colony are the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijian owners, and whether the ownership is by Matanggali (a tribal division) or by some other division or subdivision of the people.

The Commission consists of a European chairman, and two native Chiefs of high rank. The clerical staff is composed entirely of native officers and the official language of the Commission is Fijian.

The members of the Commission are vested with powers to summon and examine on oath any persons whom they think are able to give relevant evidence, and to require the attendance of all claimants to any land the title of which is being inquired into, and of all persons likely to be interested in such land.

Any appeal against any decision of the Native Lands Commission, provided notice of appeal is lodged within 60 days of the announcement of the decision, is heard and determined by the Governor in Council, whose decision is final. If no notice of desire to appeal is given, the record of the decision is conclusive.

All lands recorded by the Commission as the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijians are surveyed by a staff of surveyors especially employed for the purpose. The cost of the survey is borne by the proprietary unit owning the land, and is assessed on a scale prepared by the Crown Surveyor and approved by the Governor in Council. The law requires that the cost of survey shall be paid within six months after demand; but if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that any proprietary unit is unable to pay, the Governor is empowered to make such order as may seem fit and just. The Commission commenced the preparation of supplementary registers containing the names of land-owners of illegitimate birth in the Provinces of Lautoka (Yasawas), Mathuata and Thak-aundrove during the year under review. Enquiries were continued by Ratu Sukuna in the Province of Lau. The office staff of the Commission continued the preparation of the various registers of native lands and native land-owners.

#### SURVEY.

The survey staff attached to the Native Lands Commission was reduced by the transfer of one officer to the Public Works Department in April, and the effective strength during 1935 was 11 European surveyors and three native assistants. Surveyors were employed in the provinces of Tholo North, Tailevu, Namosi, Serua, Tholo West, Lautoka (Yasawas) and Thak-aundrove. The area surveyed during the year amounted to 321,011 acres, bringing the total area surveyed for the Native Lands Commission since 1912 to 3,485,432 acres.

The strength of the survey staff of the Lands and Survey Department was maintained at five officers. Two senior members of the staff were employed almost continuously in administrative work at headquarters, in the examination of plans, and in alignment surveys for the Suva Municipal Council. The remaining members of the staff were employed in country districts in the survey of leased lands, standard traverse surveys, the design and subdivision of Indian settlements, and other miscellaneous work. Nine miles of main and subsidiary traverse surveys were carried out in the Province of Tholo North and Viti Levu, and in the island of Taveuni. Instructions for the survey of leases of native and Crown lands were issued by the Crown Surveyor to six surveyors in private practice. Two hundred and ninety-one plans of surveys made by Government and private surveyors were examined and passed for issue of leases.

**Meteorological.**

Meteorological observations were taken twice daily throughout the year at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Local Standard Time in conformity with the international hours of observation. The new times have also been adopted by Pacific Island Weather Stations, and the daily bulletins which are broadcast from Suva Radio conform to the scheme adopted by the International Meteorological Conference at Copenhagen in 1929.

During the second half of the year rainfall increased from 0.39 in. below normal to 44.11 in. above normal, the total for the year being 163.62 in. The year 1935 is the fourth wettest year on record, the wettest year being 1921 when 170.74 in. were recorded. The year will not only be remembered as one of excessive rainfall, but also as one of almost continuous cloudy, overcast and gloomy weather.

In the table below, the total rainfall at certain stations in the Group is given, together with the averages over a period of years.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>No. of years.</i>	<i>Total Rainfall.</i>	<i>Average Rainfall.</i>
Lakemba ... ..	10	51.92	74.74
Lambasa ... ..	41	92.10	81.41
Lautoka ... ..	35	86.44	69.81
Levuka ... ..	41	107.99	90.83
Salialevu ... ..	20	224.65	207.65
Suva ... ..	51	163.62	119.51
Wainunu ... ..	56	166.61	147.74

**General.**

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony in February on his return from Australia. The traditional native ceremonies were performed in his honour, and His Royal Highness was enabled to see various sides of native life.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., was absent from the Colony from 8th March to 7th August, during which time Mr. A. A. Wright, Secretary for Native Affairs, administered the Government, the substantive post of Colonial Secretary being temporarily vacant.

Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in May, November, and December. The greatest interest attached to a proposal that the present elective system for European and Indian unofficial members should be abolished and that all members of the Council, official and unofficial, should be nominated by the Governor. The matter was debated both in the May and November sessions, the proposal being carried each time (official members not voting), and on many public platforms and in the press.

The Suva Municipal Council has been replaced by a Town Board, nominated by the Governor, which gives an official majority and provides for unofficial representation with equal numbers for European, Fijian, and Indian on the Board.

The Municipal Council of Levuka was unable to continue the administration in the face of the falling trade and revenues of the town, and the Council has therefore been replaced by a Board appointed under the Townships Ordinance and a Government grant has been made to supplement the revenue of the Board.

The Silver Jubilee was fittingly celebrated throughout the Colony.

Great interest was shown in the centenary celebrations of the Methodist Mission, the first missionaries to visit Fiji having landed in 1835.

In December, His Excellency the Governor unveiled at Levuka a commemorative stone placed on the site where the Cession of the islands was formally made on 10th October, 1874. Representative Chiefs from the whole of Fiji were present, including a few who had been present at the Cession in 1874.



## APPENDIX.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Fiji and the Fijians. By Rev. T. Williams and Rev. J. Calvert.	Alexander Heylin, London. 1860. 2nd Edition (2 vols.) ...	6s.
Viti. By Berthold Seeman ...	Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London. 1862 ...	10s.
King and People of Fiji. By Rev. J. Waterhouse.	Wesleyan Conference Office. 1866 ...	
Natives' Taxation and Communal System in Fiji.	Cmd. 2240—His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1904...	
The Fijians. By Basil Thomson ...	Heinemann, London. 1905	25s.
The Hill Tribes of Fiji. By A. B. Brewster.	Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd., London. 1922 ...	21s.
Journal of William Lockerby ...	Hakluyt Society, Cambridge University Press. 1925 ...	
Journal of Thomas Williams. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney. 2 vols. 1931 ...	
Fiji and Fijians, 1835-1856. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, and The Australian Book Co., London ...	25s.
The Discoverers of the Fiji Islands. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Murray, London. 1933 ...	15s.

The following official publications can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, or from the Government Printer, Suva.

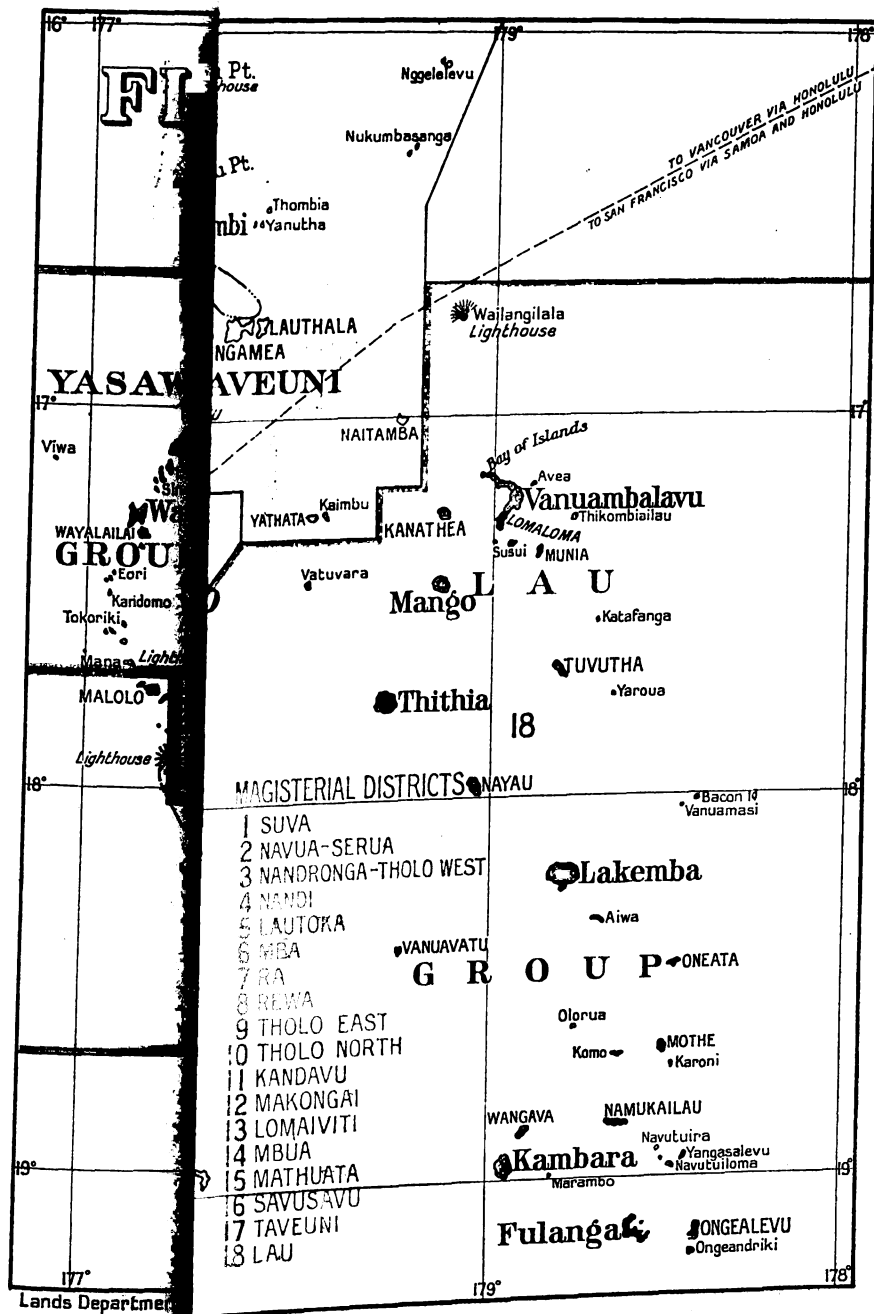
- The Colony of Fiji—1874-1931. Lib. edition, 3s. Mag. edition, 2s.  
 Annual Blue Book, 1935. 5s.  
 Census Report, 1921. 5s.  
 Forests of the Colony of Fiji—Report by Mr. R. A. Sykes (without maps). 2s.  
 Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, 1935. 2s.  
 Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture, 1935. 1s.

The Agricultural Journal, published half-yearly or more frequently if required, is obtainable from the Director of Agriculture, Suva. 1s. per copy.

Postage is charged extra on all official publications.

A more complete bibliography will be found in "The Colony of Fiji—1874-1936."





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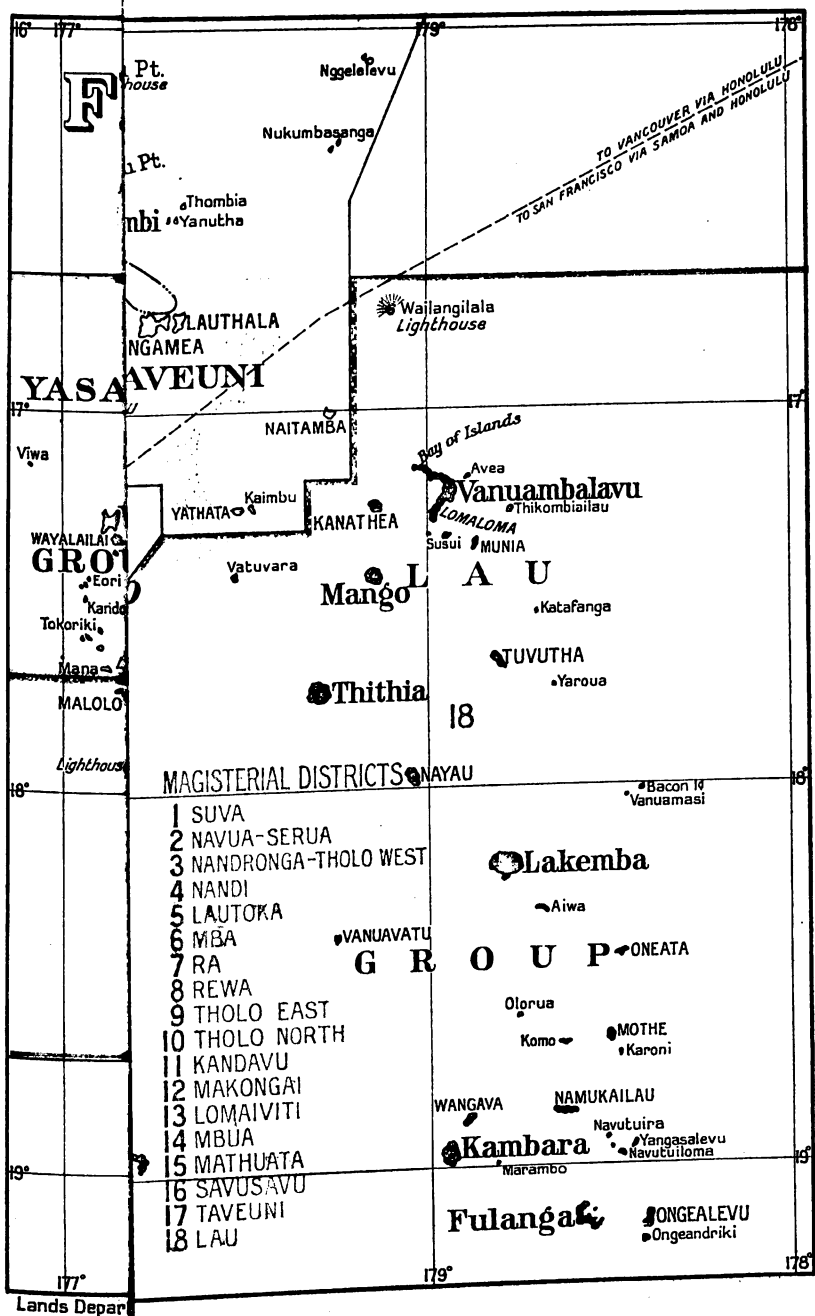
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Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

## EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

## KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

## KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

*NOTE.—These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.*

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 0s. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

Evidence and Memoranda [Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.) [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

## PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

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CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
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FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
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S.O. Code No. 58-1781.







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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1780

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU  
(Unfederated Malay States) 1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1683 and 1716  
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## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Published periodically in three Parts—(1) Africa, (2) Eastern, Mediterranean and Pacific, (3) West Indies. The last edition, which contained information relating to the Tariffs up to the beginning of July, 1934, was issued in September, 1934, as Colonial No. 97. Part I, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.); Part II, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.); Part III, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.). Amending Leaflets have been published from time to time. A revised complete edition of this work is in course of preparation

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The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

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## THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

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*Continued on page 3 of cover*

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1780

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the  
**STATE OF TRENGGANU**  
**(Unfederated Malay States) 1935**

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## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY .. ..	7
II. GOVERNMENT .. ..	9
III. POPULATION .. ..	9
IV. HEALTH .. ..	11
V. HOUSING .. ..	16
VI. PRODUCTION .. ..	17
VII. COMMERCE .. ..	23
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING .. ..	25
IX. EDUCATION .. ..	27
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT .. ..	28
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ..	30
XII. PUBLIC WORKS .. ..	30
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE .. ..	32
XIV. LEGISLATION .. ..	35
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION .. ..	35
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS .. ..	39
XVII. GENERAL .. ..	40





# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR 1935

## I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trěngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 3° 53' and 5° 51' North latitude, and the meridians of 102° 23' and 103° 30' East longitude. It is bounded by Kělantān on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Běsut, Trěngganu, Dungun and Kěmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The western and inland half of Trěngganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,978 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trěngganu and Kěmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pěrhěntian, Rědang, Kapas and Těnggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1934 and 1935:—

		1934	1935
Kuala Trěngganu	..	88.49"	117.55"
Kěmaman	..	78.90"	121.47"
Běsut	..	114.83"	107.95"

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trěngganu on several occasions and the lowest 75° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trěngganu on 2nd November.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 72° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trěngganu on 19th October, the lowest 66° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trěngganu on several occasions.

4. The early history of Trěngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palěmbang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trěngganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trěngganu prince, MEGAT PANJI 'ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inděrapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trěngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up-stream from Kuala Trěngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is by far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trěngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone is now in the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) sent the *bunga ěmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kělantān, Trěngganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trěngganu is doubtful. The Trěngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ěmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1909 between Great Britain and Trěngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trěngganu shall receive "a British Officer to reside in Trěngganu to be an Agent with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive.....a British Officer to be called the British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trěngganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

## II.—Government

9. Trěngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 15 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kěmaman (south), Kuala Trěngganu (central), and Běsut (north) respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively: and an officer of the Malayan Customs and Excise Service has been seconded for service as Preventive Officer, Customs. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay officers, the principal of who are the State Commissioners, Kěmaman and Běsut respectively, the Judge, the Superintendent of Marine and Customs, and the State Treasurer.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the Constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is, therefore, not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kěmaman and Běsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 44 times in 1935.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

## III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	..	..	..	164,564
Chinese	...	..	..	13,254
Indians	..	..	..	1,371
Europeans	..	..	..	35
Eurasians	..	..	..	15
Other races	..	...	..	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trèngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kēmaman	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kēmasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	3	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Mèr-chang	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trèngganu	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Bēsut	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total ..	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1935 calculated by the geometrical method, was 192,142. This method of calculation is suitable for Trěngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,587 males and 3,468 females. The birth-rate was 36.72 per mille. There were 209 still-births reported.

The following table shows the births according to race:—

<i>Malays</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Eurasians</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
6,651	356	20	nil	nil	28	7,055

16. The number of deaths registered was 4,619 (2,515 males and 2,104 females), of which 1,465 (or 31.72%) were deaths under one year, viz. 803 males and 662 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 420 (in October) and the smallest 362 (in April). The death rate was 24.04 per mille. The infantile mortality rate was 207.65 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

<i>Malays</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Eurasians</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
4,263	313	31	1	nil	11	4,619

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1934 and 1935:—

	1934	1935
Births, males ..	3,212	3,587
Births, females ..	3,118	3,468
Birth-rate per mille ..	33.46	36.72
Deaths, males ..	2,463	2,515
Deaths, females ..	2,127	2,104
Death-rate per mille ..	24.27	24.04
Greatest number of deaths in any one month ..	466 (August)	420 (October)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month ..	328 (June)	362 (April)
Infantile mortality rate	221.33 per mille	207.65 per mille.

#### IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government staff at the end of the year consisted of 1 Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), 1 Assistant Medical Officer, 2 Dressers Grade I, 4 Dressers Grade II, 9 Dressers Grade III, 7 Probationer Dressers, 3 Midwives, 4 Vaccinators and 29 menials.

There are only three private practitioners in the State; they are Asiatics employed solely by mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trěngganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a

proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other diseases are generally described simply as demam panas (fever). An attempt has however been made to secure greater accuracy in describing causes of death by issuing to the Deputy Registrars a revised and enlarged list of diseases in the Malay language: and this attempt has met with some success.

The sub-joined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government staff:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Malaria ..	5,408	6,180	10,718	12,965	16,931
Fever unspecified	862	574	1,695	1,019	658
Diseases of the res- piratory system (excluding influ- enza) ..	1,357	1,676	3,109	4,608	3,407
Influenza ..	1,320	2,070	2,278	2,986	3,933
Yaws ..	2,601	3,434	4,789	4,400	4,334
Beri-beri ..	1,181	433	782	968	1,176
Intestinal parasites	3,539	4,940	8,561	11,080	15,484

(a) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases.*—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera or plague occurred in 1935.

There were two small outbreaks of smallpox in May in each of which there were four cases with one death. The first occurred at Chukai, Kĕmaman among the Tamil lighter coolies employed by the Ishihara Sangyo Koshi, an iron mining company; the infection had been introduced by a new arrival from Singapore where a small epidemic had broken out. The second outbreak was discovered shortly afterwards in a village near the main road to Kuala Brang about 16 miles from Kuala Trĕngganu; the source of the infection was not established. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and eleven vaccinations were performed during the year as compared with 9,146 in 1934.

(b) *Malaria.*—The incidence varies widely in different parts of Trĕngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from it. The spleen-rate of 1,111 children examined at Kuala Trĕngganu was only 0.72%; the rate elsewhere on the coast varies from nil at some of the Kampongs in the Sĕtiyu district to 19.35% at Krĕtay. The further one goes inland, however, the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up-river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands are highly malarious.

(c) *Bowel Diseases.*—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(d) *Beri-beri.*—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats; but it is rare in the interior where the home grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(e) *Yaws*.—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

(f) *Tropical Typhus*.—The existence of tropical typhus has now been confirmed. There were three cases last year, all coming from the Ulu Dungun district although in one case the infection might have been caught in Ulu Tëmbëling, Pahang.

20. *General Hospitals*.—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz. the hospital at Kuala Trëngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for 156 patients.

*In-patients*.—The total number of in-patients admitted was 2,314 as against 1,775 in 1934, the numbers of Malay and female patients showing increases of 23 and 30 over the figures for preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.28, or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 2.61.

*Out-patients*.—The number of new out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,557 as against 5,584 in 1934.

21. *Prison Hospitals*.—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trëngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached. There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trëngganu for treatment.

*In-patients*.—There were 54 admissions and no deaths as against 41 admissions and 2 deaths in 1934.

*Out-patients*.—The number treated as out-patients was 542 as against 458 in 1934.

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work*.—Fifty-nine confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trëngganu hospital as against 44 in 1934. Eighty-nine labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child-welfare clinic as against 112 in the previous year; in addition she attended to 5 cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 1,296 visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal treatment and 58 came.

A midwife was appointed to Këmaman in September and 13 labours were conducted by her.

A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trëngganu. There were 3,626 new cases and the total number of attendances was 6,421.

23. *Mental Patients*.—There is no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. An experienced attendant, who is also attached to the prison ward, looks after them while, apart from the visits of the Medical Officer and the Assistant Medical Officer, the Senior dresser in the Department visits them every day. They are allowed out into the prison compound at times during the day and they are given light work if they are fit and willing. Their health was good throughout the year and there were no deaths. The worst cases are sent to the Singapore Mental Hospital.

The following are the details of these patients:—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Remaining	..	22	6	28
Admitted	..	31	4	35
		—	—	—
Total treated	..	53	10	63
Discharged	..	28	5	33
Transferred	..	4	2	6
Died	..	0	0	0
Remaining	..	21	3	24

The following table refers to the lunatics maintained by the Government of Trěngganu at the Singapore Mental Hospital:—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Remaining	..	5	1	6
Admitted	..	3	2	5
		—	—	—
Total treated	..	8	3	11
Discharged	..	2	0	2
Died	..	2	0	2
Remaining	..	4	3	7

24. *Lepers*.—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 58 names at the end of 1935.

25. *Dispensaries*.—There are permanent Government Dispensaries each under the charge of an experienced dresser at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Běsut  
 Kampong Buloh  
 Kuala Trěngganu Town  
 The Hospital, Kuala Trěngganu  
 Kuala Brang  
 Kuala Dungun  
 Chukai, Kěmaman

There are in addition small dispensaries at Sětiyu and Kěmasěk in the charge of travelling dressers while travelling dressers are also attached to the General Hospital, Kuala Trěngganu and the dispensaries at Běsut, Kuala Dungun and Kěmaman.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Běsut in the north to Kěmaman in the south, the Kuala Trěngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang Dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trěngganu river, and the dresser at the dispensary makes frequent visits to the out-lying villages. The travelling dressers visit the upper reaches of the other rivers.



The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges, etc.) by out-lying police and customs stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
1. Běsut Dispensary ..	8,718	10,242
2. Sětiyu Dispensary ..	8,555	8,966
3. Kuala Trěngganu Dispensary including Welfare Clinic	19,234	30,520
4. Kuala Trěngganu Hospital Dispensary ..	7,557	9,458
5. Hospital Travelling Dresser	8,262	9,427
6. Kuala Brang .. ..	18,730	19,226
7. Kuala Dungun .. ..	11,063	13,454
8. Kěmasěk .. ..	3,666	4,352
9. Chukai, Kěmaman Dispensary	12,307	16,684
10. P.W.D. Dresser, Kampong Buloh .. ..	4,063	4,526
11. Vaccinators .. ..	11,586	12,361
12. Police and Customs ..	945	945
	<hr/> 114,686	<hr/> 140,188

These figures do not include vaccinations. They show an increase over the 1934 figures of 21.71% for new cases and 19.40% for the total attendances.

26. *Veterinary.*—There is no Veterinary Department in Trěngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year.

27. *Buildings.*—Work on a new ward containing six single bed-rooms for officials and paying patients was commenced at the end of the year while a few minor works and repairs were completed.

28. *Legislation.*—No legislation of any importance was passed but the following concern the Medical Department:—

Regulation (Peratoran) No. 5 of A.H. 1353, dated 18th February, 1935, and Proclamation (Ishtihar) No. 68 of A.H. 1353, dated 22nd March, 1935, concern the registration of druggists: druggists have now to pay a registration fee of \$5.00 every year.

Regulation No. 6 of A.H. 1353, dated 18th February, 1935, and Proclamation No. 8 of A.H. 1354 concern the registration of dentists who have now to pay a fee of \$10.00 on registration.

Proclamation No. 14 of A.H. 1354, dated 2nd June, 1935, gave the Medical Department authority to vaccinate passengers coming from Singapore. This proclamation was later rescinded by proclamation No. 54 of A.H. 1354 dated 17th November, 1935.

Proclamation No. 18 of A.H. 1354, dated 6th June, 1935, is an amendment to the Extradition Enactment No. 4 of A.H. 1352, and makes a person who has attempted to commit an offence by dealing in dangerous drugs liable to banishment.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospect of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population is negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances a matter for congratulation.

## MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 3,327. There were 53 deaths of which 6 were due to accidents. The average number of dependents was 1,024 and there were 14 deaths. All the mines employ either doctors or dressers, while three of them have small hospitals.

## ESTATES

31. There is only one estate of any size in Trěngganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Krětir which employed a monthly average of 519 labourers, while there was a monthly average of 82 dependents. Six labourers and 6 dependents died. There was only one death due to malaria.

## V.—Housing

32. The main town in Trěngganu is the capital Kuala Trěngganu with a population of approximately 14,000. Other towns are Chukai (Kěmaman), Kuala Běsut and Dungun. For all these towns fairly wide municipal boundaries have been fixed within which the Town Board exercises its varied functions. The main activity in the past has been control of buildings, for within municipal limits no buildings can be erected nor can any repairs be effected until the plan has been passed by a sub-committee which includes the State Engineer and Medical Officer. During the year considerable progress was made with improving the general cleanliness of towns and conservancy. Chukai is fortunate in having been planned several years ago and during the year a new layout was approved for Dungun Town which was beginning to take shape on the ground towards the end of the year. As far as Kuala Trěngganu town is concerned, though a Town plan has been approved for some time little progress has been made on account of the delay in completing the settlement of ownership of lands within Town limits. The State is fortunate that its main towns are situated on sandy belts of land near the coast reached by the strong breeze from the sea practically all the year round. There is less danger from over crowding than elsewhere. A beginning was made during the year with the extension of municipal control to other, and as yet smaller areas, which when communications improve will probably develop into considerable villages. It is fortunate that it was possible to make these steps early before owners had started building at their pleasure.

## VI.—Production

## MINERALS

33. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1933			1934		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	\$	\$	pikuls	\$	\$
Tin ore ..	5,877	403,596	38,197	8,148	653,309	61,023
Wolfram ..	408	9,159	408	386	7,727	401
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	357,833	1,510,866	151,086	557,468	2,102,124	} 239,828
Manganese ..	10,327	82,500	8,250	9,681	77,451	
Total ..		2,006,121	197,941		2,840,611	301,252

				1935		
				Quantity	Value	Duty paid
				pikuls	\$	\$
Tin ore ..	..	..	..	8,882	674,579	65,836
Wolfram ..	..	..	..	1,564	70,662	6,770
				Tons		
Iron ore ..	..	..	..	816,745	2,991,623	} 369,197
Manganese ..	..	..	..	17,376	129,691	
Total ..					3,866,555	441,803

All Tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

34. The history of the iron mine in Dungun is of interest. The Chẽmuak Concession originally was granted by the late Sultan ZAINAL ABIDIN to TẼNGKU ABU BAKAR BIN ABDUL JALIL and on the advice of the late Honourable Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, C.M.G., C.B.E., was bought back at a price of \$12,000 cash with an annuity to the Concessionaires under the Enactment. This has proved a most fortunate investment for the State. Within the limits of the Concession area two leases were issued covering 500 acres each for the purpose of working the iron ore deposits. The lessees failed to work these lands whereupon Government cancelled these mining rights in 1924 and issued a prospecting licence to the Kohara Mining Company subject to special conditions.

In 1926 the Company made selection under the rights granted by this licence and work was started in the following year. Since then the mine has been consistently developed, as a result of which the export in 1935 amounted to 693,190 tons. The Company intend to raise this figure to a million tons annually as soon as possible.

Such an expansion has necessitated considerable development in the communications to the mine which is situated about 20 miles inland from the mouth of the Dungun river. From the first, work was started on laying down a railway to bring the ore down from the mine to a point on the Dungun river where it could be loaded into lighters for transshipment to ships lying off the river mouth. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouth and during the North-east monsoon transshipment is impossible. These conditions add greatly to the difficulties experienced by the Company as export is restricted to 8 months of the year.

Exports of iron ore from the mine have been as follows:—

1930	..	..	..	28,989 tons
1931	..	..	..	189,568 "
1932	..	..	..	205,908 "
1933	..	..	..	364,928 "
1934	..	..	..	404,632 "
1935	..	..	..	693,190 "

35. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 2,332 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey.

36. Four tin mines produced 91% of the total for the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. They employed 471 Chinese, 85 Indians and 236 Malays. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays and to \$2.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The 2 iron mines are Japanese owned. The average labour force employed was 3,016 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

37. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1934		1935	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Rents on Mining Lands ..	8,440	00	7,972	00
Premium on Mining Lands	2,000	00	1,820	00
Prospecting licences ..	1,280	00	2,041	00
Ore buyers licences ..	—	—	—	—
Individual licences ..	171	00	331	00
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	\$11,891	00	\$12,164	00
Export duty .. ..	301,851	00	441,803	00
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	\$313,742	00	\$447,966	00
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

## AGRICULTURE

38. There is no Department of Agriculture in the State. Such supervision and instruction as is given is done by the Collectors and District Officers. Agriculturally Trèngganu has large possibilities as so far, with the few exceptions, only the sandy belt along the coast has been developed. The main exceptions are the Jabor valley and Ulu Kēmasēk, both planted with rubber, and the valleys of the Trèngganu and Bēsut rivers. These latter areas include large tracts of land suitable for padi cultivation awaiting the arrival of people to cultivate them, and some form of drainage and irrigation. The neighbouring State of Kēlantan is famous for its padi cultivation and a comparison of conditions points to the possibility of similar expansion in this State. With the prohibition of planting rubber and the moderate price obtained for copra, agricultural development will be restricted largely to padi cultivation.

39. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

40. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is, therefore, a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, arising from that, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1934-1935 there were 35,230 acres under wet rice and 23,310 acres under dry rice. The crop was about 7,091,000 gantangs of padi which would yield about four millions of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton. The rice harvest towards the end of 1935 gave promise of most exceptionally heavy yields. Weather conditions towards the end of the year were very favourable.

Renewed efforts were made during the year to raise the standard of rice cultivation. It is hoped that the statistics for 1935-1936 will show an increase in the area under wet rice and also in the total crop. Without a whole time officer to promote efficiency progress can never be better than slow.

41. Four thousand four hundred and seventy-one tons of rubber valued at \$1,793,726 were exported and for all practical purposes the same figure can be accepted for production.

The price of rubber remained rarely constant owing to regulation, but the quality of rubber produced is very bad and the State is losing and will lose considerable wealth until this improves. A second visit by a Rubber Research Instructor was a great success and it is hoped to repeat these visits annually.

42. Extensive areas are planted with coconuts: the Kampongs are planted with this cultivation mixed with other forms of fruit trees. But as a commercial crop coconuts have little value. This is partly due to the low price ruling at present and partly to the inexperience of Malays in drying their nuts. Local copra has a bad name outside the State and as long as this continues little headway can be made. As, however, copra production is a useful source of additional revenue, investigations were continued during the year with a view to improve the quality and facilitate marketing the produce. At its present price the production of good copra, which is within the means of any Malay during the fine season, is just a paying proposition, but the limit is so small that any reduction in price, through poor quality

discourages the local producer. These investigations were handicapped by the calls of rubber regulation, and by the lack of staff. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine piculs of copra valued at \$82,547 were exported; the value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated but would be considerably in excess of that figure.

43. Ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-four piculs of arecanuts valued at \$75,929 were exported and in addition there was a certain amount of local consumption which cannot be estimated.

44. The figures for export of arecanuts and gambier in 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

	1934		1935	
	Quantity, pikuls	Value	Quantity, pikuls	Value
Arecanuts ..	11,745	\$55,268	10,824	\$75,929
Gambier ..	1,237	\$27,175	1,269	\$28,078

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

45. Other comparatively important crops of which no statistics exist are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown by Chinese and Malays both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Some tobacco was grown by up-country Malays for their own consumption but was of little economic importance for these people are so poor that even without their own product they would not have been buyers of imported tobacco.

Two Agricultural Shows were held in Kuala Trěngganu and Kěmaman respectively.

### LIVE STOCK

46. No machinery exists at present for an accurate census of live stock in the State, but it is estimated that there were in the State:—

Cattle	..	..	..	22,600
Pigs	..	..	..	4,500
Sheep	..	..	..	2,600
Goats	..	..	..	5,700
Poultry	..	..	..	228,000
Buffaloes	..	..	..	20,250

47. The export trade in the live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

48. Imports and exports in 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Buffaloes ..	—	—	55	94
Cattle ..	—	—	540	408
Pigs ..	221	336	102	25
Sheep ..	5	5	—	—
Goats ..	1	18	2	2
Poultry ..	2,178	5,354	909	997

## MARINE PRODUCE

49. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trěngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, mainly in the hands of Chinese. It is probable that both parties share the risk of the profession nearly equally. Deep-sea fishing by draft-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practiced from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sundried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *belachan*, exported. Compared with 1934 there were fewer Japanese owned power boats operating in Trěngganu waters from Singapore. The Japanese come up from Singapore in power boats carrying ice tanks. The fish is taken back to Singapore in cold storage and sold in the fresh fish market. Licences to fish are issued, and export duty on the catch is collected by the Straits Settlements Fisheries Department on behalf of the Trěngganu Government.

The year was also notable as being the first year that stake fishing was tried in Trěngganu waters. Although this type of fishing is common on the coast of Siam and in other parts of Malaya it does not seem to have found favour in Trěngganu. This is due to the seasonal conditions and to the fact that few suitable areas exist in which this type of fishing can be exploited.

The *bilis* (anchovy) is the principal quarry of the fishermen who use the drag-nets worked close into the shore and known as *pukat tarek*. Remarkably heavy catches were made and over 30 per cent. of the total quantity or dried fish exported during year consisted of *bilis*.

50. Market prices during the year appeared to be fair and the apparent fall in the average price from about \$8.20 a pikul in 1934 to \$7.20 a pikul in 1935 may be attributed to duty during the past year being collected on a specific instead of an *ad valorem* basis, i.e. in previous years the price of fish for duty purposes was fixed by Government every three months which did not keep pace with the rapid fluctuations of the market where a glut will force the price down from \$13 a pikul to \$5 or less a pikul in a few hours: thus formerly the exporters were declaring values at the fixed rate while they were receiving considerably less. During 1935 the correct market value is given.

51. The exports of marine produce in 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

	1934		1935	
	Quantity, pikuls	Value	Quantity, pikuls	Value
Dried fish ..	94,571	\$791,223	123,271	\$908,910
Belachan ..	2,348	\$ 12,371	7,718	\$ 75,587

## FOREST

52. There was no organised Forest Department in the State but during the year arrangements were made and for sanction accorded to the proposal for the secondment of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service to organise and administer a department from the beginning of 1936. Up till this date Forest matters have been in charge of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines and the protection of forest produce was controlled by rules and proclamations promulgated by State Council with the force of law. For the first time in the history of Trèngganu a Forest Officer contributes to this report.

53. There are no Forest reserves in the State. The major portion of the State is under Forest, the greater part of which is untouched. Reservation in the western half is not a matter of immediate concern. It is, and for some time will be, too isolated to attract timber workers or cultivators and is likely to remain intact for many years.

54. *Chengal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *merbau* (*intsia* spp) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those of the *rēsak* (*Vatica* spp.) group, known locally as *těngkawan*. Measures are now taken to restrict the use of *chěngal* to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *těngkawan* is unsuitable.

55. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trèngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however, it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. There is a good export market for it.

56. For soft woods Trèngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Měranti* (*shorea* spp.) and *kěruing* (*dipterocarpus* spp.) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *měranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilitates development.

57. Minor products include resin (*damar*), chewing gum (*jělutong*), gutta percha (*gětah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: Unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

58. Timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

		1934		1935	
		Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Round Timber	..	3,085	\$65,000	1,894	\$ 47,252
Converted Timber	..	1,543	\$27,026	3,493	\$ 89,531
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,628	\$92,026	5,387	\$136,783
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



## MANUFACTURERS

59. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kēmanan there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,493 tons of converted timber (principally kapur) valued at \$89,531.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trēngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

60. The following table shows a considerable increase in the output of silks and metal work, as there was no rise in prices:—

		<i>Value of exports</i>	
		1934	1935
		\$	\$
Pure silk sarongs .. ..	119,818	197,857	
Half silk sarongs .. ..	1,910	916	
Brass and "white brass" ware	32,019	38,537	
	<u>\$153,747</u>	<u>\$237,310</u>	

61. The local branch of the Arts and Crafts Society continued its activities throughout the year, and is becoming more widely known as a depot for the sale of articles of good quality. Enquiries and orders were received from all over the Malay Peninsula and Sarawak. There was a considerable increase in the use of better dyes which not only produce a better sarong but increase the range of colours available.

The State again had a stall in the village industry section at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur and sales were slightly higher than the year before. Several orders were taken at the show for sarongs and other articles of a particular pattern or weave which have been subsequently carried out.

In addition to the stall articles of fibre and tembaga puteh put in for competition were awarded several prizes, those for the mats being spent, at the request of the weavers, on improved dyes.

Total sales amounted to \$5,500 the bulk of which represents sale of sarongs.

For these happy results the greatest credit is due to the Hon. Secretary, the wife of one of the seconded officers.

## VII.—Commerce

62. The total trade (including re-export) amounted to \$13,492,644 as compared with \$10,041,799 in 1934 and \$7,264,698 in 1933. The figures were as follows:—

		1933	1934	1935
		\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	2,693,951	3,460,829	5,551,658	
Exports ..	4,570,747	6,580,970	7,940,986	
Total trade ..	<u>7,264,698</u>	<u>10,041,799</u>	<u>13,492,644</u>	
Less re-exports ..	568,368	675,041	545,986	
Total retained trade	<u>6,696,330</u>	<u>9,366,758</u>	<u>12,946,658</u>	

63. The values of imports for 1934 and 1935 under the various main heads were:—

	1934	1935
Class I Food stuffs ..	1,749,819	2,324,992
Class II Raw Materials ..	210,181	386,117
Class III Manufactured goods	1,420,404	2,755,535
Class IV Parcel Post ..	62,275	69,404
Class V Coin and Bullion ..	18,150	15,610
	<u>3,460,829</u>	<u>5,551,658</u>

64. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Articles	How counted	Quantity 1934	Quantity 1935	Value 1934	Value 1935
				\$	\$
<i>Agricultural</i>					
Arecanuts .. ..	pikuls	11,745	10,824	55,268	75,929
Copra .. ..	"	21,172	24,929	62,772	82,547
Gambier .. ..	"	1,237	1,269	27,175	28,078
Rubber .. ..	"	67,228	75,125	1,722,323	1,793,726
Total .. ..				1,867,538	1,980,280
<i>Forest</i>					
Timber .. ..	tons	4,628	5,387	92,026	136,783
Rattans .. ..	pikuls	2,409	689	6,538	1,926
Other .. ..				35,634	38,412
Total .. ..				134,198	177,121
<i>Mineral</i>					
Tin ore .. ..	pikuls	8,148	8,882	653,809	674,579
Iron ore .. ..	tons	557,468	816,744	2,102,124	2,991,623
Manganese .. ..	"	9,681	17,376	77,451	129,691
Wolfram .. ..	pikuls	386	1,563	7,727	70,662
Total .. ..				2,840,611	3,866,555
<i>Marine</i>					
Dried fish .. ..	pikuls	94,571	128,271	791,223	908,910
Belachan .. ..	"	2,348	7,718	12,371	75,587
Other .. ..	"	2,269	5,008	14,844	35,511
Total .. ..				818,438	1,020,008
<i>Livestock</i>					
Cattle .. ..	head	595	502	14,779	15,999
Other .. ..	"			1,911	2,165
Total .. ..				16,690	18,164
Miscellaneous .. ..				228,445	332,872
Total (exclusive of re-exports)				5,905,920	7,395,000

65. Exports (excluding re-exports) rose from \$5,905,920 to \$7,395,000, an increase of \$1,489,080. The corresponding figure for 1933 was \$3,885,683. The value of exports of agricultural products shewed an increase of \$112,742 over the 1934 figure.

The average price of copra throughout the year was about \$3.30 a pikul as compared with \$2.50 in 1934.

The value of minerals exceeded that of 1934 by \$1,025,944. There was slight increase in the quantity of tin ore, but heavy increases in respect of iron ore, manganese and wolfram, the quantities exported being 816,744, 17,376, and 93 tons respectively as against 557,468, 9,681, and 23 tons in 1934.

66. The price of tin ore was just over \$113 a pikul at both the beginning and the end of the year. The highest price was just over \$116 a pikul and the lowest \$105 a pikul. For December, 1934 the average price was \$113 a pikul. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trěngganu for the year amounted to 10,163 pikuls of tin ore, the actual export being 8,882 pikuls.

### CUSTOMS

67. During the year the Department, which is a vital source of revenue to the State, was reorganised under an entirely new scheme. The measure not only improves the prospects of the service but makes possible a higher standard of efficiency in the Preventive Department. The land boundaries of the State, which is some 225 miles long, are of little practical importance. It is the Eastern or China Sea boundary which continually gives concern in Customs matters. Shortly it consists of a sandy beach some 150 miles long on which it is possible to land at practically any time and at any point except during the more boisterous period of the North-east monsoon. The inhabitants live in a chain of villages stretching along the whole coast and being 95 per cent. fishermen, their boats come and go at all hours of the day and night. This country's neighbours, Siam, Pahang, Johore and Singapore, all have lighter customs tariffs. There are actually 21 Preventive stations on the coast.

### VIII.—Wages and Cost of Living

68. Trěngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi, Kajang and Sungei Ayam and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kěmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. There was some increase in the employment of foreign labour during the year as is shown by the table below:—

		1934	1935
Chinese	.. ..	2,115	3,196
Indians	.. ..	602	931

69. There is little direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and most of the natives of those countries, as are employed in Trěngganu, are obtained from Singapore.

70. The majority of Indian labourers in the State are employed on the iron mines as lightermen or railwaymen and the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on tin or iron mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	<i>Labour force</i>		<i>Average wages paid</i>	
	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Indians</i>
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd.				
Iron mine, Dungun ..	1,780	607	1 35	0 81
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi				
Iron mine, Kēmanan ..	256	149	1 48	0 63
Bandi Mine and Freda				
Tin Mine .. ..	227	90	0 90	0 90
Kajang Kēmanan (1925)				
Ltd. .. ..	153	1	0 80—\$1	0 50
Kretay Plantations ..	342	80	0 60—80	0 45
Sungei Ayam Tin Mines	169	2	0 70—\$1.20	0 60
Hin Leong Sawmill ..	235	2	1 10	0 85
Lim Choon Kiat Timber				
Felling Area ..	10	—	1 30	—
Yap Piow Timber Felling				
Area .. ..	24	—	0 70	—

71. Living is cheap in Trēngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of \$3.70 a pikul, (133½ lbs.) during the year and fish is cheaper in this State than anywhere else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed \$7 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

72. The sub-joined table of market prices in Trēngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

	<i>Trēngganu</i>	<i>Singapore</i>
	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Fish .. ..	8–15	20–30 a kati
Beef .. ..	18–22	30–40 „
Vegetables ..	6–12	10–15 „
Mutton .. ..	35–45	60–70 „
Rice .. ..	16–20	15–20 a gantang

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trēngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

## IX.—Education

73. *Organisation.*—Education in Trěngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner of Lands and Mines is one of the members of the Committee. The State Treasurer acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay) and no private schools can be opened in the State without its permission.

74. *Government schools.*—There were at the end of 1935 one English school and 20 Vernacular (Malay) schools. In November the building which housed the English school had to be removed. It was very unsatisfactory and a new and up-to-date structure was planned for erection in the current year. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The sub-joined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average attendance	Proportion of attendance to enrolment
Malay ..	20	64	1,830	1,618	81%
Arabic ..	1	3	94	81	87%
English ..	1	3	115	102	88%

Instruction in the Kuran is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 279. No fees are, at present, charged in any Government school.

75. There are no Aided Schools in the State.

76. *Private schools.*—There were, at the end of 1935, one private school teaching English and five private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is also taught, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average attendance
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trěngganu (English) ..	4	52	51
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese) Kuala Trěngganu ..	7	210	189
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese) Kěmaman ..	4	116	101
4. Kong Wah School (Chinese) Dungun ..	2	47	45
5. Chinese Pei Chik School, Běsut ..	2	11	10
6. Lim Ah Hon School, Bandi (English and Chinese) ..	4	67	64

The fees charged in these private schools range from \$2.50 a month to \$1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

77. Throughout a period of five to six years financial considerations have prevented any expansion of facilities for education, and with the improved revenue returns education is one of the most important calls for increased expenditure.

The facilities for English education in the past were probably sufficient for current requirements but with improved trade conditions and general development the demand for this form of education has increased by leaps and bounds. The first necessity was to improve the standard of English education which has been low in the past and secondly to increase the size of the one Government school in which English is taught.

The need for increased facilities for vernacular education is still very urgent. At the present moment about 20% only of Malay boys of school going age can find accommodation in existing schools, which are for the most part situated at headquarters of districts. Equally important with this aspect is that of the teaching staff. The majority of teachers are untrained but it was possible to increase the pupils sent to the Training College at Tanjong Malim thus ensuring a larger supply in the future. As however the course at the College is a three year one, it will be some time before the effect of this improvement is felt. Meanwhile a start was made in enlarging existing schools so as to try and take all the boys of school going age in their neighbourhood. In addition the start made with school gardens and instruction in handicraft, noted in the previous report, was carefully fostered and very creditable improvement was made during the year.

At the end of the year a pupil from Tanjong Malim Training College, who had been undergoing the longer course to qualify as an assistant Inspector of Schools, reported for duty and another selected teacher was sent for instruction for this work. It will now be possible to supervise more closely the instruction in individual schools, a course which has been impossible in the past owing to lack of staff.

## X.—Communications and Transport

78. Trěngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kěmaman) in the South, Kuala Trěngganu in the centre and Kuala Běsut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kěmaman) and Kuala Trěngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trěngganu river is often exceedingly difficult and silting has unfortunately decreased the depth of water over the Kěmaman bar. At Kuala Běsut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Kěmasěk, Krětir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit and Stiu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

79. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kěmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

80. There is a road to the North from Kuala Trěngganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kělantān. This road was completed in 1931, and since 1933 a programme of block metalling, with a gravel top-dressing, has been carried out as fast as funds permitted. To date 29½ miles have been so treated, and the remainder has so consolidated that in 1935 it was never necessary to close the road to traffic.

As funds became available a light road policy for improvement of communications has been steadily pursued. In many cases this has taken the form of improving the existing paths and widening bridges. As a result hire cars within limits can now run over 30 miles of this type of road and a further 64 miles were in course of construction. These roads cost little to upkeep and are suitable for local conditions. These light roads have very materially reduced the time in transport down the coast especially during the four months when the North-east monsoon closes down other forms of access.

81. The State possesses 145 miles and 53 chains of roads in all of which 58 miles 54½ chains are metalled (13 miles 68 chains having a bituminous coating), 83 miles 70 chains are gravelled, and 3 miles 8½ chains are of earth formation. On all the public roads motor cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles, lorries and motor buses (11 passenger capacity) are allowed.

82. The total number of tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1935 was as follows:—

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean going vessels ..	118	793,968
Coasting vessels ..	150	97,942
Coasting motor boats ..	400	12,148
Sailing vessels ..	1,560	68,702
Total ..	2,228	972,760

83. Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Běsut and Kělantān. There are five post offices and eight postal agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trěngganu along the coast to Kěmaman and thence south *viā* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northward from Kuala Trěngganu to Kota Bharu, Kělantān.

84. Statistics of postal business in 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>
Letters, papers and parcels handled	512,466	584,695
Value of Money Orders issued ..	167,756	486,775
Value of Money Orders paid ..	48,804	104,910
Telegrams forwarded and received	48,363	51,851

## XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

85. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trěngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal measures are:—

1 <i>chupak</i> .. ..	1 quart
1 <i>gantang</i> .. ..	1 gallon
(a <i>gantang</i> of padi weighs 5 lbs. a <i>gantang</i> of rice 8 lbs.)	
1 <i>naleh</i> .. ..	16 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kuncha</i> .. ..	10 <i>naleh</i> or 160 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kati</i> (16 <i>tahils</i> ) .. ..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>pikul</i> (100 <i>katis</i> ) .. ..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>koyan</i> (40 <i>pikuls</i> ) .. ..	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>bahara</i> .. ..	400 lbs.
1 <i>hoon</i> .. ..	.0133 oz.
1 <i>tahil</i> .. ..	1 1/3 oz.

86. There are no banks in the State but negotiations were opened and concluded with the Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Singapore with a view to opening a branch in 1936.

## XII.—Public Works

### BUILDINGS

87. The 1935 budget made provision for buildings to the approximate value of \$79,471 but actually work to the extent of \$27,879 only was completed. These included Customs Buildings at the Kělantān boundary, Dungun, Bukit Běsi, quarters for two school teachers at Kuala Trěngganu Girls School, and barracks for Gaol Warders, but the most notable item was the new Rest House at Kěmaman, made by conversion of and additions to the Public Works Department office and store.

Work on unfinished buildings amounted to \$7,610 among which the Special ward at Kuala Trěngganu Hospital, and the new Customs warehouses were the major items.

Construction of buildings was held up because of acute shortage of timber, difficulty in obtaining sites, absence of competent contractors, and shortage of Public Works Department staff to do work which is undertaken elsewhere by contractors. All these difficulties are a direct legacy from virtually complete stoppage of all public works during the years of financial stringency. It is hoped and expected that with the reorganisation of a Public works programme they will disappear.

The capital cost of all completed buildings at the end of 1935 was \$1,124,039, including a house at Běsut for the State Commissioner, bought for \$7,000. The cost of upkeep for the year was \$17,393 or 1.55 per cent.

### ROADS

88. No new roads, strictly speaking, were constructed, though a scheme for improving communication by means of making light roads and improving existing paths so that light cars might use them, was pushed on. The mileage of road, therefore, remains at 145 miles 53 chains, but the metalled portion has been increased from 421½ to



58¾ miles, and an additional ½ mile was bitumen coated in Chukai, Kēmaman, making 13 miles 68 chains of waterproofed road. It was not found necessary to close any roads during the monsoon, except when flood water was too deep to permit passage.

89. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was \$402 a mile, as against \$373 in 1934, \$337 in 1933 and \$448 in 1932. There now remains only 3 miles of earth road in the mileage upkept from this provision.

90. With the restoration of the provisions for maintenance of paths, and a special provision for the light road scheme mentioned in paragraph 88, work was started on repairing the surfaces and bridges of existing paths, and on the construction of new ones. On old paths, bridge widening and repairs were done between Marang and Mērchang and between Kēmasēk and Payoh, and at Bēsut. New construction was started between Kuala Bēsut and Bukit Pētri on the Kēlantan boundary, between Kampong Raja, Bēsut and Sētiu, between Dungun and Paka, Paka and Krētay and from Payoh to Pēngkalan Yahya. Several feeders were built to the Kuala Trēngganu-Kuala Brang Road, by the enterprise of the land Office and Headmen, bridge work and culverts being met from the Public Works Department Vote. A trace was cleared over the sandy stretch between Dungun, Jambu Bongkok and Pēnarēk, and wire netting purchased for laying.

### ELECTRICITY

91. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Maziah (the official residence of His Highness the Sultan), the Hospital, and the Residency. All worked satisfactorily during the year. Enquiries have been received regarding a concession to supply power to Kuala Trēngganu, but nothing has so far transpired.

### MISCELLANEOUS

92. The greater part of the work carried out by the Public Works Department continues to be done departmentally. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally are done in the Public Works Department workshop in Kuala Trēngganu. Even with the enlarged building programme the only method appears to be for the Department to supply all materials to contractors who carry out erection only. No local contractors seem to have capital or enterprise enough to take on a complete job, outsiders are from 20% to 40% above local costs, and the one outsider who was tried proved unequal to local conditions.

The Public Works Department sawmill was well occupied cutting timber to size for the various contractors, who have only to dress the timber on site.

93. The Annually Recurrent Expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to \$46,253 out of a provision of \$47,365 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to \$64,562 against an estimate of \$66,600.

## XIII.—Justice and Police

## CRIME

94. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,796 of which 1,225 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 6,053 and 1,387.

95. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
Murder and Homicide ..	7	5	8
Attempted Murder ..	—	—	1
Death by rash act ..	—	2	1
Hurt and Grievous Hurt ..	—	9	74
Robbery ..	7	10	20
Housebreaking with theft ..	192	193	194
Currency ..	7	6	1

The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations including by fire, amounted to \$38,114 of which \$8,082 was recovered.

96. There were eight banishments during the year.

97. Admissions to the State prison totalled 194 as against 259 last year. Of these, 29 were Chinese, 15 Indians, 151 Malays, two Javanese, and one Japanese. Twenty-nine were females. At the end of the year 62 prisoners remained. There was one death in the Prison Hospital. There was no execution.

Convicted prisoners who passed through the 9 Police lock-ups numbered 259.

## POLICE

98. The State is divided into five Police Districts, *i.e.* Běsut, Kuala Trěngganu where the State Headquarters is situated, Dungun, Kěmasěk, and Kěmaman. Each is in charge of a Malay Inspector.

99. The Force consisted of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, ten Inspectors, 288 rank and file, and three Chinese detectives. Of the Malays 70 per cent. are literate in Romanised Malay a fact that was taken advantage of in re-printing forms. There are 28 Stations, 13 situated on the coast, three at mining centres and the remainder inland on river banks.

100. Twenty-two men were recruited who were Trěngganu Malays.

101. The breaches of discipline committed by members of the force averaged 2.4 offences per man, this shows a decrease on the average for 1934 which however was based on serious offences only.

Four offences triable by the Courts of the State were committed by peace officers.

102. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Police Department during the last three years was:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue ..	22,974	28,082	27,422
Expenditure ..	136,942	130,349	129,862

103. The following Motor Vehicles were registered in 1935:—

Private Motor Cars	..	..	135
Motor Cycles	..	..	34
Motor Buses	..	..	1
Hire Motor Cars	..	..	113
Motor Lorries	..	..	33
Motor Rollers	..	..	12

showing an increase of 60 vehicles on the 1934 figures. A new system of registration and paper licence discs was introduced.

104. The following arms were licensed during the year:—

Rifles	..	..	69
Shot guns	..	..	710
Muzzle loading guns	..	..	342
Air guns	..	..	17
Pistols and Revolvers	..	..	48

showing a decrease of 84 arms over 1934 figures.

105. There are 24 registered and 4 exempted Societies in the State.

106. Two hundred and forty-two dogs were licensed and 192 destroyed as against 207 licensed and 132 destroyed in 1934.

## COURTS

107. The Court Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

- “(1) The Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and “two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of “high rank as may be appointed by His Highness the “Sultan”;
- (2) The Supreme Court.
- (3) Courts of Magistrate of the First Class.
- (4) Courts of Magistrate of the Second Class.
- (5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadian judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).
- (6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trěngganu where it consist of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kěmaman and Běsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trěngganu, the State Commissioner in Kěmaman and the State Commissioner in Běsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decides such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

108. The Court of Appeal sat on 21 occasions, and heard 5 Criminal Appeals and 8 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 10 appeals from the Land Court.

109. In the Supreme Court 36 criminal cases and 42 criminal appeals were registered. Fifteen civil suits, 74 civil appeals and 39 probate and administration suits were registered. Fifty land cases were also registered.

110. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

		1935	
		<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Kuala Trěngganu	.. ..	1,056	220
Kěmaman	.. ..	441	77
Kěmasěk	.. ..	159	14
Paka	.. ..	28	12
Dungun	.. ..	329	88
Marang	.. ..	189	15
Ulu Trěngganu	.. ..	159	29
Batu Rakit	.. ..	56	13
Běsut and Sětiyu	.. ..	598	87

### PRISONS

111. There is one State prison at Kuala Trěngganu which is administered by a British Officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and 2 wardresses. All members of the staff are Malays except the Superintendent.

112. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the officer in Charge of Police Districts, at Kěmaman and Běsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Paka, Sětiu, Batu Rakit and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month. Certified lunatics are transferred to Singapore as also some long sentence prisoners.

113. The Prison building at Kuala Trěngganu consist of 30 communal and 16 single male cells and 4 communal female cells.

114. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 95 on 25th January and 68 on 11th July respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

115. The State Prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

116. New barracks were built for warders during the year.

117. The Revenue collected by and the Expenditure for the maintenance of the Prison during the past three years was:—

		1933	1934	1935
Revenue	..	874	1,509	543
Expenditure	..	16,921	16,560	17,671

#### XIV.—Legislation

118. The following Enactments were passed in 1935:—

Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935.

Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1935.

The Indian Immigration Fund Enactment, 1934.

The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1934.

The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment was passed with a view to bringing Trěngganu legislation into line with that of other Malayan Administrations.

The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1935 repeals those sections of the principal Enactment, which provide for the presentation of accounts by the administrator, and lays down a more detailed and stricter procedure to enable the Courts to exercise more control over the conduct of Estates.

The Indian Immigration Fund Enactment follows the same lines as the Indian Immigration laws of other States. With the increase of Indian labour in the State, it has been deemed proper that Trěngganu should now bear its share of the cost of recruitment.

The Mui Tsai Enactment is similar to legislation on the same subject passed in other Malayan Administrations. The purpose of this Enactment is to stop the creation of the status of Mui Tsai, which, at present, cannot be said to exist in the State.

#### XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

##### FINANCIAL

119. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Land*.—(a) Premiums on alienation of State Land, varying from \$1 to \$25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining. Town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices varying from one cent to eight cents a square foot;

(b) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to \$1 per acre for agricultural and mining land and from \$2 to \$4 an acre (or \$2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside villages or town limits;

(ii) *Customs*.—(a) Import duties on intoxicating liquors, at graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon; tobacco, at graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound; matches, at graduated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stick content of boxes; petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(b) Export duties on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*; 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, mineral, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) Chandu, or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of two hoon;

(iv) *Posts and Telegraphs*.—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal*.—House Assessment at the rate of 10% on annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police*.—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties*.—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, four cents;  
Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, four cents;  
Promissory Notes, ten cents for every \$100 or part thereof;  
Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges) \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof;  
Power of Attorney, \$3;

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties*.—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue for probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estate valued less than \$500.

120. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

121. The revenue for 1935 was \$2,196,949 against an Estimate of \$1,635,180 and against an actual revenue of \$1,699,319 in 1934 and \$1,165,578 in 1933.

122. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1934 and 1935 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue				1934	1935	Decrease - Increase +
				\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	..	..	..	186,355	208,078	+ 21,723
Land Sales	..	..	..	9,294	35,356	+ 26,062
Customs—						
Arecanuts	..	..	..	2,819	3,854	+ 1,035
Copra and coconuts	..	..	..	2,916	37	— 2,879
Rubber	..	..	..	44,891	51,042	+ 6,151
Tin ore	..	..	..	61,023	65,836	+ 4,813
Iron ore	..	..	..	239,828	369,197	+ 129,369
Tobacco	..	..	..	158,880	225,148	+ 66,268
Intoxicating Liquors	..	..	..	14,939	35,847	+ 20,908
Petroleum	..	..	..	68,780	93,969	+ 25,189
Matches	..	..	..	27,128	38,726	+ 11,598
Wolfram	..	..	..	401	6,770	+ 6,369
Dried fish	..	..	..	42,909	71,596	+ 28,687
Licences—						
Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..	29,575	35,603	+ 6,028
Chandu	..	..	..	201,423	262,539	+ 61,116
Excise	..	..	..	9,866	16,793	+ 6,927
Municipal	..	..	..	41,948	44,170	+ 2,222

123. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to \$133,113 against \$126,224 in 1934 and rents from annual licences were \$9,817 against \$8,744 in 1934.

124. The improvement in trade generally throughout 1935 is reflected in the revenue figures shewn above. The rise in the price of rubber enabled small holders to pay arrears of quit rents on lands cultivated with rubber and was responsible accordingly for a considerable increase in land revenue. Large increases are also recorded under tin ore and iron ore. Dried fish shewed an improvement which is gratifying as this is the largest single industry in the State and provides a livelihood for many thousands of Malays.

125. The following Postal returns show an improvement over the 1934 figures:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Telephones .. ..	344	477
Commission on Money Orders ..	1,198	2,439
Sale of stamps .. ..	25,125	31,629

126. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
General Assessment .. ..	20,490	20,435
Market Fees .. ..	8,579	8,646
Other items .. ..	12,879	15,089

127. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land sales) for the past two years:—

	1934	1935
Lands and Forests .. ..	11.5	11.1
Customs .. ..	64.2	66.3
Licences, Excise .. ..	16.6	16.3
Other Revenue .. ..	7.7	6.3

### EXPENDITURE

128. The expenditure was \$2,038,841 against an estimate of \$1,616,722 and actual expenditure of \$1,405,157 in 1934. The 1935 expenditure includes payments to the amount of \$577,090 for principal and interest on loans made by the Government of the Straits Settlements though the provision in the Estimates for this expenditure was \$225,000 only. During the year it was found possible to place all officers back to their position on the time scale that they had lost at the time of suspension of increments. A sum of \$12,000 had to be found to meet the cost of this in October. Expenditure on items for which provision was made did not exceed the Estimate.

129. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowance and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to \$138,780 against an estimate of \$132,272 and actual expenditure of \$122,479 in 1934.

130. Personal Emoluments absorbed \$705,428 or 34.6% of the total expenditure. In 1932 the expenditure on Personal Emoluments amounted to \$772,612.

131. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to \$196,472 as against an estimate of \$152,496. The actual expenditure in 1932 was \$310,584.

132. Miscellaneous Services cost \$127,395 against an estimate of \$58,460 and an actual expenditure of \$84,926 in 1934. There were several unforeseeable items of heavy expenditure which had to be met from this vote.

133. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure estimated at \$110,440 actually amounted to \$111,051 against \$90,903 in 1934.

134. The expenditure in 1935 on Public Works Special Services amounted to \$182,625.

135. Advances stood at \$53,807 of which \$29,769 represents Petty Cash advances to Government departments and \$24,038 advances to Government officers for purchase of vehicles and loans to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses, etc. repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

136. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at \$146,604 at the end of the year.

137. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1935 stood at \$3,600,000. This sum represents the principal owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of \$1,000,000 in 1925, \$1,500,000 in 1928 and \$100,000 in 1932. This money has been spent as follows:—

I. PUBLIC WORKS:			\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	..		312,568	
Buildings	..	..	132,827	
Furniture	..	..	54,912	
Roads and Bridges	..		2,247,994	
Telephones	..	..	15,871	
Town Improvements	..		10,454	
				2,774,626
II. SURVEYS	..	..		117,642
III. RESUMPTION OF CONCESSION	..			449,943
VI. MISCELLANEOUS	..	..		4,696
Total loan a/c expenditure	..			3,346,907
Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)	..	..		251,791
Balance cash	..			1,032
Total of loans	..			3,600,000



## XVI.—Miscellaneous

## LAND AND SURVEYS

138. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

## AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

		1934	1935
Number of grants registered	..	339	289
Number of transfers registered	..	80	83
Number of charges registered	..	13	34
Certificates of title	.. ..	489	535
Other Transactions	.. ..	144	204

## MINING LAND

		1934	1935
Mining Leases issued	.. ..	—	—
Mining Certificates issued	.. ..	1	3
Prospecting Licences	.. ..	15	11
Other Transactions	.. ..	13	8

139. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

		1934	1935
Transfers	.. ..	643	638
Other Transactions	.. ..	572	592

140. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State but applications for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs were entertained.

141. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land	.. ..	167,061 acres
Mining land	.. ..	9,461 „

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

142. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 31.39 as against 19.68 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

143. The revenue of the Survey Department was \$34,269 as against \$28,286 in 1934.

## TOWN BOARDS

144. The revenue from the Town Boards was:—

—			Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	..	..	20,119	11,843	2,906	2,345	3,325
1935	..	..	20,137	13,132	2,582	2,036	4,133

145 During the year eight tigers were shot, and rewards amounting \$40 were paid for their destruction.

Five persons were reported as killed by tigers.

## XVII.—General

146. His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir THOMAS SHENTON WHITELEGGE THOMAS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., paid his first official visit to the State on 3rd April, 1935.

147. The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the KING was celebrated in May with due ceremony and much public rejoicing. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and His Highness the Sultan were also celebrated in June and September respectively.

148. His Highness the Sultan visited Singapore officially in April and for dental treatment in October. His second son, TENGKU ABDUL AZIZ embarked in April from Singapore for education in England at St. Edwards School, Oxford.

149. The marriage of His Highness the Sultan's eldest daughter to the Raja Muda of Kedah took place in November.

150. *King George V National Park.*—His Highness the Sultan, together with Their Highnesses the Rulers of State of Pahang and Kelantan, agreed to set aside an extensive area of virgin jungle round Gunong Tahan, the highest mountain in Malaya, to be reserved as a National Park and a Sanctuary for wild life.

Apart from the advantages which will be gained by the preservation of wild life under natural conditions, this Park will preserve some of the finest natural scenery of Malaya. It contains steep mountain slopes, rising out of the surrounding jungles, high plateaux areas, and the head-waters of a number of rivers, which flow down to the plain from the Gunong Tahan massif over a series of waterfalls and rapids.

151. The British Adviser, the Honourable Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S., was transferred in April and was relieved by the Honourable Mr. J. E. KEMPE, M.C.S.

152. The Adviser, Public Works, Malay States, the Surveyor-General, F.M.S. and S.S., the Commissioner of Police, F.M.S., the Adviser, Medical Services, Malay States, and officers of Mines, Chinese Protectorate, and Immigration Office, visited the State during the year.

153. The monsoon up to the end of the year was very late.

154. The year under review showed a very astonishing recovery as the Revenue figures reveal. The State now has a cash reserve fund of \$400,000 and it has been able to pay up all arrears of interest amounting to \$577,090. The Reserve Fund, which it is proposed to maintain, is an assurance against shrinkage of revenue and the risk of inability to pay interest on the loan fund which proved so costly to this country. The recovery is due to three factors mainly:—improvement in Tin and Rubber, rapid development of the iron mines and, above all, much greater efficiency in the collection of revenue by Departments. None of these factors depend on any exceptional circumstances and no reason can be seen to anticipate much diminution of revenue during the next few years. Admittedly there is some weakness in the structure in that a considerable percentage of the revenue is produced by wasting assets. The percentage of Customs revenue continues high and in 1935 amounted to 67 per cent. of the total collection. Land Revenue, however, is becoming rapidly a major item.

155. Steady reduction of debts, as surplus funds become available, combined with a programme of development, creating liabilities as low as possible, is the policy of this Administration.

J. E. KEMPE,  
*British Adviser, Trěngganu.*

TRěNGGANU, 6th May, 1936.



## APPENDICES

	<i>Pages</i>
A. Assets and Liabilities for 1934 and 1935 ..	45
B. Actual Revenue for 1934 and 1935 .. ..	45
C. Actual Expenditure for 1934 and 1935 ..	46
D. Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911-1935 .. .. .	46
E. Revenue and Expenditure by Departments for 1934 and 1935 .. .. .	47
F. Housing .. .. .	48



**APPENDIX A**  
**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1934 AND 1935**

Liabilities	December 1934	December 1935	Assets	December 1934	December 1935
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Deposits in Treasuries	119,529	146,604	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	423,725	570,232
Cash in Transit ..	9,518	333	Cash in Transit ..	256	..
Assets over Liabilities	319,230	477,101	Advances to Depart- ments ..	11,923	21,343
Rubber Fund ..	..	19,065	Loans to Government Officers ..	5,342	24,037
			Suspense Account	7,031	8,426
			Rubber Fund ..	..	19,065
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>448,277</b>	<b>643,103</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>448,277</b>	<b>643,103</b>

**APPENDIX B**  
**ACTUAL REVENUE FOR 1933 AND 1934**

Head of Revenue	1934	1935	Increase or Decrease
	\$	\$	\$
Farms .. ..	14,877	15,791	+ 914
Marine .. ..	29,993	36,999	+ 7,006
Chandu and Liquor .. ..	211,289	279,332	+ 68,043
Customs .. ..	1,090,807	1,455,201	+ 364,394
Lands .. ..	186,355	208,078	+ 21,723
Municipal .. ..	41,948	44,170	+ 2,222
Police .. ..	28,082	27,422	- 660
Courts .. ..	18,414	20,484	+ 2,070
Posts and Telegraphs ..	29,575	35,603	+ 6,028
Miscellaneous .. ..	38,685	38,513	- 172
Sale of State Lands .. ..	9,294	35,356	+ 26,062
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,699,319</b>	<b>2,196,949</b>	<b>..</b>

## APPENDIX C

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1934 AND 1935

Head of Expenditure	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions .. ..	122,497	138,780	16,301	..
Personal Emoluments ..	636,248	705,428	69,180	..
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	129,980	196,472	66,492	..
Public Works (Annually Re-current) .. ..	90,903	111,051	20,148	..
Special Services .. ..	6,414	182,625	176,211	..
Loan Payments .. ..	329,553	577,090	247,537	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	89,580	127,395	37,815	..
Total ..	1,405,157	2,038,841	..	..

## APPENDIX D

## STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1911-1935

Year						Actual Revenue	Actual Expenditure
						\$	\$
A. H.	1330	1911	..	..	..	191,418	188,044
"	1331	1912	..	..	..	182,011	196,717
"	1332	1913	..	..	..	166,380	178,424
"	1333	1914	..	..	..	183,723	183,470
"	1334	1915	..	..	..	236,798	234,687
"	1335	1916	..	..	..	392,791	288,646
"	1336	1917	..	..	..	545,857	399,337
"	1337	1918	..	..	..	647,563	642,085
"	1338	1919	..	..	..	874,674	661,778
"	1339	1920	..	..	..	547,619	759,054
"	1340	1921	..	..	..	669,763	858,303
"	1341	1922	..	..	..	642,679	788,902
"	1342	1923	..	..	..	779,032	766,534
"	1343	1924	..	..	..	1,007,283	899,476
"	1344	1925	..	..	..	1,302,008	1,067,956
"	1345	1926	..	..	..	1,364,105	1,341,410
"	1346	1927	..	..	..	1,402,151	1,542,404
"	1347	1928	..	..	..	1,361,026	1,520,149
"	1348	1929	..	..	..	1,391,471	1,524,706
"	1349	1930	..	..	..	1,235,230	1,445,709
"	1350	1931 (Part) 8 months (only)	..	..	..	676,338	845,556
A. D.		1932	..	..	..	986,901	1,095,584
		1933	..	..	..	1,165,578	1,060,306
		1934	..	..	..	1,699,319	1,405,157
		1935	..	..	..	2,196,949	2,038,841



## APPENDIX E

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1934 AND 1935

Decrease	Departments	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
		1934	1935	1934	1935
\$					
		\$	\$	\$	\$
1-1935	1. H.H. the Sultan ..	..	..	79,179	94,586
Actual	2. Interest ..	..	..	329,553	577,090
penditure	3. Pensions ..	..	..	122,480	138,780
	4. Mentri ..	..	..	23,072	23,002
	5. British Adviser ..	..	..	26,832	27,705
	6. State Secretary ..	..	..	14,951	19,135
	7. Audit ..	..	..	13,100	12,312
	8. Treasury ..	..	..	14,245	14,953
	9. Dept. of Religious Affairs ..	..	..	16,288	18,123
	10. Education ..	..	..	37,062	46,179
	11. Appeal Court ..	..	..	1,860	2,360
	12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	9,571	11,421
	13. Courts, Civil and Criminal ..	18,414	20,484	9,221	10,618
	14. Kathi ..	..	..	3,525	4,385
	15. Police ..	28,082	27,422	130,349	129,862
	16. Prison ..	..	..	16,560	17,671
	17. Medical ..	..	..	59,381	69,600
	18. Printing ..	..	..	4,285	4,891
	19. Customs ..	1,090,807	1,455,201	58,763	79,990
	20. Chandu ..	211,289	279,332	3,333	2,454
	21. Marine ..	29,993	36,999	6,946	..
	22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	29,575	35,603	24,663	27,138
	23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines ..	195,649	243,434	16,063	22,136
	24. Collector of Land Revenue ..	..	..	23,261	31,366
	25. Survey ..	..	..	21,837	43,230
	26. Municipal ..	41,948	44,170	18,805	25,089
	27. Miscellaneous ..	38,685	38,513	84,926	127,395
	28. State Commissioner, East ..	..	..	15,983	19,932
	29. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman ..	..	..	16,500	19,711
	30. D. O. Kemasek ..	..	..	4,284	5,594
	31. „ Paka ..	..	..	3,292	4,503
	32. „ Dungun ..	..	..	9,783	13,446
	33. „ Marang ..	..	..	5,635	7,243
	34. „ Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	7,967	8,076
	35. „ Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,318	3,769
	36. State Commissioner, West ..	..	..	13,168	13,134
	37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	15,293	20,243
	38. P. W. D. ..	..	..	42,507	48,043
	39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	90,903	111,051
	40. P. W. D. Special Services ..	..	..	6,414	182,625
	41. Farms ..	14,877	15,791	..	..
	TOTAL ..	1,699,319	2,196,949	1,405,157	2,038,841

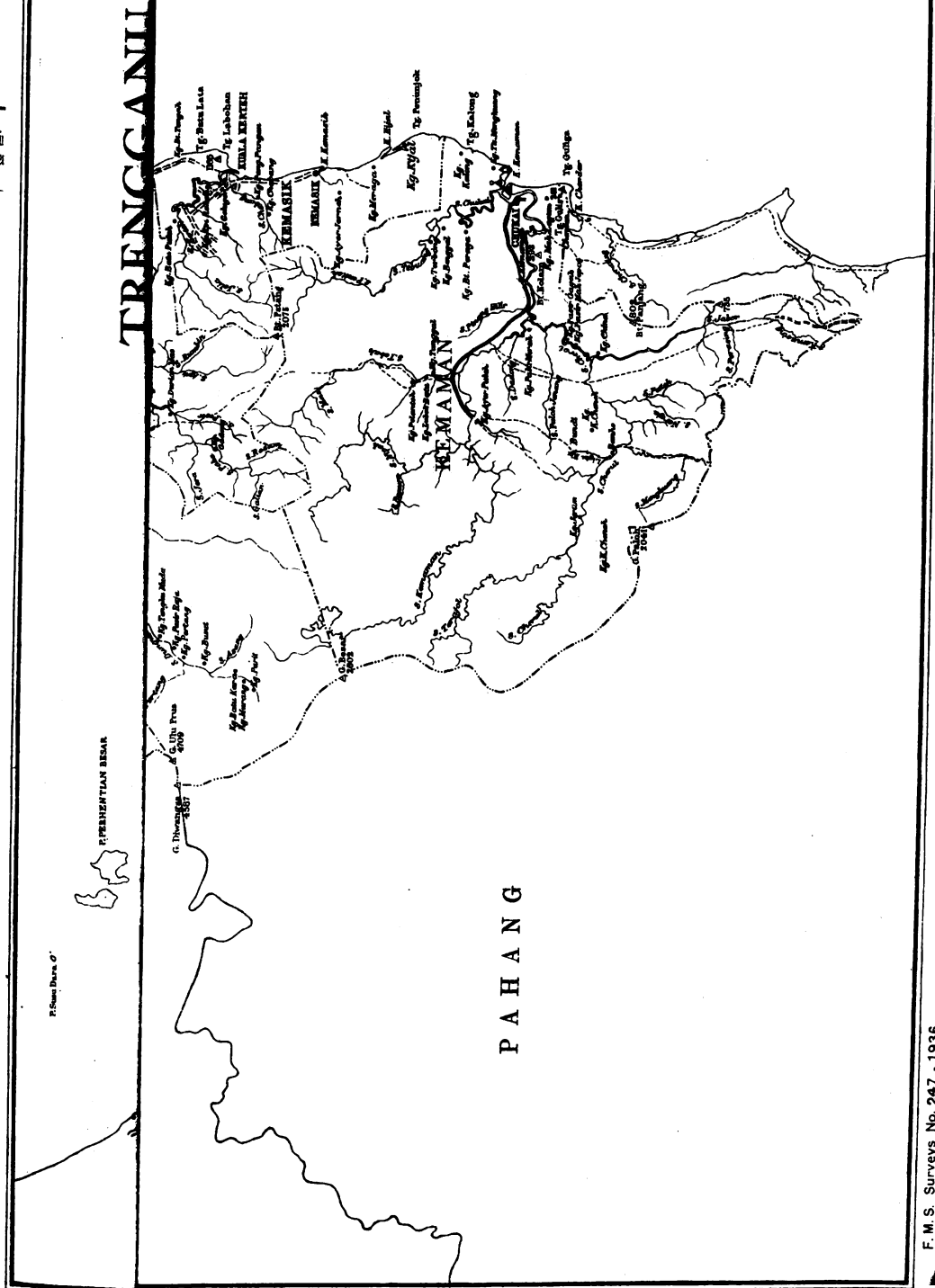
**APPENDIX F**  
**HOUSING**

Town Board areas			Total population	No. of houses in Town Board areas
Kuala Trengganu ..	..	..	13,972	3,002
Chukai (Kemaman)	..	..	5,468	951
Kuala Besut ..	..	..	3,961	592

These are the only statistics available for the State.

3,002  
951  
592

**State.**





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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	3
III.—POPULATION ... ..	3
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	4
V.—HOUSING ... ..	5
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	5
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	5
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	6
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	7
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	8
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	10
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	11
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	11
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	12
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	12
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	15
APPENDIX: PUBLICATIONS ... ..	15
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile in breadth with a total area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, situated in latitude  $36^{\circ}7'16''$  North and longitude  $5^{\circ}21'13''$  West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

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## GIBRALTAR, 1935

3

### Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1935 shows 70·6° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 97° F. on the 31st of July, and the lowest 33° F. on the 10th of February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 ins., but in 1935 only 22·77 ins. were registered, of which 4·70 ins. fell in May.

### History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the coast of Africa, opposite. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

## III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1935 was 16,865 of whom 15,735 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of

births during the year was 267, of which 138 were boys and 129 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 16.9. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 265 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15.7 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 67.41 per 1,000, which is slightly higher than the record low figure recorded last year.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The health of Gibraltar during 1935 was, on the whole, good.

Two hundred and sixty cases of notifiable infectious diseases were reported during the year, of which 134 were cases of measles.

Twenty-eight cases of diphtheria were recorded, 20 occurring during the first quarter of the year as a continuation of the previous year's outbreak. The disease was of a mild type and only one death occurred.

Notwithstanding the fact that during the summer months a considerable outbreak of enteric fever occurred in a closely neighbouring town in Spain, only nine cases occurred in Gibraltar, two of which proved fatal.

The outbreak of measles was of a mild nature and no deaths resulted.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the Colony; one case was landed from a steamship which arrived from a German port. Three hundred and ninety-four primary vaccinations and 290 revaccinations were performed during the year.

Twenty-three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with 15 deaths were notified during the year. The death-rate per 1,000 of population for this disease compares favourably with that of England and Wales, the average for the past five years being 1.18. Gibraltar is as yet without any effective scheme for dealing with the problem of tuberculosis, though the whole question is under consideration, and it is hoped that some measures in this respect will shortly be forthcoming.

Insect-borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar; but, by reason of its land and sea communications with places where these exist, and as the yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes (Stegomyia) argenteus*), prevails, a continuous campaign against these insects is carried out. Other species of mosquitoes met with in Gibraltar are *Culex pipiens* and *Theobaldia Longeareolata*.

The presence of *Phlebotomus papatasi* is recorded in Gibraltar for the first time. Some specimens were captured in July and their identification confirmed by Dr. Edwards of the Entomological Department of the British Museum. Their medical importance rests in the fact that various species of these sandflies are more than suspected of being the "carriers" of the disease kala azar and of oriental, or tropical, sores; and that this species in particular is known to carry the infection of sandfly fever.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Tangier, it is now possible to undertake anti-rabic inoculations locally without having to send patients to that Institute as heretofore.

A fact of major importance to be recorded is the development of two fresh water wells at the North Front. The yield from these wells will prove of inestimable value during times of drought, and did much to obviate the inconvenience which might have been experienced during the year under review owing to the low rainfall recorded.

### **V.—HOUSING.**

The housing question is still a matter for concern, though remodelling and reconstruction of old and insanitary premises by private enterprise has been continued during the year. The Colonial Government has now under construction a small block of tenements of the working class type.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent. Elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department and these are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A good number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

### **VI.—PRODUCTION.**

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

### **VII.—COMMERCE.**

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connection with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

During 1932 new coaling machinery was put into operation and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit

passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50 ... ..	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500 ... ..	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500 ... ..	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony. The increase of bunker coal supplied to shipping continues, when compared with previous years, as well as the number of vessels calling for bunkers.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers, 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Artisans, 8½d.-1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers, 45 pesetas per week of 48 hours.

Artisans, 60 pesetas per week of 48 hours.

Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week of 48 hours.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 7d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about five pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges



give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. a day in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. a day in summer according to the class of establishment.

## **IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**

### **Education.**

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance at efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £8,214 10s. Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £986. On behalf of the schools, the Government also paid £110 to the City Council for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,634, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes and £160 towards classes in domestic economy. The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education, 11 of which are Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,577, and the average number in attendance during the year was 2,347.

Since 1925, the Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic

economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only two candidates presented themselves for the Assistant Teachers' examination in English. Both were taking the examination for the first time and both were successful, one obtaining Honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Whenever possible during the year a Nursing Sister was sent to visit the schools and inspect the children. Twenty-three visits of inspection were paid. One hundred and eighty-seven children received dental treatment and forty-two medical treatment. The school clinic at the Colonial Hospital was attended by 130 children.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 114 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these institutions, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserved a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Postal.**

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily service, in connection with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company under contract an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail.

### **Telegraphs.**

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by Cable and Wireless, Limited, who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government. At the Company's Gibraltar station telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval wireless station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable and Wireless, Limited, and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

### **Telephones.**

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries, as well as with the United States of America, South America, Canada, Australia, Egypt and India.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

### **Roads.**

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

### Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1935 :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
4,376	11,901,769	2,346	62,079	6,722	11,963,848

As compared with 1934, there was a net increase of 406 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 400,250 in tonnage. The increase comprised 210 steamers and 196 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

*Weekly.*—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

*Fortnightly.*—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

*Monthly.*—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The passage from London to Gibraltar takes about four and a-half days.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

There are five private Banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar;

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

### **Currency.**

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and in dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and is telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 37 pesetas to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,312 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values:—£5, £1 and 10s.

### **Weights and Measures.**

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but the litre is also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The public works programme for 1935 included the completion of the erection of Shipping Offices and Passengers' Waiting Rooms at Waterport Extension Wharf, reconstruction of two Crown properties, construction of a block of eight lock up garages, and a start was also made on the reconstruction of the cattle sheds at North Front.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are vested in the City Council.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony:—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony has, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, an establishment of five inspectors and 87 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 17.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1935 was 667, an increase of 141 as compared with 1934 and a decrease of 45 as compared with 1933. Of this total, 23 were for offences against the person, 47 for offences against property, the remaining 597 being for other offences.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirteen laws were enacted during the year, three of which have interest other than local :—

*Ordinance No. 4.—The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935* was enacted to make provision for the enforcement in Gibraltar of judgments given in countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in Gibraltar, for facilitating the enforcement in other countries of judgments given in Gibraltar, and for other purposes in connection with the matters aforesaid.

*Ordinance No. 7.—The Quarantine Ordinance, 1935*, was enacted to make provision for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into, and the spread of such diseases from and within, the Colony.

*Ordinance No. 9.—The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1935*, was enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers' Liability Ordinance, 1924.

#### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

##### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

					Revenue.	Expenditure.
					£	£
1931	...	...	...	...	151,415	178,955
1932	...	...	...	...	239,209	151,038
1933	...	...	...	...	195,401	166,059
1934	...	...	...	...	245,858	275,644
1935	...	...	...	...	216,232	182,296

Normal revenue amounted to £216,232 while normal expenditure totalled £182,296. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £33,936, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1935, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £208,186 as compared with a figure of £174,249 at the end of the previous year. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1935, port dues yielded £14,290, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £96,870.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified ... ..	17,291
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid ... ..	24,103
Rents of Government property ... ..	17,537
Interest on invested funds ... ..	13,494

### Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

		<i>Rates of duty.</i>	
		<i>Full Rate.</i>	<i>Preferential Rate.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors :—			
For every gallon ... ..		0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—			
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles		0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles		0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—			
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.			
Present duty, per gallon ...		0 0 6	

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

	<i>Rates of duty.</i>					
	<i>Full Rate.</i>			<i>Preferential Rate.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—						
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks... ..	0	12	0	0	10	0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks ... ..	0	11	0	0	9	0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength ... ..	0	18	0	0	15	0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength... ..	0	13	4	0	10	0
	or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			or 7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
	whichever is the greater.			whichever is the greater.		
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—						
Manufactured :—						
Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0	1	6	0	1	0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof ... ..	0	0	5			
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ... ..	0	2	0	0	1	8
Unmanufactured :—						
Tobacco, per lb. ...	0	0	5	0	0	4
Wines, duties on :—						
If introduced in cask, per gal. ... ..	0	1	0	0	0	10
If introduced in bottle, per gal. ... ..	0	3	0	0	2	0

present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended in the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance all preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown



and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre was continued during the year. Owing to the unsettled general international situation and also the unrest in neighbouring Spain there was, however, an appreciable decline in the number of cruising steamers and of tourists.

A noteworthy work was completed during the year, by the demolition of the corrugated iron sheds on the Passenger Wharf at Waterport and the erection of modern buildings for use by shipping firms as waiting and baggage rooms. A general passengers' waiting room, with refreshment bar, has also been established, and branches of the Gibraltar Tourist Bureau and Spanish National Tourist Bureau are installed in the same building.

The Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated with loyalty and enthusiasm, and during the period 6th May to 18th May an ambitious programme of festivities was enjoyed by the Gibraltar populace and by thousands from neighbouring Spain.

### APPENDIX.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1935 ... ..	5	0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual) ... ..	4	0

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Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

## EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

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Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

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Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

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## KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

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Evidence and Memoranda [Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.) [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

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Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1778

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

CYPRUS, 1935

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respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)*

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1935

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY ... ..	2
GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
POPULATION ... ..	6
HEALTH ... ..	7
HOUSING ... ..	9
PRODUCTION ... ..	11
COMMERCE ... ..	22
WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	29
EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	32
COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	38
BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	44
PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	45
JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	46
LEGISLATION ... ..	51
PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	52
MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	55
APPENDIX: BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	59

MAP.

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between  $34^{\circ} 33'$  and  $35^{\circ} 41'$  N. latitude and between  $32^{\circ} 20'$  and  $33^{\circ} 40'$  E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from west to east and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an isolated group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, rises above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Steamships from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Suez, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the shortest route between the north coast and the southern shores of the island is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by air services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, and France.

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### Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from May to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1935 was 106° F. and the minimum 33° F. The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 20.47 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 22.16 inches. The highest rainfall for the year was 57.61 inches recorded at Troödos Forest Station and the lowest 6.66 inches recorded at Alethrico.

### History.

Cyprus was the centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. The island is alluded to in both the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer to whom it was known as the home of Aphrodite, whose chief sanctuary and altar of incense were at Paphos. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence but on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November,

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August,

1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the "Union with Greece" movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as detailed in the following chapter.

### **Historical Remains and Antiquities.**

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has many ruins and monuments ranging from the pre-historic to the modern, through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

The opening of the year saw the beginning of the activities of the newly formed Antiquities Department. The Director of Antiquities had arrived in Cyprus in November, 1934; and he was welcomed in December by the Chief Foreman, who had been seconded from H.M. Office of Works for a period of two years, to organize a body of masons to be trained in the preservation of monuments. Early in 1935 serious work began at Famagusta and throughout the year the volume of work increased as trained men became available. By November the work on six monuments was well advanced and a large number of capable men needing only occasional supervision. The objects treated included the following:—

*In Famagusta:* St. Symeon's Chapel (completed), St. George of the Greeks (over half completed), St. George of the Latins, the Carmelite Church, various parts of the fortifications, and a number of minor repairs.

*In Nicosia:* St. Nicholas (the Bedestan) and the Famagusta Gate in co-operation with the Municipality.

*Elsewhere:* The Church of St. Evlalios, Lambousa; The Royal Chapel, Pyrga; and the Belvedere of St. Hilarion Castle. In addition many of the blocked fortifications of Famagusta were dug up and cleared. Funds expended included £1,250 collected by the Cyprus Committee, £250 from the Government, and some from the Antiquities Fund.

With the help of a grant of £1,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and the Empire Grants Committee of the Museums Association in Great Britain, the complete re-organization of the Cyprus Museum was taken in hand. Half the courtyard was roofed and converted into a students' gallery, together with the old cloisters which were pulled in. The complete floor of the Museum, which had been damp and cold, was laid with concrete and tiles. Lavatories and other additions were made. Considerable progress was made

in re-arranging the exhibits and in cataloguing them. The Curator of the Cyprus Museum continued his investigation of the neolithic site at Erimi and made important discoveries.

The new Antiquities Law was enacted on the last day of the year.

### **Languages.**

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

## **II.—GOVERNMENT.**

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council but not the Executive Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council, of which the present composition is four officials and two unofficials, together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. The five persons who served for 1934 were re-appointed to serve for 1935.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

description of the judicial organization appears under XIII.

thirteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934. Their duties are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits.

They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public buildings, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting social or educational schemes, and establishing markets and other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-General.

### III.—POPULATION.

In 1881 a decennial census of the population has been taken. At that time the population was 186,173. The population of Cyprus as recorded by the census of 1931 has nearly doubled itself in the past thirty years. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97.1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1935 was 365,372, an increase of 17,413 or 4.7 per cent.

Population in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically among the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow religious lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autochthonous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Moslems. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Moslem or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though small, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics :—

	1934.	<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1934.</i>	1935.	<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1935.</i>
... ..	10,852	30.1	11,735	32.3
... ..	4,757	13.2	4,976	13.6
... ..	2,982	8.2	3,399	9.3
Infant Mortality				
per 1,000 live births				
... ..	1,399	121.8*	1,419	120.0*

\* Rate per 1,000 births.

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the years 1934 and 1935 were 9,471 and 9,868 respectively, but it is not possible

to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa. There was a considerable exodus of young Cypriots to London in search of employment. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent, but a small number of recent immigrants of alien race are to be found near Famagusta and Larnaca and are mainly engaged in citrus planting.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malaria the climate is healthy, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Medical Department exercises a general control, with a staff including 55 medical practitioners, 56 nurses and attendants, 28 compounders, three Government midwives, and seven clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1935 was £52,436

#### Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. In 1935, the incidence of malaria was comparatively high owing to the heavy rainfall. The number of malaria cases reported was 17,917 as compared with 11,665 in 1934 and 10,145 in 1933.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. Over 8,000 cases were treated in 1935. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1935, 223 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 233 in 1934, 133 cases of dysentery as compared with 377 in 1934, and 548 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 411 in 1934.

#### Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and state-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 278 beds and 23 cots. The total number of admissions in 1935 was 4,852 as compared with 5,220 in 1934. The Government also maintains a Leper Farm

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

hospital, a Mental Hospital, and a Sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 102 lepers in the Farm on the 31st December, 1935, as compared with 88 months previously; admissions to the Leper Farm Hospital, has 12 beds, were 94 in 1935 as against 84 in 1934. The Hospital contains accommodation for 194 patients. Admissions in 1935 numbered 47 as compared with 52 in 1934; at the end of the year, 230 patients were under treatment as against 183 at the end of 1934. The sanatorium, which has 40 beds, admitted patients as against 62 in 1934.

Small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also six small hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions. They render relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

Well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical

equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos, and electro-therapeutic treatment and physiotherapy at Nicosia.

*s, dispensaries, etc.*—Venereal diseases clinics under the supervision of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all hospitals. Twenty-three rural dispensaries, each under the supervision of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and three honorary

### Disease Prevention.

*Sanitation.*—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and streams, and with the making of new drains; they disinfect, or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with lime. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of food are carried out. Free quinine is issued to all schools, hospitals, and to Government officials.

Publicity in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema is employed.

*Preventive measures.*—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Sanitation is carried out by means of lectures and films.

*Vaccination.*—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

*Smallpox.*—During the year, 8,117 persons were vaccinated. No smallpox occurred.

Contamination of food stuffs is controlled by the Analytical



Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in Larnaca. During the year under review Miss Melahat Houloussi, Sanitary Inspector, 1st Grade, proceeded to Kavalla, Greece, to study malaria research work under Dr. M. A. Barber of the Rockefeller Foundation.

### Health promotion.

Infant welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol. A Baby Show and Health Exhibition was held at Nicosia in October, 1935.

Rural Medical Officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in five districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a Medical Officer for schools in Paphos district. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

## V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings, closed by wooden shutters, to serve as windows. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, but also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather. The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent. The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

*b) In towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better-class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing-rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934, and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and to control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of kiosks and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed to exercise an effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

### General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; in the villages, where the people have long been familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, where they are slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, progress must inevitably be slow.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

## Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, on a larger scale, known locally as chiftliks, exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

There was an average rainfall in the year 1935. The winter rains had started late in 1934 and good rains continued from the beginning of 1935 throughout the growing season and the production of cereals was up to the average. Climatic conditions during the summer were normal.

*Wheat*.—The area under wheat was normal, but production was 2,414,044 *kilés*\* as against 2,126,011 *kilés* in 1934. This constitutes one of the highest figures recorded for the last decade. Prices continued to be low owing to the low price of imported flour.

*Barley*.—Although the area under barley in 1935 decreased by 9 per cent. as compared with 1934, production reached the figure of 2,465,056 *kilés* as compared with 2,206,667 *kilés* in 1934. The recently revived export trade to the United Kingdom continued but with rather poorer prices. The total export to the United Kingdom in 1935 was 191,389 *kilés* valued £17,483.

*Carobs*.—Production further increased by 7,545 tons over the 1934 figures, reaching 35,170 tons for the island, but this is still below the previous average. The trees are only recovering very slowly from the effects of the successive droughts experienced a few years ago. Improved prices were maintained throughout the year, but at the close of this period a falling off was noticed. Total exports and value respectively were 19,889 tons and £82,792.

*Olives*.—The crop showed a further improvement, but the damage caused by *Dacus Oleae* in certain localities was unfortunately very heavy. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 7,505,374 *okes*† and 1,570,727 *okes* respectively, as compared with 6,164,029 *okes* and 1,510,885 *okes* in 1934.

*Cotton*.—The area under cotton was increased by more than 60 per cent. over that of 1934 and the production was more than double that of 1934. The figures of production are 55,872 cwt. for 1935 and 22,208 cwt. for 1934. An increase in the amount of water available for irrigation and the useful spring rains were responsible for this improvement. Export trade in cotton was well maintained and the prices were satisfactory.

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\* The *kilé* is a local measure equal to a bushel.

† The *oke* is a local weight equal to 2½ lb. 800 *okes* = 1 ton.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

*Flax*.—There was an increase in the area under flax in 1935, but this was mainly for linseed production. Owing to general restriction in the overseas markets, fibre production was not encouraged. However, there was an increase in total of fibre exported during 1935 as compared with the previous year. The difficulties experienced in the market in competing with the fibres from other countries have been the cause of curtailment in the cultivation of exported varieties of flax.

*Tobacco*.—The area under cultivation was half of that in 1934 and production proportionately low. Since March, 1935, the export of yellow-leaf tobacco is allowed only under a licence to export. The production in 1935 was 198,219 *okes* yellow leaf and 32,568 *okes* fumigated tobacco as compared with 316,906 *okes* yellow leaf and 1,180 *okes* fumigated tobacco in 1934. Cultivation and trade in fumigated tobacco is falling off.

*Potatoes*.—The additional water available for irrigation was responsible for a further increase in acreage and production of both summer and winter potatoes. The production which was estimated at 33,142 cwt. is nearly 25 per cent. more than that of 1934 which was 23,720 cwt. Prices fluctuated according to season and demand but were on the whole satisfactory. Exports continued throughout the year and the total export was 11,712 tons valued £67,651. Owing to the strict control exercised by the Produce Inspection Service, growers and merchants have realized the necessity of taking all possible measures to reduce the incidence of tuber moth.

*Onions*.—The acreage of onions was above normal and the production exceeded the 1934 crop by 12,000 cwt. reaching 80,424 cwt. as against 68,338 cwt. in 1934. The production of onion sets also was satisfactory. In 1935 75,574 cwt. onions were exported, valued £999, as compared with 46,282 cwt., valued £6,422, in 1934.

*Vegetables and legumes*.—The acreage of all leguminous crops considerably increased and production was very satisfactory. Cultivated area and production of haricot beans exceeded that of any previous year.

*Cumin seed and Aniseed*.—The cultivation of cumin has now taken an important place in agricultural output in all parts of the island. The good prices realized in previous years encouraged growers to turn their attention to this crop, and both area and production in 1935 were a record, the estimated production being 12,267 cwt. A fall in demand and large stocks remaining unsold did not discourage growers and a still further increase in area is expected in the future. The market for aniseed has declined in recent years and consequently the area under cultivation has been restricted. Exports of cumin in 1935 were 19,941 cwt., valued at £32,084, as compared with 12,267 cwt., valued at £21,681, in 1934.

*Citrus fruit*.—Extension of citrus plantations continued. The 1935 crop was good in quality and quantity. Exports in 1935

were not very satisfactory mainly on account of unsatisfactory shipping arrangements. The number of oranges exported in 1935 amounted to 23,124,007, valued at £41,200, as compared with 30,779,362, valued at £58,828, in 1934. The export trade in lemons was considerably increased. The number of lemons exported was 8,277,099, which exceeds the numbers exported in 1934 by nearly 5,000,000. In order that Cyprus may maintain its place in a highly competitive market, consignments are submitted to strict inspection before export and proper grading and packing is insisted upon.

*Vineyards and wine.*—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called *commandaria* is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export.

Owing to improved climatic conditions, new planting of vines took place on a larger scale.

In new plantations, cultivators are giving attention to improved table grape varieties as well as to those varieties best suited for wine making.

The production of grapes was estimated at 49 million *okes*, which exceeds last year's production by 10 million *okes* and is approaching the average normal production. The quality of the grapes was satisfactory. The export of grapes was 23,338 cwt., valued at £7,767, as compared with 18,344 cwt., valued at £6,097, in 1934.

Raisin-making continued to the same extent as in previous years in spite of discouraging marketing conditions. The price remains very low and demand is very sporadic, largely owing to restriction in the German market, formerly the largest consuming centre. Production is estimated at 4,762 tons, as compared with 4,375 tons in 1934. Exports amounted to 36,319 cwt., valued at £17,222, as against 49,615 cwt., valued at £40,479, in 1934.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1935 was 232,618 gallons, as compared with 221,259 gallons in 1934. There was an improvement in the export of wines during 1935, the figures being 1,184,267 gallons, valued at £49,837, in 1935, as compared with 767,442 gallons, valued at £37,429, in 1934. This improvement is due to the more favourable tariffs introduced in Egypt towards the close of the year 1934. The export trade in brandy was well maintained, and 111,190 gallons of grape juice, valued at £8,647, was exported during the year, of which 104,755 gallons, valued at £8,148, went to the United Kingdom.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and *mosfila* (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown chiefly for local consumption. Plums, peaches, apricots and *kaishas* (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown

exported in small quantities. Considerable quantities of berries were exported to Palestine and Egypt. Kaishas and figs dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance hazel nuts and walnuts.

### Agricultural Pests.

A small campaign was carried out against locusts (*Doclostaurus roccanus*) the numbers of which were greater than in 1934 when they were the least on record. The usual campaign against hornets was carried out, some 23,398 nests being poisoned. Queen hornets were also purchased in the early part of the year. There was a noticeable increase in the interest taken by fruit-growers in protecting their crops from pests, and an increased amount of spraying was carried out against the codling moth on apples and red scale on citrus trees, the white oil emulsion used in the latter treatment being imported by merchants, one firm also importing spraying machines for sale and hire.

A survey of the area in and near Limassol which was found in 1934 to be infected with the scale insect *Lepidosaphes Beckii* showed that it was still abundant, and the fumigation of the citrus trees in the area was repeated. Damage was caused to artichokes in several places by caterpillars of *Pyrameis cardui* following the appearance of large numbers of adults of this species.

### Plant diseases.

Climatic conditions were on the whole favourable to plant diseases. Diseases on cereals were more severe than they had been since 1931. *Uromyces tritici* Koern was prevalent in all wheat-growing districts. Seed treatment for head smuts of cereals, sulphur for barley and copper carbonate for wheat, is now being practised by an increasing number of farmers.

"Chocolate Spot" of field beans has been shown to be due to the fungus *Botrytis Fabae* Sardina.

A severe wilt disease of potatoes not previously noted was found to be caused by *S. Pythium aphanidermatum* (Eds) Fitzpat.

Experiments are in progress to determine the cause of a blemish on citrus fruits from the Lefka and Morphou districts.

Damage to citrus in transit to the United Kingdom has shown a marked abatement. Trials have been carried out on consignments of citrus both in Cyprus and in the United Kingdom. Treatment with "Shirlan" and the use of iodized wraps showed considerable improvement.

### Irrigation.

Three irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural conformation unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a

large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. The provision and utilization of water supplies are of paramount importance to the country. Encouragement is afforded to the extension of irrigation by exploring for artesian supplies, by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by development of underground water supplies on individual properties.

### **Agricultural Experiments and Education.**

Development work at the Central Experimental Farm continued as funds permitted, and experiments with cereals, cotton, and other field crops were continued. Trials with vines were continued at the Viticultural Station, Saittas, with hardy fruits at the Deciduous Fruit Station, Trikoukkiá, and with citrus fruits at the Citrus Experimental Grove, Famagusta.

A successful experimental shipment of "new" potatoes to the United Kingdom was made during February and it is believed that a small export trade in this commodity may be established. Trial shipments of table grapes were also made to the United Kingdom, but these were not successful, the total time of transit proving too long for this highly perishable product.

The number of school gardens maintained under the scheme run by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Education was 289. In addition to agricultural instructions given in schools by schoolmasters, District Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants paid frequent visits to schools giving lectures and practical demonstrations with special reference to seasonal and local conditions.

### **Veterinary Services.**

Climatic conditions during the year favoured the growth of pasture and fodder crops, and a definite improvement was noticeable in the general condition of all stock. The lambing season was early and successful, and the abortion rate was low.

Further progress has been made in the introduction of treatment for external and internal parasites of sheep and goats. There are now 41 sheep-dipping swim baths in the Colony, most of which have been provided by village funds. Sheep dips and drugs for treatment of internal parasites have been issued free of charge to an increased extent.

The campaign against anthrax has proved to be most satisfactory. The number of animals vaccinated by the Veterinary Service was 623,288, an increase of 132,312 over the number treated in 1934. No cases of anthrax occurred in vaccinated sheep during the year and only a very few cases were observed in goats. Prior

to the commencement of this campaign, it was estimated that the value of animals which died of this disease amounted to £20,000 per annum—the losses during 1934 and 1935 are estimated at less than £600 per annum.

The Veterinary Service continued to provide for the registration and inspection of cowsheds and dairies and to inculcate modern methods in the construction of cowsheds and in the marketing of milk. All milk from registered dairies is produced from tuberculin-tested cows and there are adequate supplies of cooled and bottled milk available in Nicosia, Limassol, Kyrenia, and Troödos.

Further progress has been made in the conditions in which animals are slaughtered at the municipal abattoirs at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, and Famagusta, in which towns the meat-inspection is under the supervision of the Veterinary Service. Advice has also been given to other municipal councils and village authorities in regard to abattoir construction and management. Humane slaughtering methods have been adopted, without legislation, in the principal towns and health resorts of the Colony.

The Importation of Dogs Order, 1935, permits the importation of dogs from any country subject to detention in quarantine for not less than six months. Previously dogs could only be imported from the United Kingdom.

### **Animal Husbandry and Live-stock.**

The Government maintains a 250-acre stock farm, at Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia. This farm was first opened in 1902 and the following stock are now maintained at it:—A herd of dairy cattle including Shorthorns and Kerries, horses, large black pigs, Maltese goats, a flock of native fat-tailed sheep, and three breeds of poultry (Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex). All surplus stock are sold either at the farm or at some of the principal fairs held in the island. Thoroughbred stallions, jack donkeys and native bulls, besides dairy bulls, boars and he-goats, are kept for service at nominal fees.

Records of production of all classes of stock are kept, thus making possible continued improvement by elimination of the poorer producers.

Besides this central stock farm, stud stables are maintained in the more important stock-breeding centres, at which a thoroughbred stallion, bull (either native or dairy type), jack donkey, boar, and he-goat are kept for service. There are nine such stables at Larnaca, Famagusta, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Ayios Theodoros, Rizopaso, Limassol, Paphos and Polis, and in addition a dairy bull is maintained in Nicosia for the use of town dairymen's herds.

A system of issuing stud animals on loan and, in the case of donkeys, granting a premium to approved animals, has lately been extended; at the end of the year there were ten bulls, twenty-boars, and four he-goats on loan, and eight premium jack donkeys.



The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, sheep and goats over one year old and pigs over three months old in the Colony was estimated at 640,720, as compared with 621,201 in the previous year. The number of cattle, which fell from 48,910 to 43,604 during the drought period 1931-3, is again on the increase, very few having been exported in 1935.

The total exports of live-stock were valued at £50,728. The value of mules exported was £32,843, of cattle £7,070, of donkeys £4,829, and of horses £721. All animals for export are furnished with health certificates after detention in port lairages for not less than 24 hours before shipment. The exportation of mares with certain exceptions is prohibited.

The Horse Breeding Law, 1930, requires that all stallions used for serving mares or she-donkeys shall be inspected and licensed yearly by the Chief Veterinary Officer in the capacity of Inspector of Horse Breeding. No fee is charged for inspection and licence. There has been a steady improvement in the quality of horses presented for inspection and this, together with the elimination of unsound sires, is likely to effect a progressive improvement in the quality and soundness of the horses and mules in the Colony.

### Sericulture.

There was a further decrease in the production of cocoons in 1935 (95,073 okes, being 12,721 okes less than in 1934), and the prices are still too low to encourage silkworm rearing. There was a small exportation of cocoons, but the bulk of the total production was reeled on the local hand-reeling apparatuses for use locally.

A further number of mulberry trees were uprooted, but over 16,000 young mulberry trees were issued free of charge by the Agricultural Department and by school gardens.

Demonstrational silkworm rearings were carried out in 97 Orthodox-Christian and 13 Moslem girls' schools, where some 1,400 of the older girls received instruction in sericulture.

Silkworm eggs amounting to 2,980 oz. were produced locally by licensed egg-producers under the supervision of the Sericultural Section of the Agricultural Department, and a further 1,150 oz. were imported, a total of 4,130 oz. thus being available for the 1936 season. The quantity hatched in the 1935 season was 3,970 oz. out of 4,258 oz. which were available. A carefully conducted trial in the Sericultural Station of the Agricultural Department indicated that in the mountain villages the eggs produced by the largest local egg-producers might be expected to give a better yield of cocoons than imported eggs or those of producers rearing under less favourable conditions.

### Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and

the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented.

Most of the forests and plantations of the island are now state-owned, and are managed by the Forest Department. The hill forests are important for water catchment and for protection against soil erosion, while the plantations and forests of the plains provide useful fuel supplies and grazing grounds. In the poorly-timbered countries of the Near East the Cyprus forests constitute a valuable reserve. During the Great War over 100,000 tons of timber and fuel were supplied to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine.

The total area of delimited state forests, comprising roughly 17 per cent. of all forest land, is 402,035 acres or 17.3 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. Of the 633 square miles of state forests, some 491 square miles consist of the major forests and plantations; the remainder is poor scrub used as fuel and grazing grounds.

The number of private forests under the administration of the Forest Department has had to be curtailed in recent years, owing to reductions in the forest personnel, which has had to be concentrated in the main State forests. Only two private woodland estates have remained under the protection of the Forest Department during the year.

Development in the principal forests has continued. An area of 1,017 square miles was brought under working plan organization, bringing the total area of forests now under working plans to 10,999 square miles. The effect of these measures will be to regulate management in the forests concerned and to ensure regular yields of timber and fuel. The total distance of forest roads is now up to 1,000 miles. Fire-protection work was continued and the total length of fire-traces was brought up to 207.5 miles. In all, 45 acres of new land were afforested. The year was not generally a good seed year, and in spite of the good winter rains natural regeneration in the forests was disappointing.

The local forest industries showed encouraging progress during the year. The output of local timber increased from 350,900 cubic feet of sawn or hewn timber in 1934 to 578,500\* cubic feet in 1935, while the total imported timber from 567,421 cubic feet to 801,275 cubic feet in 1935. The increased consumption resulted from the improvement in the local building trade and in the demand for fuel timber, and caused higher prices for standing timber sold in the forests. Over five thousand tons of fuel were sold from the forests during the year, in addition to large quantities removed from the forest on permit or by free privilege, and local requirements for cart and plough-wood were met from the annual oak coppice cutting. All exploitation during the year was in the hands of local enterprise, which, however, has not yet been able to adjust itself

This figure includes estimates of the sawn timber extracted from trees sold on the stump, of which actual records are not kept.

fully to the new conditions set up in the latter part of 1934, when the Department closed its timber stores and gave up departmental exploitation. A need is apparent for greater organization in the local forest industries and for the introduction of a uniform grading system for Cyprus timber.

A continued improvement in the forest grazing problem in the main hill forests was reported. Although the total number of registered goats in the island increased from 224,399 in 1934 to 225,673, the number of goats grazing on permit in the forests fell from 21,276 in 1934 to 18,185 in 1935. The policy of exchanging forest land for grazing privileges was continued and several shepherds were settled on agricultural holdings. The attitude in villages towards uncontrolled grazing shows favourable progress, as is evidenced by the rapid increase of villages which have passed the Village Tree Planting Law. In 1934, fifteen villages applied the law to areas totalling 34,158 donums, while during the past year no less than thirty-four villages passed the law for a total area of 51,519 donums. The new Licensing of Shepherds Law came into force during the summer and is being enforced. The results so far as the forests are concerned cannot yet be assessed.

The policy of leasing lowland forest areas for cultivation on five-year leases at a nominal rent was continued, but the advisability of revising it is now under consideration. At the close of the year there were 848 leases occupied, covering an area of 7,523 donums.

### **Sponge fishing.**

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

No licences for fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving were applied for during 1935. A few machine-boats applied for licences, but were refused owing to the restriction on fishing with machine diving apparatus.

### **Mining.**

The gradual improvement in the mining industry noted during the preceding two years was well maintained in 1935 and a satisfactory increase is to be recorded in the value of mineral exports which totalled £464,977 compared with £359,263 in 1934. There was a general revival in prospecting operations due to a wider

interest being taken in the search for precious metal-bearing deposits, 18 new prospecting permits having been issued. The total expenditure in the mining industry in 1935 was approximately 582,192 of which £308,844 is estimated to have been spent in the colony.

*Pyrites (cupriferous).*—This is by far the most important mineral produced in Cyprus and practically the whole of the output for 1935 came from the Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni Mines operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation. The ore from the Skouriotissa mine is railed to the coast and exported in its crude state, while that from Mavrovouni is sent to an ore treatment plant of modern design situated at Xero where it is concentrated and exported in the form of copper concentrates. The ore treatment plant has recently been enlarged and is now capable of treating 1,000 tons of crude ore per day.

During 1935 these pyrites mines produced 357,282 tons of ore of which 207,784 tons of crude pyrites and 36,990 tons of copper concentrates were exported, the total value amounting to £342,400. The metallic copper content is estimated at 12,232 tons.

Local labour is easily obtainable. The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both mines, these "villages" being under the control of the Management. As far as possible underground work is on contract, miners receiving an average of 2.2 shillings per day. Surface workers are paid monthly, the average daily wage being 2.7 shillings.

During 1935 the Corporation employed an average of 2,973 persons per day on all operations, the monthly wage-bill amounting to £572.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

*Asbestos (chrysolite)* is produced by the Cyprus and General Asbestos Company Ltd. at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. Asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre form, and graded into "standard", "short" and "fines" qualities. These are transported by an aerial ropeway 19 miles in length to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state. There is no local demand for asbestos.

In 1935 7,510 tons of fibre were exported having a total value of £10,174. Compared to 1934 this shows a reduction of £14,000 in the selling value of the fibres, although the tonnage output was approximately the same.

Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries as far as possible on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage. The daily average of workers employed in 1935 was 796 as compared with 1,000 in 1934.

*Gold.*—In 1933 the Cyprus Mines Corporation began to exploit the occurrence of auriferous ore at the Skouriotissa mine, and the success which has attended this effort has led to an active search for precious metal-bearing deposits in other localities. A number

of permits were issued during the year under review and several discoveries have been reported on which development work is proceeding.

*Chrome iron ore (chromite)* occurs in the Troödos area, and deposits are being developed by the Cyprus Chrome Company Ltd. It is intended to erect a dressing plant for the treatment of these ores in 1936, when production is expected to commence. There is no local consumption of chromite.

*Copper (metallic)* is not actually produced in the Colony, but the amount of metallic copper, contained in pyrites and concentrates, which is expected to find its way into the world's markets is estimated at 12,232 tons for the year 1935.

*Gypsum* is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being calcined and powdered locally. During 1935, 8,741 tons of calcined and 5,480 tons of raw gypsum were exported. The demand for Cyprus gypsum from overseas is good, but the trade is restricted by reason of the lack of loading facilities at the coast.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the tonnage, as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for calcining and eventual export.

*Terra umbra* is produced from shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1935 an amount of 6,126 tons was exported having an estimated total value of £16,613. There is practically no internal consumption.

*Terra umbra* is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years and sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

### Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption. The model tannery previously maintained by the Agricultural Department has been leased to a private individual.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus-grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

The sumac industry experienced a somewhat better demand from abroad. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. The amount

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

ported was 14,930 cwt., valued at £9,117, as compared with 5 cwt., valued at £5,719, in 1934. The chief market is the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minority of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. The lace is manufactured, by individual craftsmen, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Up to the approximate value of £26,380 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, and Famagusta.

Stocks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There are a number of local potteries.

The making of stockings by machinery, mainly for local use, and the industry of hat-making for ladies, are gaining ground.

Empire Dental Industry, Ltd., established at Larnaca in 1934, for the manufacture of artificial teeth, employs 150 labourers daily, and the declared value of teeth exported in 1935 was £16,907, as against £948 in 1934.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The general improvement in the volume of world trade was reflected in the trade statistics of Cyprus for the year under review. The total value of imports and exports increased. Moreover the f.o.b. prices of the majority of commodities continued to show the satisfactory upward trend of the previous year.

### Imports.

The total value of imports during 1935 was £1,481,941, as against £1,162 for the year 1934, an increase of £62,779 or 4·42 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the three years under the main heads of classification:—

<i>Class of merchandise.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	£	£	£
Wool, and tobacco ... ..	409,492	334,429	275,279
Mineral oils and articles mainly manufactured ... ..	90,722	109,014	113,828
Wool or mainly manufactured ... ..	756,513	974,866	1,092,236
Not for food ... ..	5	136	167
... ..	524	717	431
Total ... ..	£1,257,256	£1,419,162	£1,481,941

The following table gives the increases and decreases in quantities and values of the principal imports for the year under review compared with 1934:—

Commodity.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		Quantity. Increase + or Decrease. —	Value. Increase + or Decrease. —
		Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £		
Beans and peas	cwt.	36,337	16,336	25,598	11,973	10,739	4,363
Coffee, raw	"	6,164	13,809	12,077	22,500	5,913	8,691
Flour, wheaten	"	401,930	122,102	124,824	48,231	277,106	73,871
Bean oil	"	15,657	18,652	9,211	11,640	6,446	7,012
Coconut oil	"	15,683	14,404	10,680	11,965	5,003	2,439
Rice	"	37,048	13,550	29,311	13,279	7,737	271
Sugar	"	61,303	23,180	74,591	25,237	13,288	2,057
Tea	lb.	32,144	2,329	40,183	2,744	8,039	415
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	3,268	15,754	5,529	36,627	2,261	20,873
Asphalt	"	35,326	13,045	38,080	12,969	2,754	76
Petroleum, crude	gal.	2,189,191	24,855	1,701,755	21,329	487,436	3,526
Timber	cu. ft.	507,421	46,756	801,275	57,156	233,854	10,400
Hardware and cutlery	value	—	26,971	—	38,171	—	11,200
Machinery, mining	"	—	78,976	—	38,094	—	40,882
Oil engines	No.	97	8,839	189	15,379	92	6,540
Cotton yarns and threads (excluding finished threads)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton piece-goods	cwt.	5,782	25,784	7,377	35,330	1,595	9,546
Cotton manufactures (including apparel)	yds. value	5,017,814	73,515	6,053,265	98,287	1,035,451	24,772
Leather, sole	"	—	41,299	—	38,903	—	2,396
Leather, dressed	cwt.	6,661	23,635	7,385	27,517	724	3,882
Benzine	value	—	16,370	—	21,711	—	5,341
Kerosene	gal.	1,252,726	33,707	1,290,960	34,718	38,234	1,011
Motor-cars and chassis	"	1,033,521	22,134	940,862	20,378	92,659	1,756
Cement	No.	285	42,477	297	39,680	12	2,797
Manure	cwt.	234,377	17,491	261,865	19,281	27,488	1,790
Iron bars, joists, sheets, etc.	"	145,689	38,073	116,752	28,960	28,937	9,113
Iron piping and parts	"	44,025	15,889	66,199	23,948	22,174	8,059
Iron and steel manufactures, other	"	18,751	17,313	23,749	19,065	4,998	1,752
Sacks, empty	"	—	43,858	—	41,438	—	2,420
Silk piece-goods	No.	757,672	16,462	942,670	19,269	184,998	2,807
Woolen piece-goods	yds.	745,491	21,668	1,148,552	35,993	403,061	14,325
	"	232,451	42,088	369,156	57,462	136,705	15,374

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

The principal increases of value were in coffee, sugar, tobacco, timber, hardware and cutlery, oil engines, cotton yarns and seeds, leather, petrol, cement, iron bars, joists, sheets, etc., and cotton, woollen and silk piece goods. There was a substantial increase in the value and quantity of flour (wheaten) imported, owing to the good harvest of 1935, and also in the value of machinery due to all the heavy machinery which had been imported in the previous year.

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the imports : —

Country.	1934. £	1935. £	Percentage.	
			1934.	1935.
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire ...	647,456	672,136	45·62	45·36
Roumania ...	100,410	111,921	7·08	7·55
Germany ...	81,092	101,198	5·71	6·83
France ...	70,358	78,641	4·96	5·31
United States of Japan ...	79,239	71,047	5·58	4·80
Italy ...	68,148	60,655	4·80	4·09
India ...	93,599	60,034	6·60	4·05
United States of America ...	33,126	47,850	2·33	3·23
Canada ...	24,641	33,692	1·74	2·27
Czechoslovakia ...	26,505	26,239	1·87	1·77
Poland ...	19,343	24,590	1·36	1·66
Sweden ...	13,636	22,461	0·96	1·52
Denmark ...	16,209	20,291	1·14	1·37
Belgium ...	14,333	19,311	1·01	1·30
Austria ...	19,081	17,682	1·34	1·19
Spain ...	13,682	16,412	0·96	1·11
Portugal ...	22,925	13,038	1·62	0·88
China ...	13,417	11,003	0·95	0·74
Japan ...	3,610	10,511	0·25	0·71
Other countries ...	20,087	7,444	1·42	0·50
	38,265	55,785	2·70	3·76
Total ...	£1,419,162	£1,481,941	100·00	100·00

It is satisfactory to note that imports from the British Empire showed an increase of £24,680 over 1934, but the percentage of imports therefrom to the total imports dropped from 45·62 per cent. to 45·36 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom alone rose to £672,136, principally in cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods and yarns and threads. Imports of flour from Australia decreased by £91, owing to a good cereal harvest in Cyprus. India, besides showing increases in exports of cotton yarns and threads, sacks and hides and leather, benefited by the quota system on cotton piece-goods, imports from that country increasing by £14,039. Imports from Canada were much the same as in the previous year. Imports from Roumania and Germany increased by £11,511 and £20,106 respectively. Other countries to increase their trade were Belgium, United States of America, Brazil, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden, and Austria. Imports from Japan of cotton and silk piece-goods declined by £27,661, but this loss was partly



made up in other directions, the principal increase being £6,394 in woollen goods, thus her total decrease was reduced to £8,192. Italian imports declined by £33,565, which was entirely due to a reduction of £36,087 in flour. Italy benefited by the quota system, her exports to Cyprus, of cotton and silk piece-goods, having risen by £5,813 and £5,849 respectively. Imports from this country ceased in November. Imports from Denmark, Turkey, Egypt, and Bulgaria dropped.

### Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,189,006, as against £1,079,427 in 1934, an increase of £109,579 or 10·15 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

<i>Class of merchandise.</i>	<i>1933.</i> £	<i>1934.</i> £	<i>1935.</i> £
Food, drink, and tobacco ... ..	417,958	502,555	471,435
Raw materials and articles mainly un- manufactured ... ..	331,254	441,450	572,311
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	90,433	94,926	104,187
Animals not for food ... ..	36,543	35,592	39,652
Bullion ... ..	13,327	4,904	1,421
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£889,515</b>	<b>£1,079,427</b>	<b>£1,189,006</b>

The following table shows the variation in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase + or Decrease —	Increase + or Decrease —
Animals :—			£		£		£		£
Donkeys	...	788	2,237	1,078	4,829	+	290	+	2,592
Mules	...	1,726	31,321	1,745	32,843	+	19	+	1,522
Oxen ...	...	1,168	11,797	648	7,070	—	520	—	4,727
Beans and peas	...	2,851	2,152	8,507	4,979	+	5,656	+	2,827
Carobs :—									
Whole	...	29,969	117,500	19,889	82,792	—	10,080	—	34,708
Ground	...	8,909	42,733	7,828	37,909	—	1,081	—	4,824
Seed ...	...	777	6,045	982	9,649	+	205	+	3,604
Cheese ...	...	4,481	15,255	7,118	24,676	+	2,637	+	9,421
Corn and grain :—									
Barley	...	306,355	30,375	272,312	25,349	—	34,043	—	5,026
Vetches	...	18,533	3,267	2,159	405	—	16,374	—	2,862
Wheat	...	10,430	1,994	34,960	6,277	+	24,530	+	4,283
Embroidery and needlework ...	...	—	22,597	—	18,555	—	—	—	4,042
Fruit :—									
Almonds in the shell	...	9,227	10,510	7,780	9,091	—	1,447	—	1,419
Almonds, shelled	...	455	2,035	358	1,680	—	97	—	355
Grapes	...	18,555	6,167	23,366	7,778	+	4,811	+	1,611
Lemons	...	3,235,617	2,949	8,279,949	9,392	+	5,044,332	+	6,443
Oranges	...	30,873,687	59,031	23,219,782	41,467	—	7,653,905	—	17,564
Pomegranates	...	36,501	4,570	51,570	6,265	+	15,069	+	1,695
Raisins	...	49,615	40,479	36,319	17,222	—	13,296	—	23,257

Tobacco, unmanufactured :—

Fumigated ...	...	...	2,604	9,835	2,184	5,494	—	420	—	4,341
Yellow leaf ...	...	...	1,002	3,586	1,535	5,754	—	533	—	2,168
Onions ...	...	...	46,344	6,438	75,592	11,004	—	29,248	—	4,566
Potatoes ...	...	...	217,305	59,241	236,026	68,246	—	18,721	—	9,005
Vinegar ...	...	gal.	166,689	3,578	201,348	4,156	—	34,659	—	578
Wine, ordinary ...	...	...	768,786	37,494	1,185,372	49,895	—	416,586	—	12,401
Cotton, raw ...	...	cwt.	9,867	28,576	8,291	25,246	—	1,576	—	3,300
Hides and skins, raw ...	...	...	1,538	6,526	1,055	4,891	—	483	—	1,635
Asbestos ...	...	tons	7,590	64,254	7,513	50,174	—	77	—	14,080
Copper ore (including precipitate)	...	...	—	—	37,170	147,618	—	37,170	—	147,618
Gold ore ...	...	...	311	11,000	—	—	—	311	—	11,000
Metallic residues and wastes	...	...	5	30,644	4	17,615	—	1	—	13,029
Terra umbra ...	...	...	4,459	11,709	6,126	16,613	—	1,667	—	4,904
Pyrites ...	...	...	150,195	142,458	207,789	194,782	—	57,594	—	52,324
Yellow ore ...	...	...	3,150	93,703	2,034	35,070	—	1,116	—	58,633
Cumin seed ...	...	cwt.	12,267	21,681	19,941	32,084	—	7,674	—	10,403
Linseed ...	...	...	1,665	1,154	5,699	2,997	—	4,034	—	1,843
Sumac ...	...	...	9,585	5,719	14,930	9,117	—	5,345	—	3,398
Wool ...	...	...	3,606	8,358	6,050	14,166	—	2,444	—	5,808

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Increases in both quantity and value are noticeable in the exports of mules and donkeys, beans and peas, cheese, wheat, grapes, pomegranates, yellow leaf tobacco, onions, potatoes, wine (ordinary), copper ore (including precipitate), terra umbra, pyrites, cumin seed, linseed, sumac and wool. Barley, carobs, oranges, raisins, raw cotton, raw hides and skins, asbestos, gold ore, metallic residues and wastes and yellow ore show increase both in quantity and value. Exports of embroidery and jewellery declined also in value.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1934 and 1935 with percentage distribution:—

Country of final destination.	1934.	1935.	Percentage.	
			1934.	1935.
	£	£		
United Kingdom ... ..	299,812	287,987	27·78	24·22
United States of America ... ..	22,725	185,956	2·11	15·64
... ..	111,328	138,690	10·31	11·66
Parts of the British Empire... ..	93,957	119,836	8·70	10·08
Egypt ... ..	119,307	108,708	18·46	9·14
India ... ..	72,459	72,543	6·71	6·10
... ..	56,138	60,582	5·20	5·10
... ..	95,840	49,871	8·88	4·19
... ..	6,914	29,513	0·64	2·48
... ..	30,519	23,505	2·83	1·98
... ..	3,586	4,457	0·33	0·38
... ..	534	1,204	0·05	0·10
... ..	4,048	419	0·38	0·04
Other countries ... ..	82,260	105,735	7·62	8·89
Total ... ..	£1,079,427	£1,189,006	100·00	100·00

Although the United Kingdom continues to be the most valuable market for the export trade of Cyprus, a slight decline of £11,825 is recorded in the total value of exports, and the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom to total exports dropped from 27·78 per cent. to 24·22 per cent. This is accounted for by the decrease in carobs, barley, oranges and asbestos. On the other hand there was an increase in pyrites, sumac, and onions. £13,841 worth of artificial teeth were also exported to the United Kingdom, as against nil in 1934.

The United States of America heads the exports list, in so far as foreign countries are concerned, with an increase of £163,231, attributed principally by copper ore, asbestos, terra umbra, and pyrites. Exports to Egypt rose considerably, the principal increases being in respect of mules, cheese and wine. Belgium shows an increase, mainly in pyrites. Greece gave a slight increase chiefly in wheat and barley. Exports to Germany diminished by £90,599, mainly in gold ore, asbestos, carobs, oranges and raisins, owing to exchange restrictions in that country. There was also a decrease in exports to Italy and Roumania due also to exchange restrictions in these countries.

### Invisible Exports and Imports.

"Invisible" exports, including visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining and other companies, shipping remittances from emigrants, incomes from abroad of persons living in Cyprus, purchases of land by settlers, commission and fees to insurance, shipping and other agents, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £488,000.

"Invisible" imports in the form of money sent away for education of children and for investment abroad, and taken away by persons on holiday and by emigrants, insurance premiums, payments to pensioners living abroad, Imperial defence, and payments on account of public debt, are estimated to amount to £184,000.

The total (estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1935 amounted to:—

								£
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665,941
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,677,006

### Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade balance is now favourable, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Board formed in 1931 was dissolved in January, 1935, and the work of finding new outlets for the Colony's products was continued by the Secretary of the Board who was appointed Trade Development Officer.

The number of persons who entered Cyprus in 1935 was 9,471, as against 9,031 of the previous year, and the figure for tourists landing for the day only was 4,586, as against 5,671 of the previous year. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £124,500.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no "labouring class" in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 57.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1934 :—

Occupation.	Average Rates of Wages.	
	1934.	1935.
ay { Skilled	29 cp. (=16.6 loaves) per diem	29 cp. (=16.6 loaves) per diem.
Unskilled	16 cp. (= 9.1 " ) "	15 cp. (= 8.6 " ) "
Skilled	27 cp. (=15.4 " ) "	22½ cp. (=13 " ) "
Unskilled	10 cp. (= 5.7 " ) "	11 cp. (= 6.3 " ) "
Women and children.	6 cp. (= 3.4 " ) "	6½ cp. (= 3.7 " ) "
Men, underground.	28 cp. (=16 " ) "	29 cp. (=16.6 " ) "
Men, surface.	21 cp. (=12 " ) "	24 cp. (=13.7 " ) "
Women, surface.	9 cp. (= 5.1 " ) "	9 cp. (= 5.1 " ) "

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1934 and 1935, of a family of the labouring class in the Mosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be lower :—

Article.	Average price per oke (=2½lb.)	
	1934.	1935.
	s. c.p.	s. c.p.
Bread ... ..	0 1½	0 1½
Native-made cheese ... ..	1 6	1 6
Olives ... ..	0 4	0 5
Olive oil ... ..	1 1	1 3½
Beans and lentils ... ..	0 4½	0 4
Potatoes ... ..	0 1½	0 1½
Wild vegetables found in the fields ... ..	Free	Free
Meat (once a week) ... ..	1 8	1 7
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each ... ..	0 0½	0 0½
Bulgur and rice ... ..	0 3	0 3
Salt ... ..	0 3	0 3
Fruit ... ..	0 1	0 1
Onions ... ..	0 0½	0 1
Other vegetables (average) ... ..	0 0½	0 0½

The average cost of living in 1935 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £40 a year in Nicosia town and £31 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £46 in Nicosia town and £37 in the villages.

The approximate figures for 1934 were :—

								<i>Expenses per annum.</i>	<i>Wage Rate.</i>
								£	£
Nicosia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	35
Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

*Cost of living for a single man.*—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bills which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

								<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0 per bottle
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 „ „
Local Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d. to	2	6 „ „
Good local mineral water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8 per dozen bottles

Cost of living in a house to a married couple :—

								<i>Per month.</i>
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10 to £13
Two servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5 to £8
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2 to £4
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1 5s.
								£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce ; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally ; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the unearmarked houses are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, placed at £100 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.

Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.

Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 12s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in a hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor-cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance for officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided it does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

## —EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Primary Education.

Education is voluntary, although legislative provision for the exercise of compulsory powers has existed since 1931. The importance attached by the people to the benefits of education is such that the attendance at schools, both primary and secondary, is very high for a voluntary system.

Since 1933 elementary education has been directly and completely controlled by the Government, which appoints and pays teachers, provides schools, curriculum and books, and appoints the local



bodies responsible for advising Government on educational matters (Boards of Education) and for the provision and maintenance of school buildings (town committees and village commissions). Each religious community has an entirely separate system of schools. Orthodox-Christian schools are taught in Greek, Moslem schools in Turkish. The establishment of private elementary schools requires Government authority.

Salaries of teachers in elementary schools are paid direct from the revenues of the Colony, as are gratuities on retirement on account of old age, ill-health or other reasons. Mistresses are obliged to retire on marriage. The total cost of teachers' salaries in 1935 was £106,627, compared with £105,844 in 1934; gratuities amounted to £6,717 in 1935, compared with £3,339 in 1934.

School buildings, equipment, books, etc., are provided by town or village authorities, who prepare annual estimates of the amounts required and submit them to the Boards of Education. The approved amounts are raised among Orthodox-Christians by special assessments made according to the means of individual inhabitants, and among Moslems and Maronites by the addition of the necessary percentage to the Immovable Property Tax. The total amount so raised in 1935 was £27,801 compared with £26,337 in 1934.

The provision of buildings, etc., is facilitated by the existence of Education Funds, representing the accumulated balances of certain special taxes formerly ear-marked for educational purposes. These are administered by the Education Department, which, with the advice of the Boards of Education, makes loans at low interest and grants for building purposes. The total amount so lent in 1935 was £8,303 (£6,063 in 1934), while grants were made amounting in all to £2,270 (£2,014 in 1934). School buildings on the whole are one of the most satisfactory features of education in Cyprus, though many villages, especially in the hills, still require much improvement.

The number of schools in operation in the school year 1934-5 was :—

				<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Orthodox-Christian	...	...	...	94	97	370	561
Moslem	...	...	...	43	42	174	259
Other religions	...	...	...	4	2	9	15
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	141	141	553	835

The apparent reduction of 121 from the previous year's figure of 682 in the number of Orthodox-Christian schools is due to a change in policy, by which in many small villages one mixed school with two teachers has been substituted for separate single-teacher boys' and girls' schools. At the end of this school-year, however, one Orthodox-Christian and nineteen Moslem schools were closed on grounds of economy, accommodation being provided at neighbouring villages.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the same school-year was :—

				<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Orthodox-Christian	...	...	...	22,454	15,796	38,250
Moslem	...	...	...	4,605	2,980	7,585
Other religions...	...	...	...	564	683	1,247
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	<b>27,623</b>	<b>19,459</b>	<b>47,082</b>

These totals show a decrease of 5,511 from the previous year's figures, due mainly to the exclusion of very young children under new regulations fixing the minimum school age at six years. Children are entitled to free education up to the end of the teaching year preceding their fourteenth birthday.

Not included in the above figures are 15 Government infant schools (in towns) with an enrolment of 1,526 pupils between ages of four and six.

A new curriculum drawn up by the Education Department was introduced in September, 1935, for use in all elementary schools: programmes of Orthodox-Christian and Moslem schools now differ in nothing but their religion and language of instruction. English is included in the curriculum of 82 of the larger schools. The total cost of elementary education to the Colony during 1935 was £153,274, i.e., 8s. 5cp. per head of population or £3 5s. 1cp. per pupil. Of this sum, £120,846 or 6s. 6cp. per head of population came from Colonial revenue.

### Secondary Education.

Secondary education was not under Government control during the year 1935. A Secondary Education Law was enacted in September, 1935, but not brought into force before the end of the year. It provides for the registration of all secondary schools and for the licensing of all teachers in such schools, with power to Government to refuse or cancel registration or licence in certain cases. The most important secondary schools are under the management of the town school committees appointed under the Elementary Education Law; these receive grants from Government in lieu of the former taxes ear-marked for education. All secondary schools are eligible for grants in aid of English teaching, and in this connection they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The Moslem Boys' Lycée and Victoria Girls' School, both in Alexandria, are under the management of a Governing Body appointed by the Governor. Their curriculum follows the lines of similar schools in Turkey. In 1934-5 the Lycée employed two English teachers (one in charge of the boarding-house), and the Victoria School one English mistress. It was decided to appoint an English mistress for the latter school.

Orthodox-Christian schools under public management include a gymnasium (classical secondary school) in each of the six towns

except Larnaca, a commercial lyceum in that town, and girls' high schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol. These are all managed by the town committees appointed under the Elementary Education Laws. These schools conform to the curriculum adopted in similar schools in Greece. Three of the gymnasiums employed an English master and the Larnaca lyceum two, of whom one was in charge of the boarding-house.

The villages of Evrykhon, Lapithos, Morphou, and Rizokarpaso have high schools corresponding to the lower classes of a gymnasium, and the village of Pedhoulas a practical or commercial school; all these are run by local committees. The high schools of Lefkara and Platres were closed in 1934. The hill village of Lemithou has a well-endowed commercial school managed by trustees appointed by the Governor.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) community has schools for boys and girls at Nicosia and Larnaca, and for girls at Limassol, all under religious management. The Armenians have mixed schools at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. All these cater for pupils of both primary and secondary school age.

The ownership of the English School, Nicosia, founded and for 35 years managed by Canon F. D. Newham (formerly Director of Education), was in 1930 vested in certain senior Government officers appointed *ex officio* as trustees. In December, 1935, at the request of these trustees, the Government undertook full responsibility for the management of this school. The old site and premises are to be bought by the War Office to serve as barracks, and the school will be rebuilt on a new site and re-organized as a Government Secondary School. The language of instruction is English, and the school is open to pupils of all nationalities.

The last sentence applies also to the American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia) conducted by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission. There are also private schools of a commercial type and of varying degrees of importance at Nicosia (3), Famagusta and Limassol (2), two private girls' schools at Limassol, and several small private teaching establishments in villages.

Night schools are run by Masonic lodges in Nicosia and Limassol. There are correspondence institutes, mainly for teaching English, at Famagusta and Paphos.

Secondary schools received a total of £8,590 from Colonial revenue in 1935 as grants-in-aid.

### University Education.

There is no University or University College in Cyprus. Students go from the gymnasiums or the Moslem Lycée to the Universities of Athens or Istanbul, especially to study law or medicine; an increasing number are however now going to the Inns of Court and to English polytechnics.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

the Government scholars sent to higher studies in England in 1930, three have returned after studying architecture, engineering and accountancy, respectively. The first two are in practice in Limassol.

Various examinations of the University of London are held by the Education Department.

### **Training of Teachers.**

Plans are in preparation for establishing a Government Training College for elementary schoolmasters at Morphou in September.

Two Cypriots were sent to the University College of the West, Exeter, for a course of training preparatory to taking work as lecturers at the Training College.

### **Technical Education.**

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and over the country is suitable there are school gardens in which children learn gardening. Needlework is widely taught in schools, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of worm seed and by demonstrations of efficient and hygienic methods arranged by the Agricultural Department.

Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as some of the mines; and during the last few years a number of carpenters have been instructed by the Forest Department in the use of the various kinds of wood.

### **Government Examinations.**

Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service examination were, as usual, held during the year. A special "English Ordinary" examination for school-leavers was held in August. Of the 1,292 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 220 were successful and were awarded certificates.

### **Welfare, etc.**

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is a member, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian, and managed by a special Committee of the General Association of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. There are Infant Welfare Centres in Nicosia, Limassol, Kyrenia, Famagusta, and Paphos. There is a Day Nursery for children of working mothers in Nicosia and Limassol. Societies for providing meals for poor children exist at Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Paphos, and Paphos. Summer holiday camps for weakly children are managed by Societies in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca.

Among the benevolent societies the following may be mentioned : the Benevolent Society, Nicosia, workroom for Turkish women

at Lapithos, the Mana Society of Nicosia, which provides clothes to poor elementary school children, and smaller similar societies in the chief towns of each District.

In 1933 the "Cyprus Self-Help Society" was founded by Lady Stubbs, with a view to relieving the distress that existed among the local handicraft workers. The Society aims at providing a wider market for the articles made and improving the standard of work. A shop was opened in the centre of Nicosia, and part of an ancient chapter house leased for use as workroom. The work of running the Society and selling the goods is done with the voluntary help of English, Greek, and Turkish ladies.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during 1933, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as president and the Director of Medical Services as chairman, includes the Director of Education, the Attorney-General, the Turkish Delegate of Evcaf, the Chief Commandant of Police, the Mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

In 1935 a Survey of Voluntary School Work was made by the Honorary Secretary of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council. This showed that the annual income of charitable societies raised by the public endeavour amounted to £5,402; to which was added Government and Municipal grants totalling £218. A delegate from Cyprus attended the Seventh Imperial Congress in London and spoke on the position of social hygiene in Cyprus.

The protection of young servant girls first engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service could stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel was closed down during 1933 at it was found that the objects aimed at could be more satisfactorily attained by other arrangements.

In 1935 the Cyprus Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, was inaugurated. The Governor is Patron, the Colonial Secretary Vice-Patron, and the Director of Medical Services President. The League is established for the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations and the dissemination of knowledge

ing the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. League has established chest clinics in the principal towns.

school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now in residence. The children were moved during 1933 from building, which has proved too small, to temporary premises, the construction of a new school. The superintendent English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All children are taught a trade, and in addition they instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipality by voluntary contributions.

s are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association is especially popular in the island, and matches are played in the various towns. The interdepartmental football association in 1931, had a successful season. The Nicosia Women's Club, which is affiliated to the All England Women's Association, does valuable work in teaching hockey to the girls of Nicosia. A silver cup, presented by Lady Storrs, is awarded annually by hockey teams from girls' schools in Larnaca and Limassol. Other games are also played, and Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

ic library was opened in 1927, and libraries are gradually in the elementary and secondary schools. Schools of art in various towns and pupils who so desire are prepared examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes to Cyprus to examine the candidates. In 1935 an Cypriot student, for the first time, was granted a special and is at present continuing his musical studies at College, London. Music and singing are also taught to a extent in the schools. The "Philharmonic Society," during 1933, now has a membership of 200. The Society local scholarships to poor musical students during 1935. art from very occasional representations of local customs, sts, except in the summer when an occasional touring from Greece visits the island.

## —COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Shipping.

hundred and thirty-three steamships and 531 sailing vessels, foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports in the year under is represents a decrease of thirty-four steamships and of vessels. The total tonnage for vessels of all classes Cyprus was by 12,894 less than that of the previous year.

A decrease of 137 in the number of steamships and of 119 in that of sailing vessels, engaged in the coastal trade, is observable. These figures represent a total decrease in tonnage of 269,779 as compared with 1934.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties (for small craft) and open roadsteads, and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta the presence of natural advantages, unrivalled in the Eastern Mediterranean, would permit of the expansion of the harbourage to an almost unlimited extent: a scheme for the reconstruction and development of this port was started in May, 1931, and all work under contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary work on the scheme, such as approach roads, fencing, and customs sheds, was completed in 1935. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which had called for some time past. The new scheme provided for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour to enable it to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt; under the five-year contract made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, direct weekly sailings are maintained. This Company also runs a weekly service which calls at ports in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Constantinople, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca monthly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

#### **Foreign Mails.**

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 8,716 received and 4,290 despatched, a decrease of 441 in the number received and 346 in the number despatched as compared with the

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

ending year. The bulk of the overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating on regular sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the subsidized Messageries Line of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company operating on regular sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine.

There were 5,531 bags and packets of letter mails received and 3,843 bags and packets despatched by the former service; and 2,575 letters were received and 1,370 bags were despatched by the latter service.

Letters with Europe and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino (other than the Messageries Line), Messageries Maritimes and the Khedivial Steamship Company (plying between Syria, Palestine and Cyprus) throughout the year; and by vessels of the Hellenic Coast Line for short periods only. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 610 and 425 respectively, a decrease of 538 and 677, as compared with the figures for 1934.

Parcels destined for other countries show an increase of 592 on the figures for 1934. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £36,982, an increase of £16,300 as compared with 1934. The principal items in the list are artificial flowers valued at £15,948 and embroidery and lace valued at £15,623. Letters received from abroad show a decrease of 597 on the figures for 1934. The value of parcels imported was upwards of £57,056, an increase of 3,960 compared with the figures for 1934. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, show an increase during the year under review.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent by ordinary mail to Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa Air Mail services. During the year under review 10,004 articles, including 3,112 registered items, were despatched to Egypt and 2,312 articles, including 310 registered items, were despatched to Palestine. The total weight of all correspondence despatched was 133 kilogrammes and cost of £172. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 8,399 items in number and of 86 kilogrammes in weight of the articles despatched.

In August, 1935, an experimental weekly air service between Cyprus and Palestine via Egypt was established by Misr Airwork, and use was made of this service for the carriage of air mail correspondence. The service started with the first flight from Cyprus on the 3rd August, and was discontinued with the last flight from Cyprus on the 20th October, 1935. During the period the service was in operation 382 articles, weighing 9 kilogrammes, were sent from Palestine, and 1,253 articles, weighing 18 kilogrammes, from Egypt; 732 articles, weighing 13 kilogrammes (including 138 items for onward transmission by air) were sent to Cyprus, and 2,945 articles, weighing 42 kilogrammes (including



1,491 items for onward transmission by air) were sent to Egypt. The total weight of all correspondence despatched by this service was therefore 55 kilogrammes at a cost of £15.

### Internal Posts.

Motor-mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 670,000, as compared with 640,000 in the previous year.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troödos Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 587 postal agencies, an increase of six over the previous year. Postal-order business was transacted at 25 of those offices, an increase of one over the previous year. British postal-orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations ranging from  $\frac{1}{4}$  piastre to £5. A special issue to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's Accession was placed on sale on the 6th May, and continued in use until the 31st December, 1935, when it was withdrawn and the residue destroyed. The series comprised four denominations only, viz.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  piastre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 9 piastres, and during the currency of the Silver Jubilee issue the sale of the four corresponding denominations in the permanent pictorial series was discontinued.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £72,909, an increase of £4,326 over 1934. Included in this total are £9,568 representing Customs Import Duties assessed on foreign inward parcels and brought to account by means of stamps. Stamps to the value of £3,601 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £1,279 over 1934. This increase is due to the introduction of the new issue of pictorial stamps.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,867,514, a decrease of 158,002 on the figures for 1934. Articles posted in the island numbered 2,778,485, a decrease of 143,005; the remainder were received from the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Correspondence for local delivery showed an increase of 175,897 and that posted for the United Kingdom and other countries showed an increase of 32,892. Correspondence received from abroad decreased by 14,997.

### Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troödos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

The number of licences to install or maintain a wireless telegraph receiving apparatus issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934, was 884, an increase of 341 compared with the preceding year. In addition 37 dealers' licences were issued, an increase of 12 over 1934. Such licences enabled the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus for transmitting messages is prohibited.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residence of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Famagusta also is connected with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintains telephones in the principal forest for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a direct telephone line from Troödos to the western end of the mountain range, and the line from Troödos eastwards into Adelphi has been extended. There is a small private exchange which provides a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

There is also a wireless telegraphy station at Larnaca which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless, Limited. The work of installing a public telephone system serving the six chief towns of Troödos was continued and practically completed during the year under review by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

### **Railways.**

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the island plain into the foot-hills at Kalonchorion in the Solea.

The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 35 miles between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. For passenger convenience, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated by the Government; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea to the village of Evrykhon, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head to the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has a crushing plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own

working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year 1933-34 were £16,795 and £21,139, showing a decrease of £513 and an increase of £2,055, respectively, on the figures for 1934.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

							<i>No. of Passengers.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,940	4,528
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,609	3,697
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,234	4,190

Railway road-feeder and collection and delivery services ran 122,716 miles and carried 34,758 tons and 14,646 passengers.

Forty-three thousand six hundred tons of goods were carried by road and rail against payment during the year, a decrease of 2,202 tons. Receipts were £14,374 as against £13,419 in 1934.

### Roads.

The Colony is served by an excellent arterial road system radiating from the capital and linking up every important town and many of the more important villages. To this primary system a secondary system of feeder roads connects most of the villages of the island. The arterial or main road system totals 870 miles and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

From 1930 to 1934 a scheme of reconstruction of the roads of this system was carried out and the basis of an efficient maintenance organization established.

The system is divided into four classes of roads, classes I, II and III being entirely asphalted and class IV being in small part asphalted, in part waterbound stone and in part only foundationed or maintained with natural earth surface.

All the roads are a minimum of nine feet wide over the running surface and a minimum of 16 feet wide between the inner edges of side drains.

Class I, II and III roads vary in class only according to the strength of the type of bituminous treatment adopted in their reconstruction, which treatment is dependent upon carefully maintained traffic census taken four times each year.

At the end of the scheme of main road reconstruction in 1934 the mileage of asphalt treated surface was 613; at the end of 1935 this mileage had been increased to 637, leaving only 233 miles of class IV roads for gradual improvement to a higher class.

In municipal areas the local authority contributes to the upkeep of the sections of main roads traversing them and as these are the sections of heavy traffic incidence, special attention and treatment to them is thus rendered possible.

The system is well drained and provides communication in all weathers except in the case of the earth surface sections of the class IV roads which are impassable after heavy rain.

The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 2,258 miles and is maintained by the district administration in each district. No part of this system is asphalted and is for the most part earth surface, impassable after heavy rain.

In addition to the foregoing, the larger municipalities have reconstructed in asphalt within the past few years many of their own roads and some suburban roads in areas of building development.

Altogether, the combined systems, excluding the forest paths, provide approximately one mile of road for every 108 persons of the population.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banks.**

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Pyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony totalled £206,184.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a paid-up capital of £250,000. It works in close connection with the co-operative societies.

### **Currency.**

*Currency notes.*—£5, £1 and 10s. The 10s. notes, of the 1930 design, were placed in circulation in November, 1933.

*Gold Coins.*—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. It is scarcely seen in active circulation.

*Silver coins—*

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).

18-piastre piece.

9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).

4½-piastre piece.

3-piastre piece.

*Copper and cupro-nickel coins—*

Piastre.

Half-piastre.

Quarter-piastre.

In 1934, cupro-nickel piastre and half-piastre coins were issued. The copper coins of these denominations are being gradually withdrawn.

**Weights and Measures.***Capacity.*

2 pints	= 1 quart.	
2½ quarts	= 1 Cyprus litre	
4 quarts	= 1 gallon.	
8 gallons	= 1 kilé.	
9 quarts	= 1 kouza	} liquid measure.
16 kouzas	= 1 load	

*Weight.*

400 drams	= 1 oke.
1 oke	= 2½ lb.
1½ okes	= 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes	= 1 stone.
44 okes	= 1 kantar.
180 okes	= 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes	= 1 ton.

*Length.*

12 inches	= 1 foot.
2 feet	= 1 pic.
3 feet	= 1 yard.
33 pics	= 1 chain.
2,640 pics	= 1 mile.

*Land Measure.*

1 donum	= 60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
1,963 donums	= 1 square mile.
3.025 donums	= 1 acre.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer, with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the Department are Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1935 the expenditure, including that on road loan works, carried out by direct labour, amounted to some £100,000, as compared with £133,000 in 1934.

The artesian boring programme was continued with outstanding success and resulted in additional supplies amounting in the aggregate to some ~~4,500~~ <sup>4,500,000</sup> gallons a day which are being developed for irrigation.

Five schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 34 schemes investigated. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

The experimental adit at Sykhari was completed during the year and a large supply located, but owing to the quantity and pressure of the water the pioneer tunnel collapsed. A new concrete-lined adit has since been put in hand.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under Imperial Orders in Council of 1927 and 1931. Provision is made therein for:—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges, two of whom are Christian and Mohammedan Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (a) defended actions of £300 and over and (b) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts consisting of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges during 1935 was nine. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mohammedan Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional Court, as stated in 2 (a) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he considers it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) ~~Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil~~

ERRATUM

Page 46, para. 2, line 3—

for "4,500 gallons" read "4,500,000 gallons".

tion, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one of two such judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mohammedan Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfihs, and concerning persons of the Mohammedan faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Mohammedan Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two Mohammedan District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mohammedan Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

A complete revision of the Judicial system was however under consideration and was effected at the end of the year by the Cyprus Courts of Justice Law, 1935. This law abolishes the Divisional Courts and gives District Courts unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters. The criminal jurisdiction of a President of a District Court, District Judge and Magistrate has been increased to three years, one year and six months respectively.

### **Criminal Returns.**

In 1935 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 99 against 226 in 1934. As regards individual items: 22 persons were tried for murder (of whom 11 were convicted) and nine for manslaughter (all of whom were convicted). These numbers denote a decrease in homicide on 1934 during which year 21 persons were tried for murder (12 convicted) and 21 for manslaughter (16 convicted). There was also a decrease in the number of persons tried for attempted murder, and only one person was convicted of this offence (against six in 1934). Cases of rape went up from five (two convicted) in 1934 to nine (six convicted) in 1935; but unnatural offences fell from nine (six convicted) in 1934 to five (four convicted) in 1935. Convictions for robbery fell from 14 in 1934 to five in 1935; and there was also a considerable decrease in other assize cases. As a whole, assize convictions fell from 152 in 1934 to 68 in 1935. The number of summary convictions also shows a remarkable improvement—27,202 against 32,048 in 1934. The principal decrease was in convictions for forest offences. The decrease in those for wounding and grievous harm deserves special mention—183 against 454 in 1934; so does that in larceny and kindred offences—1,951 against 2,374 in 1934.

### **Civil Proceedings.**

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1935 (including those of £300 and over later transferred to Divisional Courts) numbered 1,560 against 1,420 in 1934, and Assistant District Judges' cases 6,439 against 6,478.

### **Police.**

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878 and consists of the Chief Commandant, Deputy Chief Commandant, Local Commandants and other officers, and mounted and foot sergeant-majors, sergeants and constables.

The Chief Commandant and the Deputy Chief Commandant are at Police Headquarters, Nicosia, the latter being in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department; there is normally a Local Commandant in charge of each District, and one Local Commandant is at Headquarters in charge of the Depot, Training School and Fire Brigade. The police generally are in close touch with the Commissioners of the districts and other important Heads of Government Departments on matters relating to their Departments.

The duties of the police include, in addition to the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime, the control of traffic and the provision of orderlies to the Courts. Further, they provide the fire brigade in the capital, and passport control officers at all ports.

The physical and educational standards requisite for recruits were recently raised. No recruit is now enlisted unless he has a good knowledge of English. Every endeavour had been made



to enlist a well-educated type of recruit and this was achieved to a great extent. Physical training, arms drill, police duties, languages, fire drill, musketry, traffic control, baton drill, law, station books, framing of charges, Courts, investigation, are among the subjects in which instruction is given to recruits by experienced instructors.

Further special courses of lectures in first aid to the injured were given by Government Medical Officers, and a number of additional officers and men have recently qualified as holders of first aid certificates. There are now 12 officers and 41 men in possession of first aid certificates.

The circulation of instructional notes bearing on the most important clauses of new laws which affect the Police was begun and copies distributed with the *Police Gazette* in Turkish and Greek to all police offices and stations.

Increasing motor traffic on the roads necessitated the formation in the capital of a special branch of police from amongst the existing police personnel, who, under the direction of an officer, deal solely with the control of traffic and other duties in this connection.

A Police Band consisting of 25 men under a British Bandmaster was started during the latter half of the year.

The actual strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1935, was as follows :—

Chief Commandant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Chief Commandant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local Commandants	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bandmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sergeant-Majors	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	645
							<hr/> 737 <hr/>

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932 as amended by Law 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the District, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant-in-aid from the Government. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

### Prisons.

The prisons in the island consist of :—

(a) The central prison, Nicosia, which accommodates long-sentence male prisoners, short-sentence male prisoners, and female prisoners, in separate divisions, each division containing 201, 200, and 18 cells respectively. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association.

(b) The five district prisons which are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only, who work in associated gangs during the day. Female prisons are also maintained in the districts for female prisoners undergoing short sentences.

The central prison is in charge of a Resident Superintendent and the five district prisons are in charge of the local Commandants of Police who are designated as Governors of Prisons.

All the prisons in the island are under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons, who is also the Chief Commandant of Police.

At the central prison there is a prison farm, which, with the exception of a civilian foreman, is run entirely by prisoners. A large quantity of the vegetables and other cereals consumed at the central prison are obtained from this farm.

Though the treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment, nevertheless it has been found necessary in some instances to make prison unpalatable for the hardened and dangerous criminal by stricter supervision and harder work.

Prisoners are mainly employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, carpentering, boot-making, weaving, masonry, carpet making, baking and agricultural work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations are allowed to visit them. Remission of sentence is granted to prisoners of good conduct. After release they are given every encouragement to lead honest lives unmolested.

There is a reformatory—constituted as such by the new Juvenile Offenders Law of 1935—for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia. The inmates are employed on general farm work, animal husbandry and other kinds of work calculated to fit them for useful trades after their release. Of the 177 juveniles and juvenile adults released from the central prison and Athalassa during the year under review, only 37 were subsequently convicted. The daily average population in the Athalassa reformatory was 55.54 as compared with 55.21 in 1934. The lack of an after-care society makes it almost impossible to follow up the boys after discharge from prison.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable at present.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 654.18 as compared with 727.73 in 1934. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good, the daily average number on the sick list being 7.42 against 8.74 in 1934.

The Colony's prison staff consists of 1 Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, 1 Chief Warder, 1 Assistant Chief Warder, 1 Sergeant-Major, 12 Sergeants and 67 Warders; total 83.

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

Forty-one laws were enacted during the year, the most important of which are the following:—

*The Wills and Succession (Amendment) Law, 1935*, gives, with a slight qualification, any person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the self-governing Dominions complete freedom to dispose of the whole of his property by will.

*The Hotels Law, 1935*, gives more control over hotels in the Colony with a view to improving them and making them more attractive to tourists.

*The Shepherds' Licensing Law, 1935*, was enacted with the object of checking the depredations caused to rural property by shepherds.

*The Secondary Education Law, 1935*, enables the Government to direct educational policy in all its aspects and to exercise supervision over all educational institutions in the Colony.

*The Prevention of Crime Law, 1935*, makes better provision for the control of persons of lawless character.

*The Guardianship of Infants and Prodigals Law, 1935*, makes provision for the guardianship of infants other than those coming within the scope of the Infants' Estates Administration Law, 1894, and in particular provides for cases in which a minor acquires property by way of gift. It provides also for the appointment of a guardian of a prodigal.

*The English School (Management and Control) Law, 1935*, places the English School on a more permanent foundation for the benefit of the youth of the Colony and vests the movable and immovable property and the management and control thereof in the Governor.

*The Courts of Justice Law, 1935*, reorganizes the judicial system of the Colony.

*The Juvenile Offenders Law, 1935*, makes provision for the trial of juvenile offenders by a Juvenile Court having jurisdiction to deal summarily with all offences, except homicide, committed by them. It provides that children under the age of 14 shall not be sent to prison. They may be sent to a reformatory for a period not less than six months.

*The Antiquities Law, 1935*, repeals the Antiquities Law, 1905. It creates a central Antiquities Advisory Board and District Antiquities Committees for each District. It empowers the Director of Antiquities to acquire any antiquity discovered on payment to the finder of the fair market price. Exportation of antiquities is permitted under a licence from the Director of Antiquities.

### Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1935.

The following were the more important measures :—

1. The Cinematograph Films Regulations, 1935.
2. The Elementary Education (Qualifications of School-teachers) Regulations, 1935.
3. The Hotels Regulations, 1935.
4. The Importation of Dogs Order, 1935.
5. The Prison (Amendment) Regulations, 1935.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.

The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-Aid.	Total.	Expenditure.	Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ...	789,996	92,800	882,796	784,676	92,800	877,476
1932 ...	793,780	92,800	886,580	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933 ...	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934 ...	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958
1935 ...	873,264	92,800	966,064	828,772	92,800	921,572

Revenue was £105,399 more than in 1934, expenditure £114,614 more. There was a surplus on the year's working of £44,492; the total surplus was thus increased to £275,869 on the 31st December, 1935, including the reserve fund of £90,000 which was transferred to the general surplus during the year.

Increases in revenue were mainly noticeable under Customs Import Duties (£32,543) on account of increased imports, Taxes on Landed Property (£11,181) due to the effect in a full year of increased taxation imposed during 1934, Tobacco Duties (£5,894) due to increased local consumption, Stamp Duties (£3,852) and Extraordinary non-recurrent items (£55,226) consisting of the sale of surplus Note Security Fund Investments, grants from the Cyprus Monuments Funds and the Empire Grants Committee of the Museum Association of Great Britain, and the appropriation to Revenue of the Rat Destruction Fund. Decreases were noticeable

particularly under Salt (£3,509) due to a reduction in price, and under Forest Revenue (£3,169) due to the restriction of the commercial activities of the department. In 1934 the sum of £6,257 accrued to Revenue in respect of appreciation of Investments, whereas in 1935 a charge of £7,342 was made to Expenditure for depreciation of Investments.

The chief increases in Expenditure were in respect of Public Debt (£9,225), Pensions and Gratuities (£3,612), Imperial Defence (£6,782), District Administration (£10,293), Medical (£2,782), Agriculture (£3,183), Public Works Annually Recurrent (£12,179), Public Works Extraordinary (£20,994), Antiquities (£4,500) and Miscellaneous (£45,046).

The amount of the Public Debt is £615,000, for which a loan was floated in London in 1932 by the issue of £615,000 Cyprus Government 4 per cent. inscribed stock 1956-66, the net proceeds being £571,710. The annual contribution of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (£9,225) to a Sinking Fund was started in 1935. The object in raising the loan was to provide for the reconstruction of roads, for preliminary expenses and purchase of land for the Central Experiment Farm at Morphou, for the improvement of Famagusta Harbour and for the repayment to the Imperial Treasury of the balances due in respect of previous loans for Irrigation Works, Harbour and Railway.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order and Law, 1928 and 1935, were in circulation throughout the year. The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year.

The main heads of taxation in 1935 were as follows :—

	Yield for 1935.
	£
(1) Import Duties ... ..	359,857
(2) Direct Taxes :—	
(a) Immovable Property Tax at the rate of 7 per 1,000 in towns and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 in villages on the capital value of immovable property.	101,589
(b) Land Registry Fees (Defter Hakani) ...	
(3) Animal Tax on goats ... ..	10,073
(4) Excise :—	
(a) Tobacco ... ..	99,839
(b) Salt ... ..	20,148
(5) Licences (wine and tobacco selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, firearms, hotel keeping, etc.).	25,277
(6) Stamp duties (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes).	44,885

### Customs Tariff.

Specific duties were to a considerable extent substituted for *ad valorem* duties by an Imperial Order in Council of 1931, on which, as from time to time amended, the Customs tariff is based. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee,

rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties include those on cotton piece-goods, motor-cars, motor cycles and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged :—

						Value of Imports. £	Duty. £
Specific	...	...	...	...	...	472,205	241,037
15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...	...	...	...	66,590	8,064
20     "     "	...	...	...	...	...	431,990	68,564
25     "     "	...	...	...	...	...	114,389	21,763
30     "     "	...	...	...	...	...	122,392	20,223
Free of import duty	...	...	...	...	...	274,375	—
Total						1,481,941	359,651

### Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—11s. per *oke*.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £99,840.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

Equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus :—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid in excise in 1935 was £183.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Manufactured tobacco and tumbeki, £1 per annum.

Hawkers, £1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem*.

In the case of any approved building, 10s. *per diem*.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,416 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,583 for tobacco-selling.

*Stamp Duties.*—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps :—

- Advocates' examination and enrolment.
- Carriage Plates.
- Certificate of competence in motor driving.
- Club, application to inspect register.
- Club, certificate of registration.
- Companies' registration.
- Court fees.
- Delivery Orders to Customs.
- Dogs' badges.
- Examinations.
- Firearms, certificate of registration.
- Identity certificates.
- Inspection of public motor cars.
- Issue of passports and certificates of British Nationality.
- Marriage fees.
- Partnerships registration.
- Patents registration.
- Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.
- Postal charges.
- Registration of chemists and druggists.
- Registration of Cyprus ships.
- Registration of dentists.
- Registration of medical diplomas.
- Searching fees for births and deaths.
- Ships' reports.
- Ships' export manifests.
- Specification for goods exported.
- Trade marks.

The sum of £44,885 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

#### **Hut Tax or Poll Tax.**

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

### **XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

#### **Silver Jubilee Celebrations.**

The outstanding event of the year 1935 was the celebration on the 6th May of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the island and all public buildings and schools were decorated. A ceremonial parade was held at Nicosia, which included detachments from H.M. Ships *London*, *Devonshire*, and *Shropshire* which visited Cyprus waters from the 3rd to the 10th May; the detachment of Sherwood Foresters stationed in Cyprus; a detachment of

the Cyprus Police; and the band of the Seaforth Highlanders which visited Cyprus from the 2nd to the 11th May and fulfilled several engagements in various parts of the island.

In the principal towns of the several districts parades were held by the Commissioners, and special entertainments were given in honour of the occasion. In the rural areas all elementary schools were decorated and during the morning the children assembled under their teachers to hear an address on the significance of the day and to sing the National Anthem.

In connection with the celebration of the Jubilee a Mayor's Jubilee Fund was started in each district, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the establishment of a new sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

### Appointments.

Mr. W. D. Battershill, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, was appointed Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, on the 15th February, 1935, in succession to Mr. H. Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G. He arrived in the Colony on the 28th February, 1935.

Major W. H. Flinn, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London, was appointed Treasurer on the 1st January, 1935, in succession to Mr. H. J. Pink. He arrived in the Colony on the 14th March, 1935.

### Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law and local legislation. Agricultural land in general (*arazi mirié*) is held by a title deed (*qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the Self-Governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (*arazi memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being



different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a Committee which submitted its report in 1934. The Report is now under the consideration of Government.

Unowned or waste land is known as *hali* (*arazi mevat*) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of *arazi miri* remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,417,008 or £45 3s. 2d. per head of population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1935 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to seven per thousand of the assessed capital value and in villages to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

There was again a demand for land by Jews for development as orange groves in the Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta districts and land to the extent of 1,567 acres with 183 trees standing thereon and eight houses were purchased from Cypriots as against 2,451 acres in 1934. The registered value of these properties was £7,652 and the sale price £15,683 or 205 per cent. of the former as against 165 per cent. in 1934.

Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 121 per cent. of the registered value as against 135 per cent. in 1934, while in the case of house property the average price was 134 per cent. of the registered value as against 142 per cent. in 1934.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price (which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis) was continued by the enactment of Law No. 11 of 1935. The recoveries for forced sales amounted to 81 per cent. of the registered value as against 105 per cent. in 1934.

In consequence of the enactment of the Immovable Property (Restrictions on Sales) Law, 1935 (No. 11 of 1935) the number of attachments fell from 5,665, affecting 67,290 properties in 1934; to 4,329 affecting 63,516 properties in 1935. There was likewise a decrease in the number of mortgages and of Agricultural Bank

securities registered. Mortgages numbered 4,294, securing debt to the amount of £381,450, as against 5,280 securing debt to the amount of £420,390 in 1934. Agricultural Bank securities numbered 24, involving 73 mortgages securing loans for £2,619, as against 111, involving 655 mortgages securing loans for £16,629, in 1934. Mortgages to the number of 5,264, affecting 28,565 properties, were cancelled.

As at the 31st of December, 1935, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,269,675, as against £2,299,842 on the corresponding date in 1934. These debts represent 13.83 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1935 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to maintaining the survey work already done by bringing the plans of those areas where General Registration has been effected up to date, so that the plans are complementary to the Registers. The growing towns of Larnaca and Famagusta were re-surveyed and plotted on a large scale some years ago; these surveys are now being brought up to date and connected with the Land Registers. The contouring of the Paphos District for the production of the 1 inch Map was continued, as also was the Chain Survey for the 1/2,500 Map which is used as the basis of General Registration. A considerable amount of work was done in the laying out of areas for establishment of orange groves and for building sites.

#### **Co-operative Societies.**

At the end of the year there were 273 co-operative credit societies with a membership of 15,035. There were also 13 co-operative societies with 939 members.

#### **Chamber of Commerce.**

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was founded with a view to fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with merchants abroad. The Chamber works in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

#### **Loan Commissioners.**

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £3,361 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

## APPENDIX.

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*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (with maps) ... ..	5 0
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Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31st December, 1935 ... ..	1 4½

## MAPS.

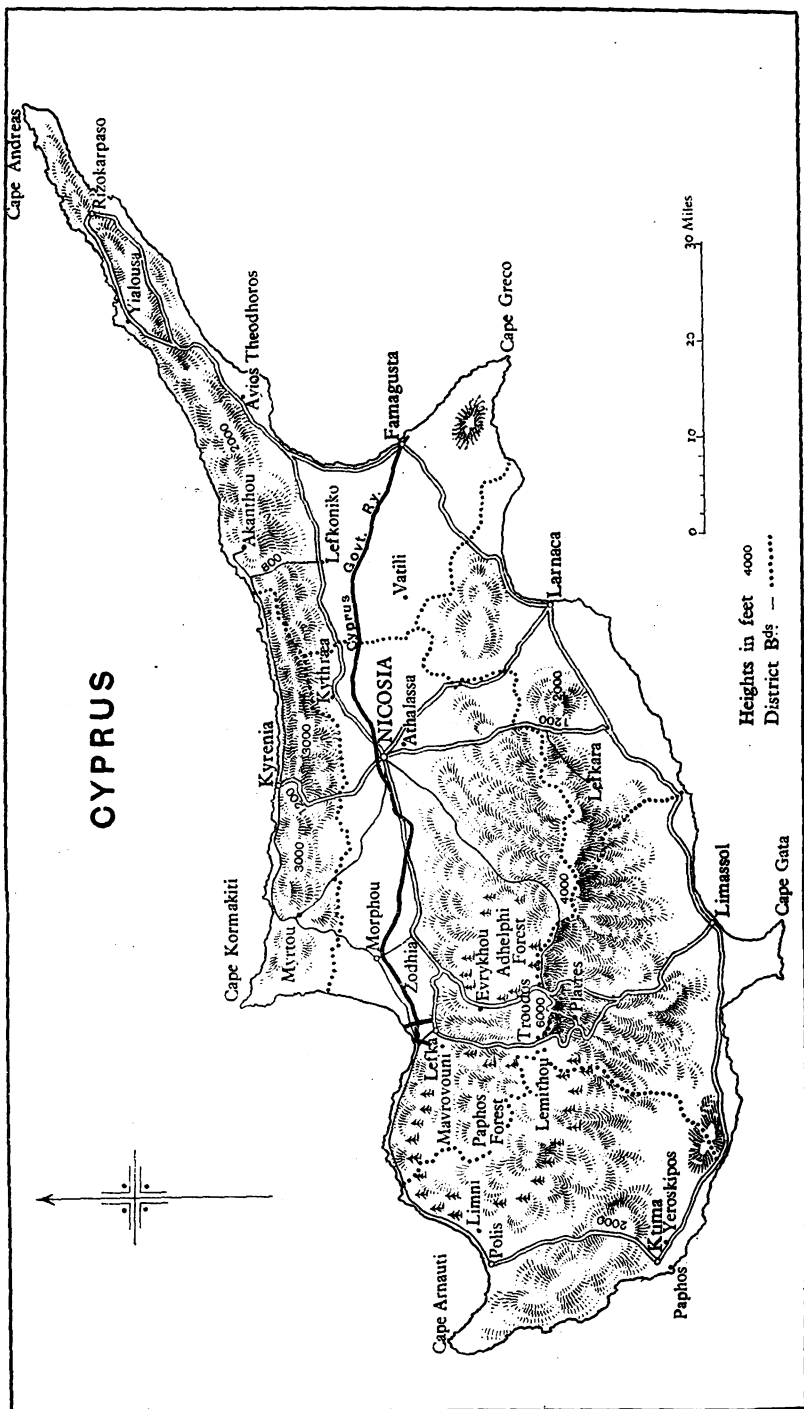
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\* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

† Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.



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## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	7
V. HOUSING ... ..	8
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	9
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	10
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	12
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	12
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	14
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	14
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	15
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	15
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	15
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	16
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	17
Ascension Island ... ..	18
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	21
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of St. Helena, about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  broad, lies in the South Atlantic Ocean in latitude  $15^{\circ} 55'$  South and longitude  $5^{\circ} 42'$  West. It was discovered by João da Nova, probably in May, 1502, on his return voyage to Lisbon from India. Until 1588, when Cavendish visited it, the situation of the Island was kept a secret, and it then served as a place of refuge and refreshment for the vessels of all nations until 1659 when it was annexed by the East India Company. With the exception of a few months when it was captured in 1672 by the Dutch and recaptured in 1673 by Sir Richard Munden, it remained in possession of the Company until the 22nd of April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by the Government of India Act of 1833.

Brit. Gov. Pub.  
 Sotheran  
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### The History of the Island under the Crown.

Although the Crown assumed the direct government of St. Helena on the 22nd of April, 1834, it did not occupy the Island until the 24th of February, 1836, when Major-General Middlemore took possession of it in the name of His Majesty King William IV.

With the inauguration of government by the Crown, St. Helena was to enter upon its greatest period of prosperity. The first efforts of the Crown were directed to making the civil administration pay for itself, whilst the garrison remained a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer. The great changes that took place in St. Helena during the first ten years of the Crown's administration are but little realized to-day. As a result of the development of the Eastern trade, the Island became a port of call on one of the world's greatest trade routes, and the harbour was filled with more ships than ever before in its history. Never again, as the figures appended show, did the harbour of St. Helena bring such prosperity to its people:—

#### *Ships calling at St. Helena.*

1805	...	...	...	163
1823	...	...	...	193
1834	...	...	...	475
1840	...	...	...	779
1845	...	...	...	1,458
1850	...	...	...	937
1855	...	...	...	1,044
1860	...	...	...	1,044
1865	...	...	...	850
1870	...	...	...	807
1875	...	...	...	605
1880	...	...	...	564
1890	...	...	...	211
1935	...	...	...	44

It is probably also true to say that with the exception of the Napoleonic period, never has so much money been spent in the Island as between the years 1836-50. The military expenditure was in the neighbourhood of £40,000, and in 1840 a further expansion of local trade occurred with the introduction of the Liberated African Establishment at Rupert's, formed for the purpose of receiving freed slaves from the West Coast of Africa. Throughout this period the cost of the civil administration amounted to about £25,000 to which the Imperial Government made a grant-in-aid in the following amounts:—

#### *Grants-in-aid, St. Helena.*

				£
1836	...	...	...	35,000
1837	...	...	...	30,000
1838	...	...	...	18,000
1839	...	...	...	9,000
1842	...	...	...	4,000
1845	...	...	...	2,510
1848	...	...	...	5,216

These grants terminated in 1850 by which date the Island had become self-supporting, and with two exceptions, they were not renewed, as a permanent feature of the administration, until after the opening of the Suez Canal.

In 1869 the Naval Squadron was withdrawn; the remains of the African Establishment abolished; and the garrison reduced by over 300 men. The effect was immediate. Imports fell from £122,000 to £84,000, Customs revenue from £15,000 to £10,000, and St. Helena became bankrupt. When the Canal was opened the trade routes were diverted; but it was not until 20 years later, as the table above shows, that the Suez Canal finally killed the commerce of the Island.

Since the year 1880, the Island must be regarded as having attempted to live on an inadequate pension. In the course of this period the population was nearly halved as a result of very substantial emigration, and without this relief it is difficult to see how the Island could have survived. Up to the year 1905, 200 ships a year and a small garrison kept the people alive. In the next four years the ships were to be reduced to an average of 50, and the garrison removed. In 1907, a Parliamentary grant was made for the introduction of the flax industry which has been the main support of the population for upwards of 25 years. A rapidly increasing population and the absence of employment for the majority, now presents the local Government with the same problems that perplexed its predecessors in 1870.

#### ASCENSION.

A short history and description of the Island of Ascension by the Resident Magistrate is included at the end of this Report.

A note on the climate of St. Helena and Ascension will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Report, No. 1,475. The same Report also contains a note on the history of the Islands under the East India Company.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Act of William IV, dated the 28th of August, 1833, the Island of St. Helena, as from the 22nd of April, 1834, was transferred from the East India Company and became vested in the Crown.

Provision for the authority and appointment of Governor, for the establishment of a Council to assist the Governor and for the making and promulgation of laws, was made by a Royal Order in Council dated the 12th of October, 1835. This Order was revoked by an Order dated the 27th of July, 1863, and fresh provision was made.

The Executive Council as it exists at present was established by "The St. Helena Order in Council, 1929", revoking previous Orders. By Instructions issued on the 5th of June, 1929, it is provided that the Council shall consist of the Senior Military Officer in Command of regular troops in the Island and of the person holding the substantive appointment of Government Secretary of the Island, as *ex officio* Members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. Provision was also included for the appointment of Extraordinary Members on special occasions.

At the present time there are three unofficial Members of Council.

Subject to the reservation of power for legislation by Parliament and by the Privy Council, the Order of 1863 provides for the making of laws by the Governor. It is also laid down, under the "Interpretation and General Law Ordinance, 1895", that "a copy of the draft of every Ordinance shall be affixed to a board in front of the Court House for the inspection of the Public for one month before the passing thereof; provided always that in any case in which the Governor-in-Council thinks it urgently necessary to dispense with such public notification . . . he may do so."

#### ASCENSION.

By Letters Patent dated the 12th of September, 1922, Ascension became a Dependency of St. Helena, and it was provided that the Governor and Executive Council of St. Helena should have the same powers in relation to Ascension as they possess in relation to St. Helena. The local Manager of Cable and Wireless Limited is appointed as Resident Magistrate and is a Member of the Executive Council of St. Helena.

### III.—POPULATION.

At the time of its discovery in 1502, St. Helena was uninhabited. From 1502 until 1659 it was used by the ships of all nations as a place where travellers and seamen might recuperate, and where fresh water and supplies might be obtained. In 1659 the East India Company sent John Dutton with a few soldiers and followers to annex the Island and form a settlement. These persons constituted the original European settlement of the Island, which from time to time was added to by more settlers and soldiers from England. Slaves from Africa and Asia, and in particular from Madagascar, were introduced, and in 1810 there was a large importation of Chinese workmen. In 1840 there was a considerable influx of liberated African slaves, and a few years later the St. Helena Regiment was permanently stationed in the Island. The men of this regiment were given certain facilities in regard to land, and many of the men formed associations with the islanders.

The Island population to-day is, therefore, largely of mixed origin. The language of the Island has always been English; but the exceptional English environment is not generally realized by those unacquainted with its people. All St. Helenians receive a primary education and their homes, social life and outlook follows entirely the English tradition.

The population as revealed by the vital statistics shows a rapid and a substantial increase. In previous decades a great measure of relief was obtained from emigration to South Africa; but this source of employment is no longer available as the Island people are unable to compete with the cheaper and more powerful coloured labour. Their physique is slight, and, by nature and habit, they are deft and polite, and admirably suited to light trades and employment and domestic service.

The population as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Islanders ... ..	1,825	2,026	3,851
Other British Residents ... ..	77	65	142
Other Nationals ... ..	2	—	2
	<hr/> 1,904	<hr/> 2,091	<hr/> 3,995

The distribution of the population is shown in the following table :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Jamestown, including the Briars and Rupert's Valley ... ..	706	823	1,529
Half Tree Hollow and Ladder Hill (including Garrison) ... ..	227	263	490
St. Paul's ... ..	157	173	330
High Point, Farm Lodge, Rosemary and Cleughs Plain ... ..	140	155	295
Blue Hill ... ..	140	124	264
Sandy Bay... ..	143	146	289
Longwood and Hutt's Gate ... ..	391	407	798
	<hr/> 1,904	<hr/> 2,091	<hr/> 3,995

The estimated population on 31st December, 1935, was 4,318.

*Births and Deaths, 1932-1935.*

	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Births ... ..	152	116	101	150
Deaths ... ..	58	68	47	45
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	131.5	172.4	138.6	80.00
Still-births (not included in above) ... ..	...	...	...	7
Illegitimate births (included in above) ... ..	...	...	...	33
Deaths of infants under 1 year old ... ..	...	...	...	12



The population of Ascension as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under :—

St. Helenians	...	...	...	...	...	152
Other British Residents	...	...	...	...	...	36
						<hr/> 188 <hr/>

The population on 31st December, 1935, was :—

St. Helenians	...	...	...	...	...	110
Other British Residents	...	...	...	...	...	47
						<hr/> 157 <hr/>

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The medical establishment of the Island during the year consisted of :—

Senior Medical Officer  
 Medical Officer  
 Dental Surgeon  
 Sister-in-Charge, Civil Hospital  
 Three Probationers.

The general health of the Island has been fairly good. Investigations into the aetiology of St. Helenian beriberi have been pursued during the year, and 31 new cases have been observed. A detailed report on the diseases that occur in St. Helena is now being prepared.

There was a considerable number of cases of animal tetanus during the year, and two human cases occurred in Island boys. The first case was admitted with well developed tetanus and died; the second developed tetanus while in Hospital and was saved owing to the timely use of massive doses of antitoxin. Antitetanic serum is now given as a routine in all cases of injury where there is the least risk of the wound being infected with soil.

There was also an outbreak of chicken-pox, and cases were seen amongst the school children during May, June and July. This outbreak can scarcely be said to have assumed epidemic proportions and none of the patients was seriously ill. It is interesting to note that one case of *herpes zoster* in a European male was noted in June, while chicken-pox was still prevalent.

The school children were all medically inspected during the year, and routine dental inspections continued.

The Civil Hospital in Jamestown has 14 beds. During the year, 6,004 out-patients were seen at the hospital, and there were 179 in-patients. There is but little surgery in St. Helena, the bulk of

the surgical work done consisting of minor operations and dental extractions. Two major operations were performed during the year.

The two dressing stations in the country at Sandy Bay and Hutt's Gate have been visited weekly throughout the year.

Vaccination of all children is carried out under the Vaccination Ordinance of 1854, and smallpox has never established a footing in the Island.

The Poor House, which is under the management of a Poor Relief Board, was visited weekly by the Senior Medical Officer. The health of the 18 inmates has been good. The Lunatic Asylum which is run in conjunction with the Poor House contains seven inmates. It also has been visited weekly by the Senior Medical Officer. The health of the inmates during the year has been good.

All ships calling at the Island are boarded by the Port Medical Officer who gives pratique unless the ship is infected. One infected ship called on 1st September, 1935, and a case of malignant diphtheria died on board this vessel, while she was at anchor in Jamestown roadstead.

## V.—HOUSING.

The general housing of the people is now the subject of the most anxious consideration. There is an urgent need for cottages in the country districts and tenements in Jamestown.

The narrow valley in which Jamestown is situated permits of little expansion of the town area, and the inhabitants are reluctant to leave it for localities at higher altitudes. There is much slum property, and lack of funds make it impossible to construct tenements on the few sites available. In the country districts there are few with resources sufficient to build themselves cottages, and in any case there is a shortage of suitable land on which these could be erected. The construction of cottages, with between one or two acres of good agricultural land would help materially in relieving much of the present poverty and distress, but the only land available is little better than scrub and rock.

The only legislation dealing with overcrowding is a provision in the Public Health Ordinance, 1869, which gives certain powers to the Board of Health. The Board, not unnaturally, is reluctant to exercise its powers in the improvement of houses when the occupiers have no means and there is nowhere else for them to live.

The difficulties encountered in the construction of houses and, indeed, in all building operations are not generally understood. There is an abundance of building material, road metal, and surfacing material, for the proof of which the casual observer has only to see the extensive fortifications and mile after mile of stone wall; but whilst there is lime, there is nothing to burn it with, and there

are no bricks. Limestone was first burnt in the Island in about 1708, but so fast was the consumption of wood, that native ebony and redwood forests were destroyed, and the process could only continue by the importation of coal from England. Building stone requires to be cut and faced, and the cost of skilled labour together with high transport charges, makes the cost of all construction abnormally expensive. The use of bricks, therefore, would be a great economic boon to the people. The clay of the Island, however, has no quartz sand in its composition, and the lack of this binding material makes the bricks crack during burning. Should it be possible to overcome this handicap, the problem of fuel still awaits solution. Bricks and tiles have, however, been burnt in the past, and in many cottages to-day there can be seen tiles painted by Dr. James Arnott, Medical Superintendent, between 1821 and 1834, and burnt under his supervision.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

Although St. Helena has a cultivable area of 8,600 acres, and is a fertile island in which almost every crop can be made to grow, it is remarkable that there should be little agricultural production other than that of New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*).

The production of potatoes, vegetables, and a very small quantity of fruit, for internal consumption and the supply of passing mail steamers, are the only other important agricultural pursuits in the Island.

The principal reasons for this lack of development of the Island resources lie in the difficulties in finding markets for the existing Island crops, and in finding new products for which an export market is available.

The one productive plant, *Phormium tenax*, which is grown in any quantity in grown principally in those areas which are unsuitable for other crops.

In the past two years much experimental work has been done in the development of agricultural and horticultural products. Development of an export trade in potatoes to the Christmas market in London shows some promise, and there is now reason for supposing that a continuation of these experiments on a wider basis and more extensive scale would be amply justified. The experimental distillation of geranium oil has been the subject of research in the Imperial Institute, and again there is some ground for supposing that the subject might repay more detailed investigation.

Perhaps the most attractive experiment now proceeding is the export of lily bulbs (*Lilium longiflorum*). It is fortunate that these bulbs flower in England at a season when no others are available. A small consignment sent to Kew Gardens made "a magnificent display" at the Royal Horticultural Society's Autumn Show. The lily is common throughout the Island, and a large consignment has

been sent to England for disposal. The development of a lily bulb trade is, perhaps, the most important experiment that has taken place in the Island in recent years.

*Fibre Production.*—The fibre market (as a result of the European situation) improved during the course of the year. The production of hemp is the only industry in the Island and five mills have been in operation throughout the year.

Particulars of the production, export, and value of fibre and tow are appended :—

				<i>Produced.</i>	<i>Exported.</i>	<i>Average price per</i>
1935.						<i>ton. London.</i>
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Fibre	...	...	...	578	857	13 15 0
Tow...	...	...	...	220	319	9 10 0

*Horticulture.*—The development of trade with passing steamers shows marked improvement, and the opportunities which exist for extending this trade are now apparent.

Particulars of the value of produce supplied are appended :—

					<i>£</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	339
1933	...	...	...	...	318
1934	...	...	...	...	368
1935	...	...	...	...	427

It is estimated that, if the demand can be met, the value for 1936 should reach £1,000.

#### ASCENSION.

At Green Mountain Cable and Wireless Limited possess a farm for the maintenance of imported animals, and gardens for the cultivation of vegetables. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 26 cattle, 450 sheep, and some pigs.

### VII.—COMMERCE.

The following were the imports and exports for the year compared with 1934 :—

				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
				<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1934	...	...	...	33,476	8,949
1935	...	...	...	29,824	13,967
Increase or decrease	...	...	...	— 3,652	+ 4,018

#### Imports.

There was a decrease in the value of imports principally under wholly or mainly manufactured articles, the principal decreases being in the importation of motor cars, motor lorries and hardware. A moderate decrease occurred in imports of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported during the years 1934 and 1935 together with the decreases or increases :—

	1934.	1935.	Decrease — Increase +
	£	£	£
Provisions ... ..	14,308	14,276	— 32
Drapery ... ..	3,264	3,352	+ 88
Motor cars and lorries ... ..	1,697	259	— 1,438
Petrol and oil ... ..	1,769	2,069	+ 300
Hardware ... ..	2,814	2,090	— 724
Beer, wines and spirits ... ..	1,229	1,390	+ 161
Tobacco and cigarettes ... ..	963	932	— 31

The undermentioned quantities are also recorded :—

	1934.	1935.	Decrease — Increase +
Beer, wines and spirits ... gal.	4,919	6,588	+ 1,669
Tobacco and cigarettes ... lb.	5,745	5,180	— 565

The countries of origin were as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	22,129	18,964
South Africa ... ..	6,345	2,303
Rest of Empire ... ..	—	4,062
United States of America ... ..	2,497	2,147
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	2,505	2,348

Importations from South Africa consisted mainly of grain and meal, drink, tobacco and coal.

Importations from the United States of America consisted mainly of petrol and oil valued at £1,716.

Importations from the Argentine consisted mainly of foodstuffs valued at £636.

Importations from other foreign countries consisted mainly of foodstuffs, drink and hardware.

### Exports.

The increase in the value of exports is accounted for by an increase in the market value of fibre during the year. The payment of subsidy to millers was continued up to the end of October, 1935, as a measure of unemployment relief.

Exports of these products were as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
	Tons.	Tons.
Fibre ... ..	568	857
Tow ... ..	447	319
Rope and twine ... ..	25	11
	£	£
	5,759	9,782
	2,457	2,005
	498	237

The distribution of the total exports of the Colony was as follows :—

		1934.	1935.
		£	£
United Kingdom	... ..	8,446	12,195
South Africa	... ..	503	1,602
Argentine	... ..	—	170

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages for skilled and semi-skilled workmen vary from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

The Government wage for adult unskilled labour is 2s. per day amounting to 12s. for a week of 45 hours, the half-day on Saturday counting as a full day.

In the flax mills the average daily rate for men is slightly under 1s. 9d. for a nine-hour day. The wages paid to women are slightly under 1s. per day.

In the rope works the average wage for men is 12s. per week, and for women 5s.

The number of persons employed in the flax mills is 247 and in the rope works 16.

In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 30s. to £2, and for male servants from 30s. to £4 15s.

The cost of living varies greatly. Meat, including fowls, is obtainable at 1s. per lb.; fish is very cheap, but the supply is extremely limited and scarce in the country districts. Eggs vary according to season from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen, fresh butter is 3s. per lb., and imported butter 1s. 8d. per lb.; fresh milk is 5d. per imperial pint, and the price of fresh vegetables varies with the supply which is very limited at certain seasons. Rice which forms the staple article of diet of St. Helenians is 2d. per lb. and potatoes vary throughout the year from 8d. to 2s. per gallon of 7 lb. On account of lack of communications and of the freight rates the cost of imported groceries is higher than in the United Kingdom.

From time to time accommodation is available for visitors, and St. Helena has attractions as a place of residence for those who seek a congenial climate and quietude. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably and in full enjoyment of all the Island has to offer on £500 to £550 a year. With a more limited range of activity two people could live on considerably less.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The educational system in St. Helena consists of eight primary schools, a continuation class for pupil teachers and others, and private tuition.

Of the primary schools three are under Government direction, two in Jamestown for boys and girls respectively and one in the country. Three are administered by the Trustees of the Hussey Charity. Of the two remaining schools, one belongs to the St. Helena Benevolent Society, a Society founded in 1814 for the care and education of the Island poor, the other at Blue Hill was founded over 30 years ago by the late Bishop Holbech for the children of a remote part of the Island.

All the five non-Government schools receive Government assistance which it was found necessary in the year under review to increase, Hussey Charity from £100 to £120, Sandy Bay from £15 to £40, Blue Hill from £30 to £45. These increases became necessary as none of the schools concerned, even with the utmost economy, was paying its way and education was suffering for the lack of sufficient material.

Many useful improvements were carried out in the course of the year by the Public Works Department at the Hutt's Gate (Hussey Charity) school. These consisted of a new class room and reconditioning the remainder of the building. The work will be completed by the addition of a verandah. This school (as well as those at Sandy Bay and Half Tree Hollow) suffers from a serious lack of furniture as school equipment and furnishing has not kept pace during the past 30 years with the increased attendance.

The work of all the schools is under constant inspection and supervision by the Superintendent of Education who also takes Pupil Teachers for a four year course in secondary school work.

*Welfare Institutions.*—There are no public welfare institutions in the Island. The absence is in some measure compensated for by the local Friendly Societies of which a note will be found in the Annual Report for 1921—Colonial Report, No. 1568. The particulars of the Societies are appended below:—

#### ST. HELENA FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

##### *Men.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Membership.</i>	<i>Invested Funds.</i>
		£
Ancient Order of Foresters ... ..	352	1,493
Mechanics' Society ... ..	418	864
Working Men's Christian Association ... ..	320	466
Poor Society ... ..	425	4,033

##### *Women.*

Church Provident Society for Women ...	493	978
--	-----	-----

These Societies offer medical and sick benefits and the subscription varies from 3d. to 1s. per week. The fees are a heavy drain on the meagre wages earned generally in the Island, and the fact is of importance in a general study of local economic conditions.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There is regular communication once a month with England and South Africa by the Union-Castle Intermediate steamers. In addition, an American steamer of the American-South African Line called on four occasions. The vessels which called during the year were as follows :—

British vessels	...	...	...	...	30
British warships	...	...	...	...	4
American vessel—4 visits	...	...	...	...	4
Other foreign vessels	...	...	...	...	6
					44
					—

Sixty miles of roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and although grades are steep and in some places narrow, the roads of the Island compare very favourably with those in other countries.

Seventy-three motor-cars and lorries are registered and licensed.

There is no wireless station in St. Helena, but there is a cable station with communication to all parts of the world.

The Empire Short-wave Broadcasting Service is received well in the Island.

There is regular postal communication each month between the Colony and England and South Africa. Mails are also made up as other occasions present themselves.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution in the Colony.

The aggregate balances of depositors' accounts during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	<i>Balance of Deposits at 31st December.</i>			
				£
1931	...	...	...	18,770
1932	...	...	...	20,620
1933	...	...	...	20,958
1934	...	...	...	21,200
1935	...	...	...	22,527

The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1935, was 229 as compared with 211 on the same date in 1934.

The invested portion of the Savings Bank deposits at the end of the year is represented by Stock of the mean market value of £22,366.



By the St. Helena Coinage Order, 1925, all coins which under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all silver coins which under the Coinage Act, 1922, are legal tender in the Union of South Africa, are legal tender in the Island of St. Helena.

By the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905, the weights and measures for the time being lawfully in use in the United Kingdom and no others are to be used in St. Helena.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

Great improvements have been observed in the administration of the Public Works Department, which has now been reorganized under the charge of a Clerk of Works. The Department has also been actively concerned in various road works undertaken as a measure of relief; and also maintains the drainage, water, and telephone system.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

Subject to all local Ordinances and Orders in force, the laws of the Colony are so much of the law of England for the time being as is suitable and appropriate as far as local circumstances permit.

The Supreme Court of St. Helena, which is a Court of Record, was established by Order in Council of 13th February, 1839. Subsequent Orders extended its jurisdiction to Matrimonial and Divorce Causes. By Order in Council of the 5th of April, 1852, the Governor, in the absence of the Chief Justice, may act as Chief Justice or appoint some other person to act. The Acting Chief Justice may be assisted at his discretion by Assessors who must be Members of the Executive Council or Justices of the Peace.

There were two civil cases before the Supreme Court during the year.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate and Justices of the Peace. There were 127 cases reported to the Police. In 79 cases action was taken in the Court resulting in 31 convictions.

The Small Debts Court, which has jurisdiction up to sums not exceeding £25, is established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1905. Four cases were brought before the Court during the year as compared with five in 1934.

*Gaol.*—During the year 17 persons were committed to prison as compared with 15 in 1934, the daily average being 0.6 as compared with 0.6 in 1934.

*Police.*—There have been no criminal cases of importance.

## **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

Seven Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the most important were the Road Traffic Ordinance repealing the Motor Car Ordinance, 1928, and the French Government Lands Vesting

(Amendment) Ordinance. The Road Traffic Ordinance (No. 1 of 1935) makes provision for the regulation and licensing of traffic on roads and of motor vehicles and otherwise with respect to roads and vehicles thereon; provision is also made for third parties against risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to £21,089, being £879 in excess of the estimate but a decrease of £3,385 as compared with the revenue of the previous year.

The increase of revenue over the estimate was mainly attributable to the large sales of the Silver Jubilee issue of postage stamps to dealers outside the Colony, and the decrease of revenue, namely £3,385 as compared with that of the previous year was due to non-issue of grant-in-aid during the year 1935.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grants by Colonial Development Fund.	Grants-in- aid by His Majesty's Treasury.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ...	11,940	6,340	7,000	25,280	27,109
1932 ...	13,817	560	13,500	27,877	18,906
1933 ...	13,548	—	5,000	18,548	18,617
1934 ...	21,974	—	2,500	24,474	23,792
1935 ...	21,089	—	—	21,089	20,487

The revenue for the year 1935 as compared with the preceding year is summarized hereunder :—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Customs ...	5,138	5,081
Port and Marine ...	1,503	1,511
Licences, Taxes, etc. ...	617	670
Fees of Court or Office and Reimbursements ...	671	756
Post Office ...	6,221	5,814
Revenue from Government Properties ...	1,140	1,130
Interest ...	619	583
Miscellaneous ...	573	57
Ascension ...	5,492	5,487
Grant-in-aid ...	2,500	—
	<u>£24,474</u>	<u>21,089</u>

The expenditure for the year as compared with the preceding year is as under :—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities ... ..	1,060	1,213
Governor ... ..	1,145	1,129
Secretariat ... ..	1,011	1,113
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine ... ..	817	863
Post Office ... ..	1,756	967
Public Health ... ..	2,538	2,637
Education ... ..	998	980
Agriculture and Forestry ... ..	924	1,183
Police and Gaol ... ..	694	690
Public Works Department and Recurrent ... ..	3,167	3,125
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,358	1,288
Ascension ... ..	2,645	2,266
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	1,095	803
Unemployment Relief (mainly Flax Subsidy)...	3,584	2,230
	<hr/> £23,792	<hr/> £20,487

The statement of the assets and liabilities of St. Helena as at 31st December, 1935, shows : assets £28,782 (of which £3,171 was cash), liabilities £24,869.

#### Public Debt.

During the years 1930-1 the sum of £475 was loaned from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of the telephone system. This sum was loaned free of interest for one year, and thereafter at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and is repayable by annuities of 5 per cent., the principal outstanding at 31st December, 1935, being £438 19s. 7d.

### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Lands.

A note on the land tenures of the Island will be found in the Annual Report for 1934.

The distribution of land is as follows :—

	Number of Holdings.
Under 10 acres ... ..	414
Over 10 and under 50 ... ..	57
Over 50 and under 100 ... ..	9
Over 100 and under 500 ... ..	7
Over 500 and under 1,000 ... ..	2
Over 1,000 ... ..	Nil

The only legislation dealing with land is " The Conveyancing and Registration Ordinance, 1893 ", which simplifies conveyancing and provides for registration.

The area of the Island is approximately 30,000 acres of which 8,600 acres are regarded as cultivable.

### General.

The Governor of the Colony, Sir Spencer Davis, Kt., C.M.G., proceeded on leave to England 22nd December when the temporary administration of the Government was assumed by Mr. G. C. Kitching, O.B.E., Government Secretary.

### ASCENSION ISLAND.

Lying between the parallels of 7° 53' and 8° 0' South and between the meridians of 14° 18' and 14° 26' West, is the small and not extensively known island of Ascension, entirely volcanic except for some small patches of beach.

Its length does not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from east to west, nor its breadth  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from north to south. In circumference it is 22 miles, with an area of 34 square miles.

Passing vessels are rarely sighted from its heights, though occasionally a sailing ship or steamer may pass near by for the purpose of verifying its longitude.

A Portuguese Admiral, João da Nova, first discovered the Island, and this on the 20th of May—Ascension Day—1501. Two years later a compatriot of his, Alfonse d'Albuquerque, visited Ascension and gave the place its name.

Ascension had no Napoleon to bring it fame, and yet it was due to the Royal Prisoner that Britain added it to her Possessions, for it was far too close to St. Helena to permit any other nation to occupy it, or use it as a base for efforts at rescue.

A Naval detachment was landed in 1815, and the Navy occupied it until Napoleon's death in 1821. At this period the British West African Squadron was having a busy time contending with pirates and slavers, which operations resulted in many sick and wounded. The climate of Ascension with its dry atmosphere had already proved beneficial to health, and upon the recommendation of Sir George Collier, Commander-in-Chief on the Station at that time—a Marine garrison was established on the Island, which would henceforth serve for the recruitment of the health of the crews of the squadron engaged in these operations.

Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty, and labour was obtained by the importation of Kroomboys from the West Coast of Africa. Great discomforts and enormous difficulties were encountered by the early pioneers, but improvements were gradually effected until to-day the Island may be said to be admirably established, and an extremely pleasant spot in which to reside.

It remained under the Admiralty until 27th October, 1922, after which it became a Dependency of St. Helena. It is now administered by a Resident Magistrate, who is responsible to the Governor of St. Helena.

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Cable communication was brought to the Island in 1899, and a staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company (now the Cable and Wireless, Limited), was stationed at Ascension. The Cable employees have been there ever since, but the Navy and the Marines have disappeared from the Island, which is now transformed from a war to a commercial implement.

From the sea Ascension might appear to be a desolate and forbidding spot, a sterile wilderness of volcanic peaks, its brown dusty-looking volcanoes seeming to guard the one green mountain rising up like an oasis in the centre. The black and grey lava beds running down to the sea, sometimes to end in precipitous rocks, whitened here and there by seabirds, and at others in a low black flow with jagged excrescences where the lava has piled itself up into hummocks, are no whit more attractive than the volcanoes which caused them.

A more kindly impression is formed when Clarence Bay is gained, the translucent blue of the water contrasting with the shiny whiteness of the beaches. Above it on a plateau may be seen the settlement of Georgetown—familiarily known as Garrison, with the church and club building predominating, and the red and grey tiled bungalows spread along the coast. Cross Hill rises to a height of 868 feet behind the settlement, a hill of "beautiful ugliness"; a hill of coppery gold which seems to stand like a sentinel guarding Georgetown. On its slope may be seen "Governor's Lodge", formerly "Captain's Cottage", where the Governor of St. Helena resides when he visits the Island.

To the left of Cross Hill winds the road to Green Mountain, where is situated the farm settlement and rest-houses for the residents. The Peak rises to a height of 2,817 feet, and at the summit is a picturesque dew-pond, surrounded by graceful bamboos, and in the centre of which grow a group of blue water-lilies.

The journey to the farm settlement can be accomplished by car in half-an-hour, the road cut in the side of the mountain having a gradient of one in eight with 24 hairpin bends. The traveller gradually emerges from volcanic aridity into verdured country comparable to that of England, until at the settlement he finds himself surrounded by luxuriant trees, flowers and shrubs, with green lawns and vegetable gardens.

Cattle and sheep are here maintained for the needs of the community, and vegetables and fruit are grown for the table.

Water is dependent on the rainfall, there being no natural water on the Island. Concrete catchments collect the rain-water and from tanks it is piped to huge reservoirs at Georgetown.

The only inhabitants are the staff and servants of Cable and Wireless Limited, some with their wives and children. Over one hundred St. Helenians are given employment at Ascension, and a finer working body of men it would be hard to find. Their

versatility is remarkable and they are easily trained as factory mechanics, masons, carpenters and in various trades, so that with the passage of years the Island possesses a staff of expert workmen. Judicial duties are negligible, so well-conducted are the men.

There is no illness on the Island, even sunstroke is unknown and the climate is wonderful, the temperature barely varying ten degrees during the year. The south-east trade wind blows moderately all the year round. At the Mountain, blankets and fires are necessary at times.

As to sports—cricket, football, golf and tennis form the chief amusements. A cinema operates once a fortnight (talkies are about to be introduced) and besides the English Club, there is also one for the St. Helenians. Fishing from shore and dinghy is indulged in. Large fish such as albacore, dolphin, wahoo and yellow-tail are obtained not far from the beach, while cavally and cod abound everywhere.

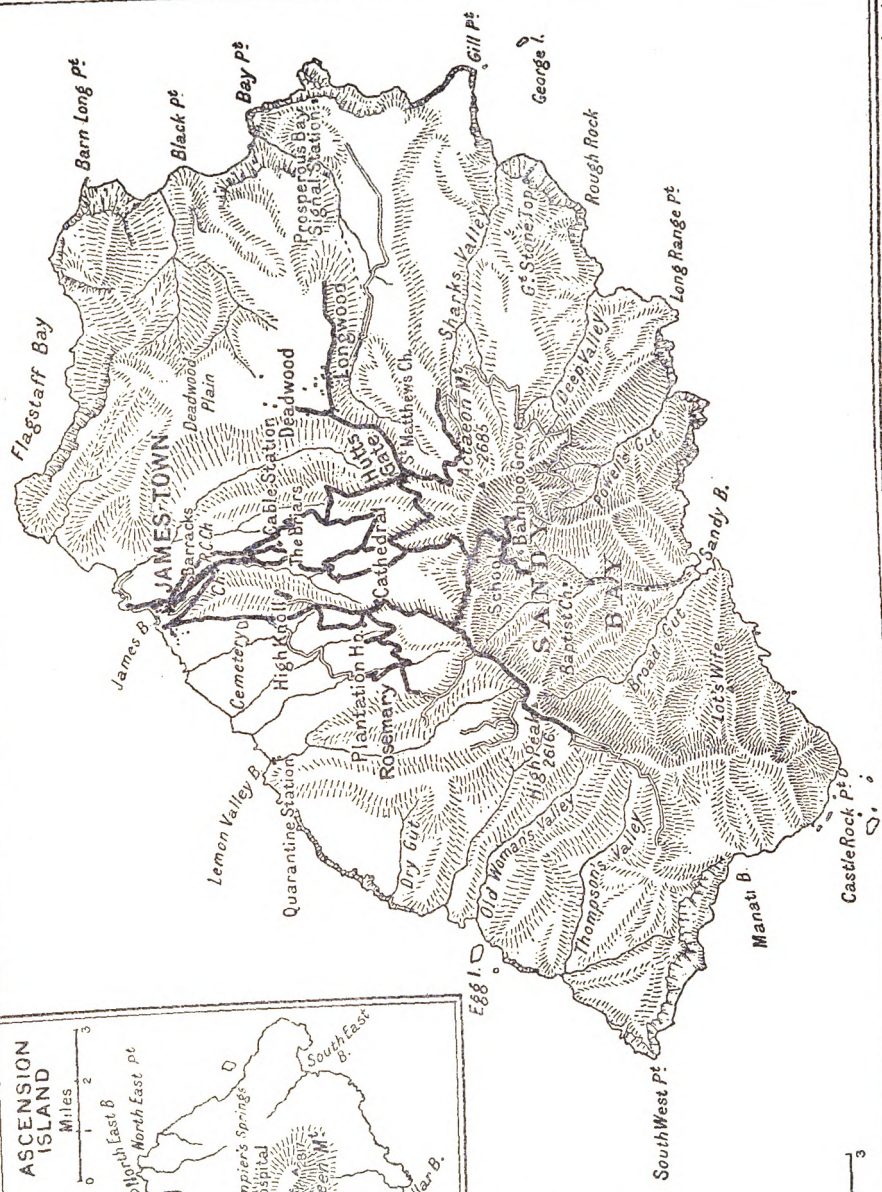
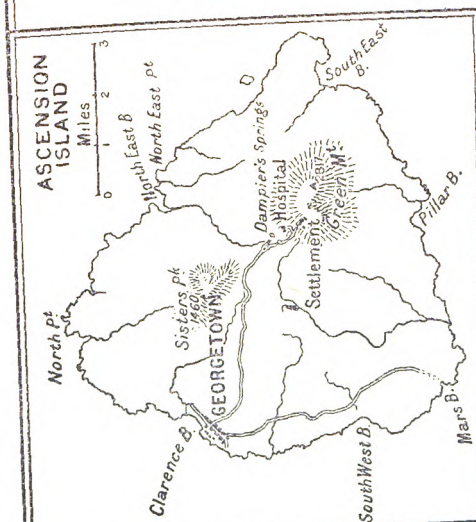
The Union-Castle intermediate steamers call once a month, outward and homeward, and naval vessels visit the Island several times during the year. Apart from these, few vessels are ever seen, which in great part contributes to the peace and quietness which reigns in Ascension Island.

## APPENDIX.

## BOOKS ON ST. HELENA OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
"A History of the Island of St. Helena", 1808, by T. H. Brooke. 2nd Edition, 1824.	Publishers to East India Company.	—
"St. Helena", by J. C. Mellis, 1875.	L. Reeve & Co., London.	£2 2s.
"St. Helena—the Historic Island", 1903, by E. L. Jackson.	Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., London.	—
*"Napoleon in Exile", 1915, by Norwood Young (Two Volumes).	Stanley Paul & Co., London.	£1 12s.
"St. Helena Who's Who", 1919, by Arnold Chaplin.	A. L. Humphreys, London.	—
"On board a Union Steamer", 1882, by Capt. S. P. Oliver.	W. H. Allen & Company, Ltd., London.	8s.
"Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain", 1774.	London.	—
"A Tour through St. Helena", by Capt. John Barnes, R.N., 1817.	J. M. Richardson, London.	—
"Six Months on Ascension", by Mrs. Gill, 1878.	John Murray, London.	Out of print.
"Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena", by Beatson, London, 1816.	G. and W. Nicol, and J. Booth, London.	—
"Extracts from Records of St. Helena", by H. R. Janisch, C.M.G., 2nd Edition, 1908.	"Guardian" Printing Office, Jamestown.	—
"History of St. Helena", English Historical Review, by Sir William Foster, July, 1919.		
"Report on the Agricultural Resources of St. Helena", by D. Morris. Reprinted 1906. (Cd. 3248, Colonial Report Misc. No. 38.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	3½d.
"Geological Notes on St. Helena, by various writers, with remarks on the Economic Geology of that Island, and Geological Map", by Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., Apr 1, 1931. (Colonial No. 66.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1s. 3d.
"Report on the Fisheries of St. Helena", by J. T. Cunningham, M.A., F.Z.S., 1910. (Cd. 4998, Colonial Report Misc. No. 69.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1½d.
"Report on the Marine Molluscan Fauna of the Island of St. Helena", by Edgar A. Smith, 1890. Proceedings of Zoological Society of London, 1890, Part II, pp. 247-317.		
"The Marine Fisheries and Invertebrates of St. Helena", by J. T. Cunningham, 1911.		
"The Manatee of St. Helena", by T. H. Mortensen, Copenhagen, 1933.		
"St. Helene", by Octave Aubry.	Flammarion, Paris.	25 francs.

\* This work contains a bibliography of 172 publications referring to the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon in St. Helena.



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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3)

**COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5)

**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA**  
Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

**EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES**  
Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7)

**KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION**  
Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6)

**KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS**  
Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4)

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**KENYA LAND COMMISSION**  
Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d)  
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes £2 each volume, by post £2 os. 9d.  
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d)

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Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d)

**PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**  
Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d)  
Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d)

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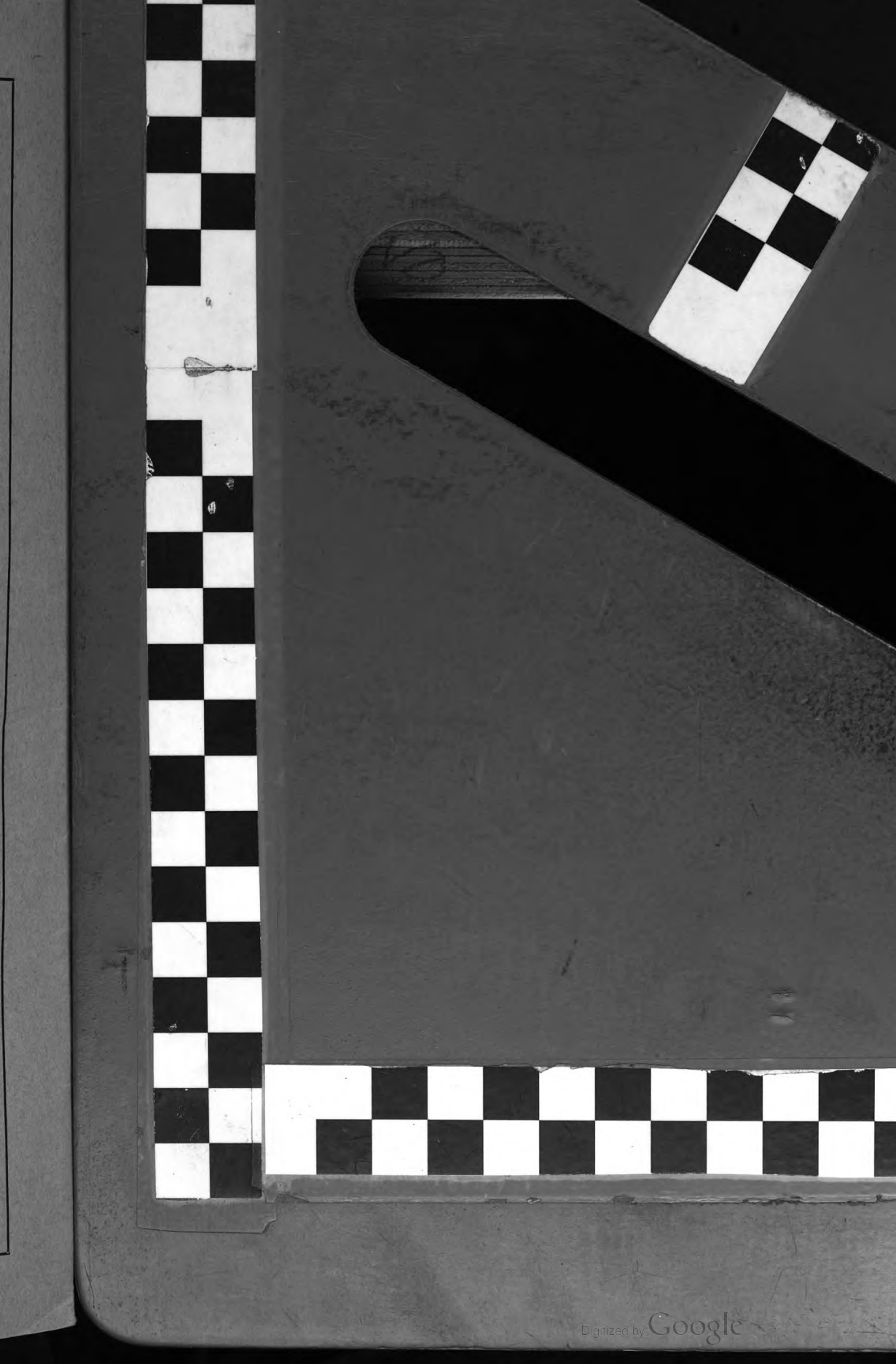
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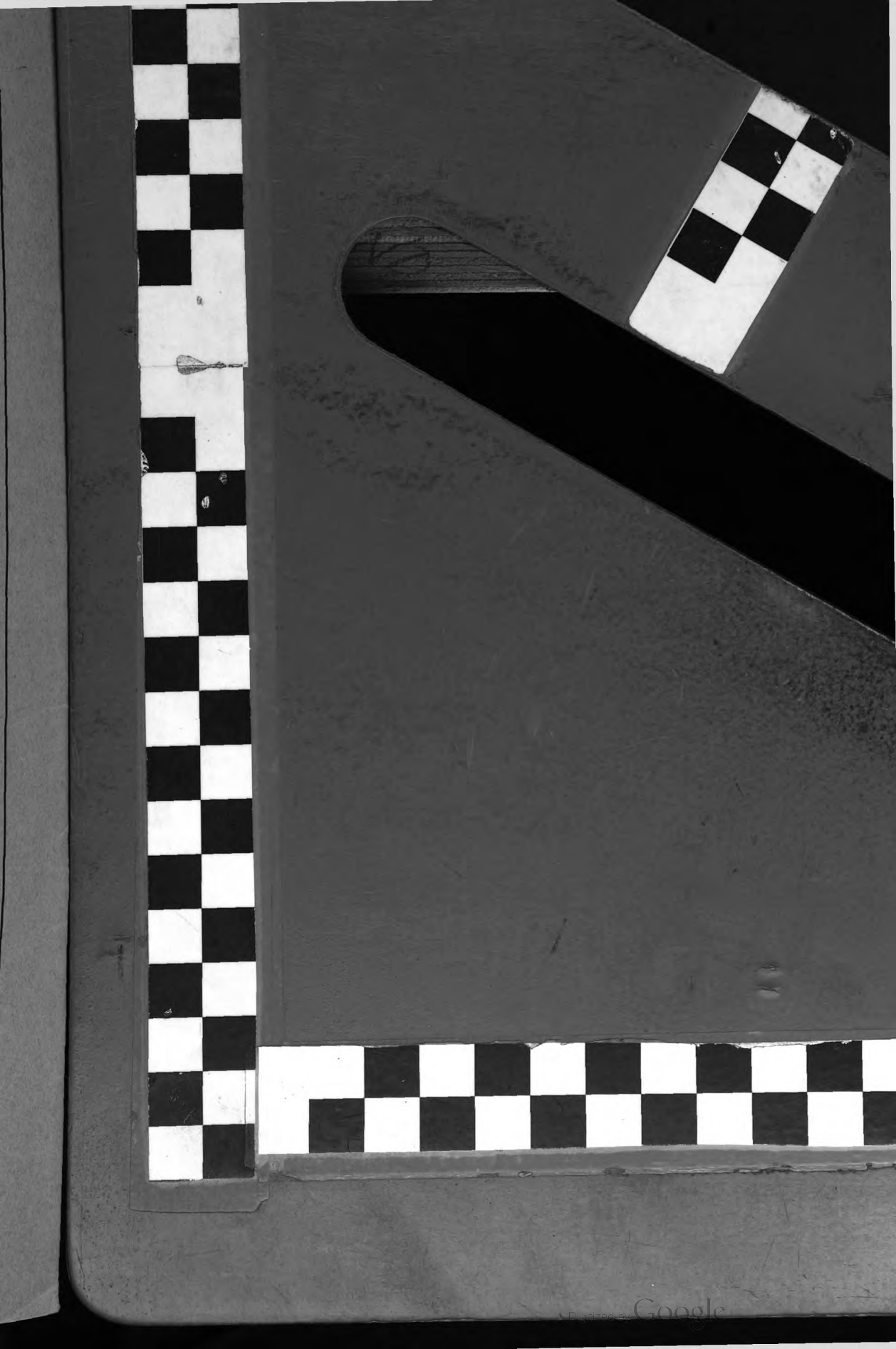
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*Continued on page 3 of cover*

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1776

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1935

(For Report for 1933 see No. 1665 (price 2s. od.) and for  
Report for 1934 see No. 1739 (price 2s. 6d.))

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1936

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1935

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY ... ..	2
GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
POPULATION ... ..	6
HEALTH ... ..	7
SANITATION AND HOUSING ... ..	11
PRODUCTION ... ..	12
COMMERCE ... ..	25
WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	33
EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	34
COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	40
BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	46
PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	46
JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	47
LEGISLATION ... ..	51
PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	52
MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	55
APPENDIX. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ... ..	58
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. It lies approximately between  $9^{\circ} 45'$  and  $17^{\circ} 16'$  south latitude and  $33^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ}$  east longitude. The area is roughly 100,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles.

The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 100 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

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 15-205

ON  
 PROGRESS OF THE  
 THE YEAR 1935

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 ft. above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

**Climate.**

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 ft. or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to 15 or 20 days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

**History.**

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

	PAGE
...	2
...	5
...	6
...	7
...	11
...	12
...	25
...	33
...	34
...	40
...	46
...	46
...	47
...	51
...	52
...	55
...	58

**HISTORY.**

ectorate is a strip  
 m 50 to 100 miles  
 and 17° 16' south  
 area is roughly  
 a of the British  
 ctorate is about

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

ences are divided into districts in charge of District Com-  
s responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The pro-  
the Protectorate are as follows :—

<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Land Area. Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chirad- zulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,336	773,348	Blantyre.
Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Man- ning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,260	829,929	Lilongwe.

## III.—POPULATION.

nd has a population of 1,781 Europeans, 1,400 Asiatics,  
,076 natives, divided between the two provinces in the  
proportions :—

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Asiatics.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
rn Province	771	604	953	247	371,748	399,005
rn Province	243	163	184	16	378,797	450,526

Following table records the births and deaths of Europeans  
ics during the past three years :—

	<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
ans ...	46	14	40	13	44	11
s... ..	46	8	48	16	63	16

h Europeans are resident in every district of the Pro-  
76 per cent. of the European population is centred in  
ing five districts :—

Blantyre	...	...	...	...	674
Zomba ...	...	...	...	...	282
Cholo ...	...	...	...	...	169
Mlanje...	...	...	...	...	119
Lilongwe	...	...	...	...	114

tive population is also very unevenly distributed. For  
in the Southern Province the number of persons to the  
le varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to  
he arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river.  
orthern Province the density varies from 174.6 in the  
rict to 6.8 in the Kasungu district.

charge of District Commissioner. The pro-

	Population.	Headquarters.
	773,348	Blantyre.
	829,929	Lilongwe.

peans, 1,400 Asiatics,  
two provinces in the

	Natives.	
	Males.	Females.
247	371,748	399,005
16	378,797	450,526

deaths of Europeans

	1935.	
	Births.	Deaths.
3	44	11
6	63	16

district of the Pro-  
tection is centred in

674  
282  
169  
119  
114

distributed. For  
of persons to the  
the townships to  
from the river.  
on 174.6 in the

**Marriages.**—There were 19 marriages registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 18 in the preceding year. In 16 cases the contracting parties were Europeans, in two cases Asiatics and in one case half-castes.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 2,797 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,017 in the preceding year.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist, and 14 Medical Officers; the nursing personnel comprises a Matron, and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers, there are nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants, and 182 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators, and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed chiefly in the Townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

#### The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands, and this fact, and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staffs include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre, which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1935 numbered 178, of which 63 were at Zomba, and 115 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (25), amoebic dysentery (25), and confinements (18). Out-patients numbered 396 at Zomba and 283 at Blantyre.

#### The Asiatic Community.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the Native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

### The African Community.

There are 15 Native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, 50, and eight of 30. Three of the larger dispensaries have wards attached to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries in 1935 was :—

New inpatients	...	...	...	...	10,052
Outpatients	...	...	...	...	121,442

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country, inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick or concrete, but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts.

The rural dispensaries during 1935 treated 315,465 new cases, 157,234 males, and 122,781 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total are treated at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of the natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but they relatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have no special knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these diseases.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of these diseases: it is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation on that the native needs, not doses of medicine.

There are encouraging signs that Native Authorities are taking a more effective interest in village sanitation: many of them have effected great improvements in the villages under their control and are making the efforts that are being made to instruct the villagers in the elements of hygiene and sanitation.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns and in districts from which the principal supplies of migrant labour are drawn. No special clinics have as yet been opened.

Some years ago special V.D. hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat venereal diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated



ity.

country, one of 100 beds, larger dispensaries have been admitted. The total and main dispensaries

10,052

121,442

4 rural dispensaries dis- e of those with wards ected buildings of brick temporary wattle-and- y needed in some of the

ed 315,465 new cases,

ernment hospitals and 70 per cent. of the total t only minor ailments. either schistosomiasis, s from all three, but treatment, because the e most part the popu- rural dispensers have properly treat these

lity of the rural dis- and treatment of the ffect on the incidence ents of hygiene and edicine.

horities are taking a many of them have r their control and ruct the villagers in

hey exist chiefly in principal supplies s have as yet been

arted, but it was t fewer cases of decided to treat they are treated

at the general hospital but in separate wards, and it is pleasing to note that increasing confidence is being shown in European methods of treatment.

#### WOMEN AND CHILD-WELFARE WORK.

The buildings for three woman and child-welfare clinics have now been completed. This work is confined chiefly to the Missions with the exception of the clinic at the " Jeanes " Training Centre, where not only is woman and child-welfare carried on, but also training of women in housewifery, handicrafts, first-aid, sewing, etc. (See also under Chapter IX.)

#### LEPROSY.

The treatment of leprosy is carried on at 12 leper clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 684. New cases admitted for treatment numbered 209 (139 males, 70 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced stage of the disease when they come for treatment, and so offer but small chance of a cure. The clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended and they go far to prevent infection of the next generation.

#### MISSION MEDICAL WORK.

The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on and, as indicated above, they are also chiefly concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with woman and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. The Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre provides a course of training for African Hospital Assistants, and the majority of Assistants in Government employment are obtained from this source.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate and this is situated at Zomba. The European staff consists of one Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent. These officers are at the same time prison officers also. The African staff includes both male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the Asylum.

There is accommodation for two European, one Asiatic and 68 African males. The African male accommodation consists of 58 single cells and one association ward, the last-mentioned being capable of holding ten inmates. In addition there is one observation ward with nine single rooms and a hospital providing ten beds. The female section, which is entirely separate, has 20 single rooms.

During 1935 there were six new male admissions, all being Africans. These comprised one criminal, two " detained during the Governor's pleasure ", and three alleged lunatics. During the

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

year there were 15 African males and one African female

lunatics (one a criminal lunatic) who had escaped during the year and were recaptured during the year.

Lunatics were released to the care of relatives during 1935. Deaths occurred during the year. One died from general paresis and one from amoebic dysentery. Both were non-

One lunatic escaped and was not recaptured. At the end of the year there remained in the asylum 75 African males and 14 African females. The daily average strength for the year was 75.98 African males and 14.00 African females, making a total average of 89.98. This shows a decrease of 0.81 on the figures for 1934.

Health of the inmates was outstandingly good. The daily number in hospital was only 2.81 against 4.44 during the year. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 31.46 per cent. gained while 31.46 per cent. lost weight. The balance indicating neither gain nor loss was 37.13. Inmates capable of work are encouraged to do so within the precincts of the asylum.

Value of labour performed and produce from gardens and other sources during the year amounted to £104 13s. 4d.

Services of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission, Zomba, were used for the male inmates and gave instructional services for the female inmates.

## *Lunatics—District Prisons.*

In addition to the Central Asylum at Zomba, lunatics are from time to time admitted to district prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1935 four criminal and 22 non-criminal lunatics were so detained. Of these, three criminal and two non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the Asylum. During the year 1935, 19 criminal and 20 non-criminal were released. There were 15 criminal lunatics awaiting certification at the end of the year.

	<i>Criminal or "Detained during the Governor's Pleasure" Lunatics.</i>			<i>Non-Criminal or Alleged Lunatics.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
31.12.34	—	1	1	1	—	1
During 1935 ...	3	—	3	19	2	21
to Criminal Asylum ...	3	—	3	2	—	2
During 1935 ...	1	—	1	18	2	20
31.12.35...	—	—	—	—	—	—

and one African female

who had escaped during

of relatives during 1935.

(One died from general  
ery. Both were non-

captured. At the end  
5 African males and 14  
for the year was 75.98  
making a total average of  
figures for 1934.

ngly good. The daily  
against 4.44 during the  
hly whenever possible  
ent. lost weight. The  
was 15.73. Inmates  
o within the precincts

ce from gardens and  
4 13s. 4d.

land Mission, Zomba,  
nd gave instructional

a. lunatics are from  
afe custody pending  
nd 22 non-criminal  
ee criminal and two  
red to the Asylum  
e released. There  
ne end of the year.

Non-Criminal or  
Alleged Lunatics.

	Female.	Total.
	—	1
	2	21
	—	2
	2	20
	—	—

## V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have improved greatly in recent years. In Zomba, thanks to assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme of water-flushed sewage is now nearing completion.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions, roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe.

As regards native housing, the large majority of Africans, even those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional grass or daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

The year 1934 saw the launching of an interesting experiment for the housing, in communal areas, of the native domestic servants of European residents in townships. Hitherto it has been the custom for such servants and their families to live in the quarters provided for the purpose within the compounds of their employers. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control can be readily appreciated when it is realized that the average number of servants consists of not less than five, together with their wives and families.

The Zomba " Model Village " scheme progressed steadily during 1935, and by the end of the year some 100 huts were in occupation. The experiment is increasing in popularity with the native tenants and it is hoped that by the end of 1936 it will be possible to accommodate at the village all those domestic servants, together with their families, who are employed in Zomba and whose homes are too far distant to admit a daily journey to their work.

The village, which is situated at a pleasant site on the outskirts of the township, is provided with an electric light and water supply, sports ground, etc., and should do much in course of time to improve the general health of both the European and African communities resident in Zomba.

As regards the steps being taken to improve native housing generally, see paragraphs " Advisory Bodies and Policy " under Chapter VI Agriculture.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

## Agriculture.

## WEATHER CONDITIONS.

conditions during the 1934-35 season were good for crop the more northerly areas, in the tea belts, and in the er area. In other parts, abnormalities in the shape of a all over certain periods and a prolonged mid-season used anxiety for a time, but the final results in areas elevation of 2,500 feet were fair. Early growth was low temperatures and lack of sunshine in parts, but for tobacco, cotton and tea cannot be said to have been the seasons of the past five years. On the other hand, e said to have been favourable to food crops in certain e parts suffered from the February-March drought while too much rain, and the situation was rendered worse ttacks which made necessary two or more plantings of at the beginning of the season.

fall figures for the six wet and six dry months of the son are given in the following table.

## SEASON 1934-35.

			<i>Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1934, to 30 April, 1935.</i>	<i>Normal for six wet months.</i>	<i>Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1935.</i>	<i>Normal for six dry months.</i>	
			<i>Zone.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
ald	...	...	A	34.19	29.1	2.65	3.6
ald	Experimental			36.63	28.8	2.64	3.2
...	...	...		26.23	29.7	1.98	2.3
...	...	...	B	55.28	48.8	8.00	8.1
...	...	...		51.65	46.8	6.01	4.4
...	...	...		51.46	42.4	6.40	7.8
...	...	...		51.09	—	8.07	—
...	...	...		56.02	—	n.r.	—
ajati	...	...		n.r.	—	10.43	—
...	...	...	C	67.19	66.6	10.55	14.5
...	...	...		79.05	65.5	16.02	12.1
d	...	...		81.24	67.8	11.65	11.6
...	...	...		63.16	53.7	10.34	6.3
...	...	...		63.55	56.2	11.26	10.1
...	...	...		67.64	56.0	9.67	10.5

## SEASON 1934-35—(cont.).

ON.

NS.

season were good for crop  
the tea belts, and in the  
localities in the shape of a  
prolonged mid-season  
the final results in areas  
ir. Early growth was  
sunshine in parts, but  
not be said to have been  
s. On the other hand,  
o food crops in certain  
y-March drought while  
n was rendered worse  
o or more plantings of

ix dry months of the  
e.

Total  
rainfall  
1 May to  
31 Oct.,  
1935. months.

Normal  
for six  
dry  
months.

Inches. Inches.

1 2.65 3.6  
8 2.64 3.2

1 1.98 2.3  
3 8.00 8.1  
3 6.01 4.4  
6.40 7.8

8.07 —  
n.r. —

10.43 —  
10.55 14.5  
16.02 12.1  
11.65 11.6  
10.34 6.3  
11.26 10.1  
9.67 10.5

Zone.	Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1934, to 30 April, 1935.	Normal for six wet months.	Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1935.	Normal for six dry months.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Lujeri ... ..	80.17	76.3	13.65	14.3
Chisambo ... ..	82.04	—	16.13	—
Nalipiri ... ..	58.74	51.9	9.83	11.0
Blantyre ... ..	51.53	39.9	2.76	3.3
Chingaluwe ... ..	47.42	42.8	4.52	3.3
Nyambadwe ... ..	42.90	39.0	3.28	2.9
Chiradzulu ... ..	45.24	40.0	n.r.	2.5
Nyungwe ... ..	34.50	—	.50	—
Michiru ... ..	33.07	35.3	.61	2.0
Namalanga ... ..	25.11	29.9	2.94	1.0
Nasonia ... ..	46.03	36.9	5.42	1.9
Zomba Experimental Station.	59.66	46.8	2.02	4.6
Likwenu ... ..	57.69	—	.81	—
Police Headquarters ... ..	54.22	41.9	2.73	1.8
Domasi ... ..	60.76	52.7	n.r.	—
Nankunda ... ..	70.04	—	3.12	—
Malosa ... ..	59.06	—	n.r.	—
Mbidi ... ..	48.11	35.8	n.r.	1.5
Makwapala Experimental Station.	51.92	34.0	1.11	1.5
Mwanza ... ..	31.51	37.2	2.63	.6
Liwonde ... ..	36.88	31.7	.32	1.1
Utale ... ..	39.92	31.5	n.r.	.8
Bilila ... ..	33.68	28.0	.40	.7
Mandimba ... ..	62.34	34.0	n.r.	.3
Namwera ... ..	47.06	42.2	.86	.3
Chipunga ... ..	46.67	35.0	.82	.8
Fort Johnston ... ..	26.15	29.4	.24	1.2
Monkey Bay ... ..	26.98	29.2	—	.9
Malindi ... ..	39.37	—	.27	—
Golomoti ... ..	33.74	29.5	n.r.	.1
Ncheu ... ..	36.61	37.0	.61	.9
Mpamdzi ... ..	37.04	36.5	.75	.8
Likuni ... ..	31.25	32.9	.85	1.5
Chimvua ... ..	30.35	—	.13	—
Lilongwe ... ..	30.35	32.7	.67	.8
Nathenje ... ..	27.59	—	n.r.	—
Mpali ... ..	24.43	—	n.r.	—
Dowa ... ..	32.17	33.1	.49	.7
Fort Manning ... ..	37.58	39.8	.60	2.5
Domira Bay ... ..	28.37	31.0	.30	.1
Dedza ... ..	39.81	39.7	1.33	2.2
Kasungu ... ..	31.19	29.1	n.r.	.3
Mzimba ... ..	31.62	31.7	.22	.2
Kota Kota ... ..	38.44	48.2	1.80	2.0
Chintechu ... ..	62.16	62.9	5.20	5.1
Livingstonia ... ..	63.63	57.5	6.34	6.2
Vua ... ..	26.11	32.5	n.r.	1.2
Karonga ... ..	36.41	52.3	1.51	2.8

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

and local values of agricultural exports for 1935, and the figures for 1934 are given for comparison.

	1934.		1935.	
	Amount.	Value. £	Amount.	Value. £
ies ... lb.	41,398	517	47,869	598
... cwt.	366·5	687	603·5	1,127
ur ... lb.	300,300	335	20,185	23
... „	3,106	14	250	1
... „	9,744,154	365,406	8,704,943	254,012
... „	1,933,257	72,496	1,020,107	29,981
... „	866,713	32,501	443,591	12,938
... „	4,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876
... tons	1,851·5	102,875	3,658·5	204,851
... lb.	98,858	451	113,960	477
... „	22,088	1,104	10,347	445
... tons	2	6	1,183	2,366
... lb.	435	2	355	1
... „	22,041	92	131,760	549
... tons	213·5	1,068	20·5	103
... lb.	9,610	1,441	9,646	964

le increases of exports during 1935 were in tea, rubber. In the case of tea, the increase of a per cent. was due to improved yields per acre, prices to the 1934 level, and the coming into acreages. Cotton production was practically and a further increase of production is anticipated of cotton seed was made possible by improved the rubber tapping on Nyasaland's only rubber ed in early 1935 after the rubber restriction force. Cotton seed, however, was the only oil-ported in quantity. The year under review was, e favourable to exporters of groundnuts and soya Europe than 1934, but Nyasaland is not yet in et these commodities on a large scale.

ces paid for native tobacco were higher than in n the Northern Province, but cotton prices re- w prices are damaging to the economic position n they cause decreased production, and on that ing to be able to record not only the mainten- ase of cotton production. Unlike native dark not exposed to the danger of production outpacing nption. The production of native dark tobacco ntrolled in amount according to market condi- ces obtained by growers could not be said to be he native point of view.

ONS.

cultural exports for 1935  
are given for comparison.

1935.		
Value.	Amount.	Value.
£		£
517	47,869	598
687	603.5	1,127
335	20,185	23
14	250	1
406	8,704,943	254,012
496	1,020,107	29,981
501	443,591	12,938
470	6,042,532	223,876
875	3,658.5	204,351
51	113,960	477
04	10,347	445
6	1,183	2,366
2	355	1
22	131,760	549
38	20.5	103
11	9,646	964

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## LOCUSTS.

The climatic conditions of the 1934-5 breeding season were detrimental to hopper development on the whole. In the Lower Shire district south of Port Herald hopper bands of considerable size moved from bush country into cultivated areas during February and did damage to cotton and food crops. On the other hand, areas in which eggs were laid produced no hoppers, in other areas no flying swarms developed from the hoppers, and the mortality caused by the fungus disease (*Empusa grylli*) was very much greater than in previous years. Flying swarms were therefore fewer than before and by the month of July were reported only from the higher altitudes. During the colder months in the middle of the year semi-solitary locusts were found under such conditions that it was concluded that dispersal of the swarm individuals took place on a greater scale than in previous years. The northerly movement from the Zambesi valley was repeated in August-October, and the first egg-laying was recorded in the Chikwawa district in mid-November.

These notes refer to the red-winged locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*). During 1935 only one record of the appearance of the migratory locust (*locusta migratorioides*) was made, the affected district being Upper Shire.

## ADVISORY BODIES AND POLICY.

The Board of Agriculture did not meet during 1935, there being no business, but an important step was taken in the formation of a Native Welfare Committee the function of which is to advise Government on the co-ordination of the work and policies of those departments in whose hands lie the main responsibility for native development and general advancement and on matters bearing on native welfare in general. Administrative, medical, educational, forestry and agricultural interests are represented on the committee, and the aim of its work is native betterment through the attainment of increased material prosperity and comfort. The end in view is thus the recognition of native desire for improved living and social conditions and of the need for assisting native life to make progress towards that end along the lines of better food, better hygiene, better housing, better animal husbandry and better agricultural methods. The present efforts of the departments concerned in the movement will be supplemented within a few years, it is hoped, by the work of native community workers who will be trained with their wives at the "Jeanes" Training Centre in hygiene, sanitation, child welfare, care of cattle and use of their products, and in agricultural and forestry methods of proved value. Their small-holdings should be models of all they ought to be, and their houses, their children, their cattle and their gardens should be a demonstration of the possibility of putting their training to the benefit of themselves and of the community.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

The Department of Agriculture is concerned, the need for the production of native economic or cash crops is not this need is regarded as a means to the end of cultural methods, improved food, housing, sanitation and animal husbandry, and not as an end in itself. The native producer of cotton and tobacco are cared for as the strains in cultivation are carefully selected, with the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation on the one hand and of the Native Tobacco Board on the other, made to ensure a pure seed supply. Cultivation of the products are taught by the field staffs of the Department by the Native Tobacco Board, and their precepts are demonstrated in the field, on experimental stations and gardens. Conditions of buying and selling of native tobacco are controlled by law, and care is taken to see that products are marketed not only in the best condition but in conditions which are fair to the growers. In the event of production, the Native Tobacco Board contemplates a part of its policy to endeavour from year to year to increase production of dark tobacco on Crown land to market for consumption in the United Kingdom in order to counteract a slump in prices. In the case of cotton, production may be increased. With regard to management is being given to the growing of coffee on the former on a restricted scale because of the unsteady market and the latter on an expanding scale as available. The department is prepared also to encourage the growing and export of oilseeds and cereals if and when it is warranted.

Management of the above-named crops in native hands is a subject of interest between European and native except, in the case of dark tobacco. It is said that the cheaper native tobacco has put the European direct producer (as a tenant producer) out of business, but, on the other hand, it is said with truth that the native alone can produce a more economic proposition under prevailing market

The experimental and demonstrational work of the Department is general to provide results on which propaganda can be based. The work concerns particularly problems of soil, seed selection, maintenance of fertility with which is bound up improved animal husbandry, seed selection, and the distribution of food and cash crop varieties. The work is designed to lead towards a more permanent agriculture and a better control and use of the land in native hands tested methods and proved



Agriculture is concerned, the need for the economic or cash crops is added as a means to the end of improved food, housing, sanitation and not as an end in itself. The cotton and tobacco are carefully selected. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the Native Tobacco Board on the other hand, are concerned with the seed supply. Cultivation is supervised by the field staffs of the tobacco Board, and their precepts are followed in the field, on experimental stations of buying and selling of native law, and care is taken to see that only in the best condition fair to the growers. In the Native Tobacco Board continues to endeavour from year to year to increase the production of tobacco on Crown land to market in the United Kingdom in order to increase the prices. In the case of cotton, the production has increased. With regard to the growing of coffee on a large scale because of the unavailability of an expanding scale as the demand is prepared also to encourage the growing of cereals if and when

native crops in native hands are not as profitable as European and native except. It is said that the cheaper the direct producer (as a business, but, on the other hand, the native alone can produce under prevailing market

demonstrational work of the department on which propaganda is particularly problems of soil, conservation, which is bound up with selection, and the cash crop varieties. It is a more permanent role and use of the methods and proved

With regard to extension work, there is no agricultural teaching of the mass of the people as such. Reliance is placed instead on demonstrational work in native holdings, school gardens, special plots, and experimental stations. Such work is concerned with soil conservation, soil renovation, the better care of cattle and use of their products, and with methods of cultivation, and only methods which have been duly tried and tested are advocated. Courses of instruction are given to the native agricultural instructors of the department as opportunity offers in order to improve the value of their field work, and it is hoped that the work of the Department of Agriculture will be supplemented in a useful way by the community workers who are being trained at the "Jeanes" Training Centre. On the other hand, the holdings of the community workers will be inspected by agricultural officers who will guide and advise the workers and use them as pioneers of improved methods, new crops and new varieties.

The direction of the technical and experimental work (Zomba and Lilongwe stations) of the Native Tobacco Board is in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, so that continuity of aim and of policy is assured. Similarly, the officers of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation whose work is primarily research in the cultivation and breeding of cotton varieties keep in close touch with the department, and the experimental stations of the department are used to duplicate experiments initiated at the Domira Bay station of the Corporation and to make trials of new varieties obtained in the course of selection and breeding. As the chief cotton authority in the country, the Cotton Specialist of the Corporation advises the Department of Agriculture regarding the multiplication and bulk-ing of seed supplies for the cotton industry.

The relation between the work of the Department of Agriculture and a possible co-operative movement in Nyasaland may be mentioned. It is held that, transport problems being what they are in Nyasaland, the only prospect of the increase of production of certain native crops in certain areas, e.g., groundnuts in the northern districts and rice on the lake shore, is to be found in co-operative collection and marketing (locally or abroad) of the crops.

### COTTON.

The 1935 season was marked by a large increase of Crown-land production which was the result of propaganda in favour of the crop, the establishment of new seed depots and markets, and increased care in cultivation, the last of which was made possible by adding the efforts of agricultural supervisors to those of the agricultural officers and by increasing the numbers of native instructors. In the Lower River the crop amounted to 6,485 tons of seed cotton, an increase of 31 per cent. over the 1934 figure. In the central area of the Southern Province, the production was 1,429 tons as against 253 tons in the previous year, while in the

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

northern Ncheu and Kota Kota production jumped 774 tons of seed cotton. The production of cotton l, inclusive of 49 tons in North Nyasa, was thus private estates accounted for 1,500 tons, and the total was therefore 11,237 tons, a figure which compares 377 tons of 1934. Export amounted to 20,485 bales; was approximately 10,000 bales.

price for No. 1 grade was 1.102d., for No. 2 it was No. 3, 0.37d. It is estimated that the sum of £89,555 own-land growers and that of that sum £80,066 was made. The production factor per pound of seed issued Lower River, 6.3 in the central part of the Southern 5 in the area of the Corporation. The cotton work combined spacing and time-of-planting trial, the on stainer infestations and a repetition of a cotton the Dimba sub-station. With regard to time of s of this particular season showed that late ng gave better results than mid-February and early sults may be regarded as in favour of early, i.e., ng, but in the meantime they are as good an argu- sowing. At Makwapala, the work on mixed crop- t cotton mixed with maize was successful when lanted a month earlier than the maize but failed ng times were reversed. The failure was not he presence of the maize, and it cannot yet be ed cropping of cotton and maize has or has not a bad or a good practice, although on the Lower ere the mixing is done without apparent harm In northern Kota Kota fortnightly sowings of e at seven villages in order to test the suitability otton. The earlier plantings were destroyed by ter plantings were affected by drought. In addi- oversion of the experiments was impossible, but, facts are taken into consideration, it must be the light and sandy soil of the area is suited to r the few patches of heavier soil are not so isolated yond serious attention.

### TOBACCO.

a Province the season, judged by the yield and was in no way inferior to previous seasons, despite ight towards the end of the growing season which ty. A good crop was harvested, and the experi- e kept in mind when similar conditions arise in entention that a dry February is preferable to l was well upheld. Weather conditions in the tobacco areas were detrimental to a good crop, dy and texture was harvested only in parts of and southern Zomba.

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The production of cotton  
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The average amounts produced per grower on Crown land were 210 lb. in the Northern Province and 206 lb. in the Southern Province. The numbers of registered Crown-land growers were respectively 29,227 and 6,729, these figures representing decreases of 24.1 and 23.4 per cent. in comparison with the 1934 figure. The amounts of dark tobacco purchased from native Crown-land and private-estate growers are given under provinces in the following table.

			<i>Northern Province.</i>	<i>Southern Province.</i>
			lb.	lb.
Crown land	...	...	6,123,409	1,383,723
Private estates	...	...	1,789,923	994,505
			<u>7,913,332</u>	<u>2,378,228</u>

The total figure for the dark tobacco crop produced by native growers was thus 10,291,560 lb. The corresponding figure for 1934 was 11,320,717 lb.

European tobacco occupied 6,144 acres as compared with 8,350 acres in 1934, while production totalled 2,112,096 lb. as against 3,895,136 lb. in 1934. The total was made up of 1,492,400 lb. flue-cured, 122,304 lb. air-cured, and 497,392 lb. dark-fired leaf. The state of the industry was such that Government found it expedient to give advances to planters, after the 1935 season and in preparation for the 1936 season, to enable them to prepare their nurseries, and it may therefore be concluded that the 1935 season was not financially favourable to European growers. Their plight has been recognized, and during the year under review much time was spent by Government and the Nyasaland Tobacco Association in the consideration of legislation which, by control of the industry, might enable the marketing of flue-cured tobacco surplus to local requirements to be done with advantage to the grower. Legislation was passed early in 1936, and it is hoped that the pool for surplus leaf which will be created under the Ordinance will result in the finding of new outlets for flue-cured tobacco. It is also hoped that encouragement will be got from the report of the Imperial Economic Committee which is conducting an enquiry into the marketing of Empire tobacco.

At the end of 1935 stocks of Nyasaland tobacco stood at 29,817,324 lb., a  $2\frac{5}{12}$  years' supply on the usual basis. Consumption of Nyasa tobacco in 1935 amounted to 12,525,115 lb., an increase of 1,647 lb. over 1934 and 28.2 per cent. of all Empire growths. The latter figure compares with 30.2 per cent. for 1934. The 1935 exports of tobacco totalled 10,168,641 lb. as against 12,544,124 lb. in 1934, and there was an excess in deliveries over imports into the United Kingdom of 2,404,998 lb. It is thus apparent that the point of production of both bright and dark tobacco was on the safe side and that stocks are likely to be reduced in 1936.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

### TEA.

stry continued to expand towards its limit of 17,700  
restriction scheme. The acreage planted during  
and the total at the end of the year was 16,054 acres  
acres were in Mlanje and 7,474 acres in Cholo.  
tea rose from 4,449,312 lb. in 1934 to 5,730,704 lb.  
exports, as already noted, increased by 30 per cent.  
of new acreages for planting were given in 1935,  
is now busily engaged in consolidating its position  
approach of the end of the present five-year period  
March, 1938.

given to the industry in the investigation of the  
fermentation of leaf from certain soils in the  
of Mlanje, but the difficulties have not yet been  
mental work on erosion and its control, fertilizing,  
and degrees of plucking was continued, and results  
of tea seed storage, the causes of bent and twisted  
the common method of planting out one and a-half  
were communicated to the industry and have subse-  
quished in the form of a bulletin.

### NATIVE FOOD CROPS.

le food crop of the country, was normal in yield  
er area, with the exception of the district south  
ut was below the average in the remainder of the  
e and in parts of the Northern Province. The  
were locusts and drought. Millets did not suffer  
t. Beans and groundnuts were disappointing on  
ds and locusts combined to reduce the rice crop.  
root crops, particularly sweet potatoes, were very  
a means of tiding over periods of shortage of  
disease of groundnuts was common, and control  
rm of closer spacing and destruction of off-season  
advocated. At Port Herald experiments in the  
disease from the point of view of planting-dates  
progress, while experimental work on time of  
nuts showed that earlier plantings gave better

sorghum, borer and fungus control trials with  
dates and applications of compost gave greater  
er plantings but showed no result from smaller  
of compost. Good results, however, have been  
rالد from a two-course rotation in which a short-  
ton in one year and a short-aged millet followed  
os in the next year are used. This rotation is  
use, and attention is now being given to the  
se crop as opposed to using it as a green manure.  
cotton and gram are promising, but cotton and  
satisfactory.

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 the acreage planted during  
 the year was 16,054 acres  
 and 7,474 acres in Cholo.  
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 This rotation is  
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The Port Herald station distributed North Nyasa varieties of rice and a large amount of seed of a short-aged bulrush millet originally obtained from Transvaal. The latter is now well established in the Port Herald area.

At Makwapala, the yields in mixed cropping and food crop trials were poor. Maize and sorghum did well together, but cotton and sorghum are to be discouraged. Cotton was smothered by pigeon pea unless the stand was very thin. On the other hand, bulrush millet yielded well among pigeon pea. A collection of local varieties of cassava has been made for purposes of study of yields and observation of their behaviour.

An attempt to introduce pigeon pea as a rotation crop on the lake-shore plain of the Dedza district is taking the form of demonstrations in school gardens. The soil of the plain is fertile on the whole, but a legume is required for the cotton gardens which consist of the poorer rather than the better soils.

In Dedza and Ncheu 60 well sites were selected for attention in 1936. The sites were purposely confined to good soil in order to restrict shifting cultivation and deforestation and to draw natives to the plain from the neighbouring hills where erosion and the difficulty of maintaining fertility are more marked than on the plain.

Ridge-terracing of native gardens was done in the Kasakula hills of Kota Kota, and good progress in the same direction has been made in the Lilongwe tobacco district, a total of 1,699 acres having been bunded. In Chiradzulu, a hilly district, a block of native gardens covering 170 acres was selected for a demonstration of terracing. With assistance, the owners have terraced 150 acres, and interest in the demonstration has led to 160 applications for help in the laying out of ridges and to requests from two Native Authorities for demonstrational blocks on their own land. The work was done voluntarily, and it has been extended into the Mlanje district. In the Lower River, an advance has been made in popularizing planting in lines.

It is realized that these measures of soil conservation must be accompanied by measures designed to improve and maintain soil fertility if steady progress is to be made towards the ultimate end of substituting a permanent for a shifting system of cultivation. Much propaganda work was therefore done in 1935 in favour of improved cattle management, use of cattle manure and the making and use of compost. At Makwapala attempts were made to find a simpler method of compost making than the Indore method, and, though they have been successful, the making requires a longer time than the Indore method and the product has still to be tested in the field. Cattle manuring of tobacco fields in the Northern Province has been greatly extended in practice, and results encourage the view that the educative work that has been done in the past year or two is now having effect. Plans are therefore being

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

large extension of terracing work in native gardens in further demonstrations of improved cattle management of soil erosion.

### OTHER CROPS.

It is mentioned that production of rubber has been towards the end of the year under review there was opening of sisal estates. The latter have been closed past few years owing to low prices, and a rising market has turned attention to a product which was at present in quantity.

In the valley, 1,000 coffee seedlings, and in the Misuku Nyasa, 2,500 seedlings, were distributed to native demonstration plots at Nchena-chena have served as a source of interest. In Cholo the coffee gardens is good. They number 73 and all are in good start, but, in view of the state of the market it is doubtful that that may be expressed regarding the general outlook for coffee growing, particularly when the future is borne in mind, rapid expansion of the industry is recommended.

The acreage under tung oil increased from 184 acres in 1935, a fact which shows an increased interest in the beginning was made in the distribution of plants to natives in the vicinity of headquarters so that the plants might be kept under easy observation, it may be said that tung oil promises well in the country it is hoped that in the future the country will find an outlet for its value.

### Forestry.

#### STATE FORESTS.

Forest reserves aggregating 204 square miles, were set apart in the Northern Province for protection. The reserve of the Southern Province was re-proclaimed and its boundaries. The forest reserves now number 204 with a total area of 2,621 square miles, which is 1.5 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

The reserves are protected and their boundaries maintained. Protection from fire was effected in the few reserves by controlled burning, and in the remainder controlled burning was carried out early in the dry season. As a result the improvement of the growing stocks becomes evident. Various forest reconnaissances were undertaken. A survey was initiated in Mua Livulezi reserve. Investigation was continued in various reserves under

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### CROPS.

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Livulezi reserve.  
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intensive management, and there were ample stocks of seasoned cypress timber in hand to meet all local demands. The planting of exploited areas was carried out where required.

The local demand for building timber remained about the same as in the previous year, but there was a noticeable increase of interest in the use of hogsheads and boxes for exporting tobacco. Endeavours were made to meet this growing demand by advocating timbers derived from thinnings of cypress plantations. The demand for furniture timber showed a further decline and consequently the small native sawing industry remained depressed in spite of a special reduction of the scheduled rate of royalty on mbawa timber (*Khaya nyasica*). There was a further falling off in the industrial demand for firewood although there was a considerable increase in sales to township natives, which were made from reserves and plantations at very low rates.

### COMMUNAL FORESTS.

The village forest scheme continued to progress and 348 new areas, with an approximate acreage of 15,725, were demarcated and allocated to villages. At the end of the year the total number of registered areas was 3,196, with an approximate acreage of 172,746.

Maintenance of registered areas is very satisfactory in all localities where they are an obvious necessity, and divisional forest officers and district native foresters devoted a considerable amount of time to instruction in the management of areas, particularly in early controlled burning, thinning and judicious felling. Demonstrations were given at suitable centres and in selected village forest areas. Thinning operations are now becoming necessary in a steadily increasing number of areas. In several parts of the Southern Province further allocations of areas will not be possible owing to shortage of land.

### STREAM BANKS AND HILL SLOPES.

Increased efforts were made by the district forest staffs to enforce the law relating to stream bank protection, and the Native Courts generally dealt satisfactorily with the cases of infringement brought before them. The prohibition of cultivation on specific steep hill slopes was extended in the Northern Province and this policy generally received support from Native Authorities. There were several instances of Chiefs having issued orders of this kind under their own authority. No progress in hill slope protection was made in the Southern Province, where in many parts over-crowding is so prevalent.

### EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH.

Observations and experiments in silviculture were continued with particular regard to natural regeneration, sowing and planting, resistance of species to fire, rate of growth, time and degree of

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

In the trials of exotic species special attention was given to species of pines which have shown promise since inoculation with mycorrhiza was commenced.

Work on vegetation and soil notes in ecological study has continued, but mainly in hilly and plateau country rather than in the plains where tobacco and cotton are grown.

A list of identified tree species was brought up to date by Mr. J. H. Davy of the Imperial Forestry Institute, and further specimens were sent to the Institute for determination.

### REVISIONAL TRAINING.

Two courses of instruction for district native foresters were held at Limbe and in the north, each of about two weeks' duration. The work was mainly of a revisional character and included a considerable amount of practical work. Great stress was laid on accuracy, particularly in recording, and on general alertness. The progress of the foresters themselves was encouraged as much as possible.

### GENERAL.

There were 4,469 convictions under the Forests Ordinance as compared with 3,124 in 1934. This large increase was almost entirely due to cases offered by the newly established Native Courts which dealt with 88 per cent. of the cases.

Control was given in nearly all districts to new regulations by Native Authorities of the making of dug-out pits for the periodical stock-taking of suitable trees in their districts.

There were decreases in imports of both unmanufactured and manufactured goods, but there was a considerable increase in imports of raw materials.

### LIVESTOCK.

The livestock industry shows little change from 1934.

In the Protectorate continue to show a steady increase. A serious outbreak of disease occurred during the year. The number of cases of trypanosomiasis (tsetse-fly) was considerable.

Work was done by the natives in their cattle in the old Central District, however. In one district, Ncheu, there was a decrease in the number of beef animals sent to the market, but in Lilongwe, Dowa and Dedza little or no change was recorded.

Experiments were started with a view to demonstrating the benefits to be derived from the better stabling and improved methods of producing clean milk. These experiments continued on a larger scale next year.



Species special attention was given to those which have shown promise since inoculation commenced.

Soil notes in ecological study have been made in valley and plateau country rather than in the cotton are grown.

Species was brought up to date by the Forestry Institute, and further by the Institute for determination.

#### TRAINING.

For district native foresters were sent to the north, each of about two weeks' duration, for a revisional character and in-structional work. Great stress was laid on the importance of alertness, and on general alertness. The work was encouraged as much as possible.

Under the Forests Ordinance as amended, the increase was almost entirely due to the newly established Native Courts and the Native Forests.

Nearly all districts to new species of the making of dug-out pits for the planting of suitable trees in their place.

Imports of both unmanufactured and manufactured goods show a considerable increase in imports.

Shows little change from the previous year.

To show a steady increase in the number of cases of malarial fever during the year. The number of cases of malarial fever (tsetse-fly) was 1,200.

Cattle in the old Central district, Ncheu, there were 1,200 animals sent to the Ncheu district and Dedza little or no increase.

With a view to demonstrating the better stabling of cattle and the production of clean milk. These measures will be continued next year.

The following table shows the number of livestock of different classes returned at the end of 1935 :—

<i>Live stock.</i>			<i>Eu ropean-owned.</i>	<i>Native-owned.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cattle	...	...	16,757	220,477	237,234
Sheep	...	...	1,339	56,086	57,425
Goats	...	...	511	270,338	270,849
Pigs	...	...	967	57,740	58,707
Horses	...	...	24	—	24
Donkeys	...	...	171	15	186

The year 1935 has seen the start of another effort to introduce horses into the country. A Turf Club has been formed at Zomba and considerable interest has been shown by all sections of the European community. Most of the animals imported are of the Galloway type and appear to be doing very well. Efforts are being made to have all ponies inoculated against horse sickness before importation.

#### Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :—gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, ilmenite, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

With the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country is in progress. During the year the staff examined the minor gold occurrences of the Lisungwe River and adjacent areas, the ilmenite-rutile deposits of the Port Herald Hills, and the mica of Ncheu and South Nyasa districts.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1935 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 256 wells and bore-holes had been constructed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 1,311,620 gallons, and serving a population of at least 60,700 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 481 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

#### VII.—COMMERCE.

As the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1895, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, embrace Nyasaland the granting of preferential rates of duty is not permitted. Accordingly its Customs tariff applies equally to imports from all nations.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

an agricultural country, Nyasaland depends for its trade principally upon the yield of its crops and the prices of them. If tea production is excepted the European as a whole, contributed little towards a trade improvement was due to the partial failure of the climatically suited tobacco crop. As an economic development factor increasing tea output is of the highest importance, but from this analysis of general trade on the ground that, the share-holders of the larger tea estates live outside the State, progress in tea production is not reflected by a corresponding increase in merchandise imports, as is the case with most other commodities produced for export.

Trading power, chiefly through the larger disbursements on tobacco and cotton, improved by no less a sum than £100,000 when compared with that of the previous year and that of 1933. This striking increase naturally produced activity in bazaar trade and brought about, in terms of record importations of certain articles for native consumption. Consistent with the increased wealth and prosperity of the native population there was an encouraging demand for goods and a revived tendency to purchase the more expensive goods.

Bicycles increased by 46.3 per cent. and the native—best user of this means of transport—now shows little interest in the cheaper and less reliable machine of foreign manufacture. Out of a total importation of 1,382 bicycles 1,361 were of native manufacture. As a further indication of native progress, perhaps social, the number of women's bicycles sold during the year exceeded the total sold during the previous years.

The opening of the railway extension to Lake Nyasa further opened up cotton and tobacco lands are being brought into cultivation, thereby bringing employment and financial benefit to the indigenous community of the districts traversed who, hitherto, subsisted merely on their food crops. Given favourable conditions and sustained market prices the anticipated improvement of the staple crops of the Protectorate will not only maintain the improvement in trade enjoyed during the previous year but go a long way towards establishing a new era of prosperity.

The distribution of the import trade for 1935 was as follows:—European 47.1 per cent., Asiatic 6.44 per cent. and Native 40.19 per cent. In the previous year the percentages were:—European 45.6 and Native 35.3.

The amount of Customs revenue collected during the year 1935 reflected an increase of £34,449 equal to 26.3 per cent. compared with the actual revenue brought to account in the previous year.

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The volume of trade, which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,427,312. This gives an excess of £89,194 over last year's total and is equal to a 6.6 per cent. increase. The domestic trade value improved by £98,918 while the transit trade declined by £9,724.

Given below are the items comprising the volume of trade for the year in comparison with 1934:—

	1935.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	601,390	485,306	116,084	—
Exports ... ..	754,824	771,990	—	17,166
Transit inwards ...	38,545	41,389	—	2,844
Transit outwards ...	32,553	39,433	—	6,880
Totals	£1,427,312	£1,338,118	£116,084	£26,890

Net increase, £89,194

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder:—

Year.			Imports.	Exports.	
			Value.	Value.	Quantity.
			£	£	lb.
1933	...	...	597,265	535,256	20,012,257
1934	..	...	485,306	771,990	23,496,468
1935	...	...	601,390	754,824	30,413,422

### Imports and Exports.

The total values of import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1933	725,254	614,512	1,339,766
1934	519,544	787,229	1,306,773
1935	656,745	769,766	1,426,511

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into the Protectorate for the three years given were:—

	Trade Goods.	Government Stores.	Bullion and Specie.	Imported Goods Re-exported.
	£	£	£	£
1933	597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612
1934	485,306	32,840	1,398	18,621
1935	601,390	27,109	28,246	18,512

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

	Tons	320	8,351	222	6,021	285	7,846
ments.							
Blankets	No.	104,943	9,264	9,264	53,211	78,103	6,366
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yds.	8,602,310	125,488	9,166,585	123,647	13,338,228	168,735
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	217	21,719	384	26,743	764	46,472
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	"	1,302	26,714	1,049	25,584	3,879	33,244
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,031	7,763	2,907	5,686	6,505	12,351
Motor cars	No.	54	9,719	70	10,875	86	13,460
Motor lorries and tractors	"	26	4,430	32	4,555	54	8,747
Motor spirits	Gal.	421,582	36,507	364,669	26,143	383,084	29,037
Provisions, various	Cwt.	3,824	13,826	3,408	12,028	3,429	11,384
Salt	Tons	2,856	6,713	2,533	6,150	3,247	7,123
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	18,980	5,727	14,686	6,197	24,619	8,369
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,713	10,290	6,211	9,359	6,133	9,430
Sugar	Cwt.	8,330	4,216	10,249	4,645	11,264	4,936

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the period were:—

	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Specie.
	£	£	£
1933	535,256	—	79,256
1934	771,279	356	15,594
1935	753,740	542	15,484

So far as the rest of the Empire is concerned the trade statistics show a decrease from the preceding year, being 5.9 per cent. as against 7.6 per cent.

On the other hand imports from foreign countries rose from 46 per cent. last year to 50.9 per cent. in the current year. Whilst the percentages credited to the majority of the foreign countries remain more or less steady the Japanese share of the Protectorate import trade value has advanced from 23.8 per cent. in 1934 to 29.4 per cent. in 1935. In 1933 it was 12.9 per cent.

The percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade is indicated in the following statement, for the first three years with the countries from which imports were consigned, and from 1934 with the countries of origin :—

[illegible]

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

<i>and principal imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
... ..	4.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8
os, fruits, jams, acco, electrical ry, motor-cars, ertilizers.					
sia ... ..	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.1
bacon, cheese, l goods, and					
ossessions ... nd oil.	1.9	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.4
mpire... ..	<u>60.4</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>62.2</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>49.1</u>
Africa ... ..	14.5	15.4	16.0	3.7	2.9
nd coal.					
... ..	6.6	3.4	2.7	1.8	2.2
, hollow-ware, re, axes, cut- machines, cotton piece- boots and hery, candles, beads, fertil- rns.					
America ... ..	2.7	1.4	0.7	3.6	4.4
inned), agri- ments, elec- trial machin- cotton piece- s and lorries.					
... ..	7.7	6.9	12.9	23.8	29.4
cotton piece- xtiles, shirts					
... ..	2.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.6
ale, cheese, con blankets, ds, and beads.					
... ..	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
les, haber- - cars and s.					
... ..	—	—	—	2.8	2.5
nd oils.					
... ..	—	—	—	2.2	2.4
nd oils.					
untries ... ..	3.7	1.8	2.7	5.0	5.1
ts, cement, ock, cotton es.					
untries ... ..	<u>39.6</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>50.9</u>

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-35.

Articles.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee ...	39,993	833	41,039	688	67,601	1,127
Cotton ...	2,423,791	50,014	4,147,240	102,876	8,194,036	204,851
Cotton seed	1,380,015	1,232	6,720	6	2,650,357	2,366
Tea ...	3,276,477	59,656	1,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876
Tobacco ...	10,394,498	389,794	12,544,126	470,405	10,168,641	296,932

*Tobacco.*—The total net quantity shipped in 1935 was the lowest recorded during the past five years, namely 10,168,641 lb. This decline was mainly brought about by adverse climatic conditions which detrimentally affected both European and Native grown crops.

The European contribution to the total quantity exported was 14.5 per cent. and the Native 85.5 per cent. Practically all of the tobacco produced was disposed of in local markets prior to shipment.

This year the quantity of tobacco shipped to Sierra Leone showed a marked advance over that of last year, 65,370 lb. as against 19,989 lb., while 4,581 lb., was dispatched to the Gold Coast. The balance of the crop was absorbed by United Kingdom.

*Cotton.*—The previous record weight exported, that of 1934, was all but doubled this year with the total of 8,194,036 lb., (20,485 standard bales). This represents an increase of 4,046,796 lb. (97.5 per cent.). This amazing improvement is due primarily to individual native effort and to favourable climatic conditions.

For many years the total crop was always shipped to United Kingdom but more recently other countries have had their portion. This year 867 bales went to Belgium, 2,243 bales to India, 213 bales to Holland, and 215 bales to Ceylon.

*Tea.*—In the year under review a new record export weight was established by the dispatch of 6,042,532 lb., which brought about the gratifying increase of 1,418,421 lb. over the figures for 1934. This represents an increase of 30.7 per cent.

The United Kingdom was again the best customer taking 98 per cent. of the total quantity shipped. Southern Rhodesia's portion was 96,964 lb., Northern Rhodesia 7,272 lb., and Italy 2,420 lb.

*Groundnuts.*—A combination of circumstances contrived to reduce still further the export quantity of this commodity. The shipment weight was 46,327 lb., against 478,566 lb., in the previous year, a decrease of 432,239 lb.

Percentage to total  
of imports.

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8

1.9	2.0	1.5	1.1
-----	-----	-----	-----

2.4	1.7	0.8	0.4
-----	-----	-----	-----

14.5	62.2	54.0	49.1
------	------	------	------

5.4	16.0	3.7	2.9
-----	------	-----	-----

1.4	2.7	1.8	2.2
-----	-----	-----	-----

4	0.7	3.6	4.4
---	-----	-----	-----

12.9	23.8	29.4
------	------	------

1.3	1.6	0.6
-----	-----	-----

1.5	1.5	1.4
-----	-----	-----

—	2.8	2.5
---	-----	-----

—	2.2	2.4
---	-----	-----

2.7	5.0	5.1
-----	-----	-----

7.8	46.0	50.9
-----	------	------

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

weighing  $127\frac{1}{2}$  fine oz., was exported as against 34.

weight and value of domestic exports were £754,824 respectively. In the previous year the 89 tons and £771,990 respectively which gives an tons (29.4 per cent.) but a decrease in value of cent.). When the weight and value of re-exports the foregoing figures the result shows that 12,479 2 represents the weight and value of the actual protectorate dispatched during the year. Compared with the previous year there is an increase in weight equal to but a decrease in value of 2.3 per cent.

### DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

For the year, domestic produce consigned to the United Kingdom 11,086 tons equal to 88.8 per cent. of the whole and valued at £669,355 equal to 90.0 per cent. of the total value. Similar figures for the previous year were 9,410 tons (92.84 per cent.) and valued at £669,355 (84 per cent.).

Produce of the Empire, chiefly to India and Southern Africa, dispatched totalled 721 tons equal to 5.8 per cent. and valued at £33,476 equal to 4.5 per cent. The value of re-exports were 387 tons (3.82 per cent.) and £10,365 (1.79 per cent.).

Produce of the Empire, chiefly to India and Southern Africa, dispatched totalled 721 tons (5.4 per cent.) valued at £33,481 (4.5 per cent.) and sent to foreign countries. This compares with the previous year (5.4 per cent.) and valued at £13,474 (1.79 per cent.).

### TRANSIT TRADE.

Transit trade to and from adjacent territories were in comparison with £80,822 entered last year, £9,724 or 12.3 per cent. Transit Imports, merchandise consigned to contiguous territories, 5,545 and show a decrease of 6.9 per cent. when compared with figures for 1934. Transit Exports—produce of neighbouring territories—decreased in value by 12.3 per cent.

### Customs Legislation.

The Customs Act was amended at the end of 1934 and again in 1935. The duty on private motor cars now is £2 15s. per horse power for the first 10 horse power. The rate for tyres and tubes was reduced from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to 6d. per lb. When leviable on the C.I.F. cost Beira or Quelimane. The rate for other goods is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.



oz., was exported as against

of domestic exports were  
In the previous year the  
respectively which gives an  
but a decrease in value of  
weight and value of re-exports  
the result shows that 12,479  
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increase in weight equal to  
of 2·3 per cent.

#### NET TRADE.

consigned to the United  
8 per cent. of the whole  
90·0 per cent. of the total  
410 tons (92·84 per cent.)

to India and Southern  
tons equal to 5·8 per cent.  
to 4·5 per cent. The  
2 per cent.) and £10,365

valued at £33,481 (4·5 per  
cents. This compares with  
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0,822 entered last year,  
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Transit Exports—produce  
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## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any time since the War. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

### Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employees are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task work or time and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows:—

Grade III.—£27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native

ough it may be said that it varies according to the individual who as a general rule lives to the full resources.

Food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost on the produce of their gardens at very little expense, while ships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 6d. according to the standard which they maintain.

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The staff of the Education Department consists of a clerk at Headquarters, two Superintendents of inspection work, and a staff of three at the "Jeanes" School. The African staff consists of four clerks and

for 1934 a review was given of the tendencies and the preceding five years. This chapter will deal with more interesting developments of 1935.

### European Education.

In 1935 there was held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, a Conference attended by the Chief Native Commissioners of Northern Rhodesia, the Senior Provincial Commissioner and the Directors of Education of the three territories. The Conference was convened to consider how far the three territories could adopt a common education policy and co-operate

In regard to European Education the Conference reached the conclusion that Southern Rhodesia should be regarded as the natural centre for European education for all three territories, not only because of its comparatively large European population and facilities which neither of the other two territories possess, but also for reasons of health.

In the previous to 1935 numbers of children resident in the extended Southern Rhodesian schools, but the fees were higher than those paid by the residents of Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia took two steps already of very great assistance to Nyasaland.

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## WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

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istance to Nyasaland.

It abolished tuition fees in all schools and it reduced boarding fees for Nyasaland children to the same scale as that charged for Rhodesian children.

These steps reduced the annual cost of the education of a Nyasaland child in Southern Rhodesia by nearly 33 per cent. Nyasaland parents were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity.

Whereas at the beginning of 1935 some 50 Nyasaland children were enrolled in Southern Rhodesian schools, by the first term of 1936 the number had risen to 70.

Since 1932 there has been in existence a Government bursary scheme whereby assistance is given to parents, in necessitous cases, to send children over the age of 11 years to schools in Rhodesia. Each year the number of bursaries has increased and there is now no reason why the education of any child resident in Nyasaland should not be completed in Southern Rhodesia up to matriculation standard.

During the year the Convent School at Limbe and the two private schools at Blantyre and Zomba had a total average attendance enrolment of 80 children : of these the great majority are between the ages of 5 and 11 years.

Statistics dealing with enrolment, attendance and finances of European schools are appended :—

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

<i>Management.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolment of pupils.</i>			<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Number of teachers.</i>	<i>Scale of Fees (tuition only) per annum.</i>	<i>Expenditure from Management funds (including fees) estimated.</i>	<i>Expenditure by Government.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>					<i>Grants.</i>	<i>Adminis- tration.</i>	<i>Bursaries to Southern Rhodesia.</i>	
<i>a. Mission</i>	1	} 40	64	104	78·8	7	£5 in Kindergarten to £12 12s. in Standards.	£1,400	£802	£152	£738	£1,692
<i>b. Private</i>	2											

### African Education.

With the exception of the Government "Jeanes" Training Centre and two small schools for recruits conducted by the police and military authorities, all schools in the Protectorate are conducted by the Missions. The work of the Education Department is to advise and co-ordinate.

One of the outstanding events of the year in African Education was the Inter-territorial "Jeanes" Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in May and June. The Conference was convened by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has contributed generously to the "Jeanes" Schools in Nyasaland and elsewhere in East and Central Africa. The purpose of the Conference was to review the work of those "Jeanes" Schools in the past and to report on future developments.

Delegates attended from many parts of Africa. The Nyasaland delegates were the Principal of the "Jeanes" Training Centre and a Mission representative.

It is gratifying to report that one result of the Conference has been the offer of a grant of \$10,000 a year for three years to the "Jeanes" Centre in Nyasaland to permit of the continuance and extension of the training of native chiefs and others in community work. A grant of £1,750 has been made from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the capital expenditure involved in the extension and it is hoped that towards the end of 1936 the extended scheme will be introduced.

Another event of outstanding importance has been the commencement of an experiment in compulsory education for Africans. A chief and his people applied for permission to undertake this experiment with the assistance of the Livingstonia Mission and Government. The experiment commenced in August and was confined to five villages in close proximity to the headquarters of the chief. The compulsion is effected by the chief issuing Rules under the Native Authority Ordinance. The age limits are 9 and 15 years fees are paid varying from 6d. to 2s. per annum. Each village has a school committee. The schools are under control of the Mission and are staffed by the Mission teachers.

So far the experiment has proved entirely successful. One of the interesting features is the great increase in the number of girls attending schools. Previously most of the girls had attended for two years or less.

The group of schools is under the immediate supervision of a Mission trained African inspector and two Mission-trained demonstrators assist in the practical teaching of school gardening. Wives

£1,602
£738
£152
£802
£1,400
to £12 12s. in
Standards.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

supervisors and of Mission teachers instruct the domestic economy.

be realized that the conditions for this experiment ideal. The Livingstonia Mission has always worked chiefs. The tribe concerned has always been keen and it was estimated that over 60 per cent. of children were attending schools before compulsion was introduced. The chief is a progressive man and he and his wife had course at the "Jeanes" Training Centre. The experiment Governor described it, "is not only a tribute to the chief is responsible for the creation of such a progressive challenge to less progressive areas." The experiment met with considerable interest not only by the Missions Government but by progressive and enlightened chiefs.

advance is being made in the education of African girls. The importance of the teacher's wife in the is realized. Three Missions now conduct regular the wives of teachers-in-training. The number of girls in Mission hostels has risen by over 100 per cent. three years. In 1934 the first six women candidates newly introduced Government Certificate for women in domestic subjects. Five of the candidates passed. that there will be 20 candidates for the examination

on of secondary education for Africans is receiving consideration of Government. Lack of funds is the obstacle. It is felt by the Government and by the generally that the great mass of the people have the first that no money should be diverted from their education. Committee at its session in June resolved . . . "The entirely in sympathy with the proposal for secondary feel that the only difficulty in the way is finance. If, there is an increase in the total of the Education vote, it will be prepared to consider most sympathetic allocation of some of this increase towards secondary

ating to pupils, schools and expenditure on African appended :—

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 concerned has always been keen  
 that over 60 per cent. of children  
 ls before compulsion was intro-  
 man and he and his wife had  
 Training Centre. The experi-  
 "is not only a tribute to the  
 creation of such a progressive  
 ssive areas." The experiment  
 interest not only by the Missions  
 ve and enlightened chiefs.

in the education of African  
 of the teacher's wife in the  
 Missions now conduct regular  
 training. The number of  
 as risen by over 100 per cent.  
 e first six women candidates  
 ment Certificate for women  
 e of the candidates passed.  
 candidates for the examination

n for Africans is receiving  
 nt. Lack of funds is the  
 Government and by the  
 of the people have the first  
 erted from their education.  
 June resolved . . . "The  
 the proposal for secondary  
 in the way is finance. If  
 e total of the Education  
 to consider most sympa-  
 crease towards secondary

l expenditure on African

AFRICAN EDUCATION (PRIMARY AND VOCATIONAL).

	Primary Schools.			Vocational Schools.			Number of Teachers.	Scale of Fees per annum.	Mission Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.		Total.
	Enrolment.		Number of Schools.	Enrolment.		Grants.				Administra- tion and Government Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.		Males.	Female.							
a. Government ...	—	—	1	24	24	3	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
b. Mission:— Church of Scotland Mission, Livingstonia.	341	14,466	8	182	5	20	6d. to 50s.	3,412 19 7	1,906 0 3	—	—	
Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre.	258	9,763	5	88	56	8	3d. to £3	7,651 0 0	1,439 7 3	—	—	
Universities Mission to Central Africa, Montfort.	123	3,779	4	58	64	12	6d. to £1	3,338 15 10	947 8 0	—	—	
Marist Mission ...	924	24,339	4	172	225	47	Nil	7,636 17 9	1,858 2 0	—	—	
Dutch Reformed Church Mission.	748	21,175	8	64	168	21	3d. to 6s.	10,623 14 2	1,484 6 10	—	—	
7th Day Adventists Mission.	116	4,617	3	113	104	7	3d. to 10s.	11,150 0 0	969 13 9	5,834 19 5	16,833 18 9	
White Fathers' Mission	677	16,134	8	140	110	22	No regular Fees.	5,916 13 10	1,084 0 3	—	—	
Nyasa Mission ...	102	3,150	1	45	—	1	—	1,327 11 0	472 2 6	—	—	
Zambesi Industrial Mission.	95	1,723	1	32	—	1	6d. to 2s.	1,350 19 6	391 16 6	—	—	
Providence Industrial Mission.	4	143	—	—	—	—	2s. to £3	183 2 0	5 0 0	—	—	
South African General Mission.	88	2,994	1	—	41	5	1d. to 2s. 6d.	927 6 4	—	—	—	
Churches of Christ Mission.	46	1,229	2	26	30	3	1d. to 6s.	884 17 0	392 7 0	—	—	
African Methodist Episcopal Church	2	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	—	
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 10 0	—	—	
Total ...	3,524	104,329	46	944	827	150	—	54,403 17 0	10,998 19 4	5,834 19 5	16,833 18 9	

## COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

**Shipping.**

the steamers of the British India Line which maintain mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira and passengers are often delayed some days at the time of the departure of the ship on which they are sailing. A voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

On Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, *Government*, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Universities Mission* (at present out of commission) owned by the Universities Mission to Central Africa. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is for Mission purposes. The Government service on Lake Nyasa will be taken over by Nyasaland Railways, Limited,

**Railways.**

1905 will be memorable in the history of Nyasaland as the Protectorate first had direct railway communication with the sea, by reason of the completion of the Trans-Zambezi Railway connects Beira with the Zambezi river (200 miles) and the Nyasaland Railways connect the north bank to Port Herald (65 miles), Blantyre (100 miles) and Salima (334 miles). Passenger trains are run in each direction between Beira and Blantyre; from Beira on Mondays and Thursdays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays, the journey normally occupying about 20 hours.

The Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was completed in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Beira) in 1915, the Trans-Zambezi Railway (Beira to the Zambezi) in 1915 and the Northern Extension (Blantyre to Salima) in 1915. The railways may be said to have served one-half of the Protectorate, but with the completion of the Trans-Zambezi and the extension of the line northwards from Beira to the shore of Lake Nyasa almost all of the productive lands of the Protectorate have been brought within reasonably direct communication with the port of Beira.



**Air.**

The rapid development of aviation in Nyasaland is shown by the following table of comparative figures :—

	1934.	1935.	Increase. Per cent.
No. of Civilian aircraft using Nyasaland			
airports ... ..	232	335	44·4
Passengers to and from Nyasaland ... ..	217	354	63
Weight of mail, freight, etc. ... ..	8,313 lb.	18,157 lb.	118·4
Aircraft mileage ... ..	70,162	91,654	30·6
Passengers mileage ... ..	81,104	96,580	19
Goods freight ton mileage ... ..	553	2,376	329·7

This satisfactory increase in the use of air transport may be attributed to the duplication of the former weekly services between Chileka and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by their extension to Beira and to the use of new and faster aircraft by the Company operating these services.

The four aerodromes and 25 landing grounds within the Protectorate were maintained in excellent condition and in some cases were considerably improved. The short distances between prepared landing grounds and their position in relation to towns and stations make flying safe throughout the Protectorate and afford an easy and interesting route for touring aircraft as an alternative to the Imperial Airways route from Dodoma in Tanganyika Territory to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, eliminating that portion of the Imperial Airways route which has caused difficulties to pilots in the past.

The Aero Club of Nyasaland pursued vigorously its policy of popularizing flying by commencing, during the year, the training of 27 pupils and by giving many demonstration flights to its non-flying members.

**Roads.**

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

					<i>Aggregate Length. Miles.</i>
“ All Weather.”					
Class I.	Macadam surface (permanent bridging)	...	...	...	96
Class II.	Earth surface (permanent bridging)	...	...	...	855
“ Seasonal.”					
Class III.	Earth surface (permanent bridging)	...	...	...	341
Class IV.	Earth surface (temporary bridging)	...	...	...	859
					<hr/>
					2,151
District roads useable by light vehicles in dry season				...	1,220
					<hr/>
Total (Public roads, all classes) ...				...	3,371

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads  
classes is restricted as follows : —

- 8 tons throughout the year.
- 5 tons June to November inclusive
- 2 tons December to May inclusive.
- 2 tons throughout the year.

conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight  
use roads in classes II and III throughout the

m serves all areas of present production not directly  
lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but  
the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.  
h the road system of neighbouring territories is

thern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the North, be-  
Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

thern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), be-  
Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

uguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern

tuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia  
isbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western

ersing Nyasaland is the shortest between South  
and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers  
asure.

of the roads is generally recognized as comparing  
that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some  
resulted from necessary retrenchment in mainten-  
in the past two or three years.

### Motor Transport.

able gives statistics of the motor transport in use  
ng the past ten years :—

1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
765 82 1,052	1,044 105 1,139	1,096 96 1,187	1,267 104 1,211	1,255 102 866	1,315 103 908	1,263 97 783	1,217 106 700	1,286 93 630
29.2	20.6	4.1	11.85	—	4.63	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	14.17	—	7.88	5.59	0.69

permitted on public roads  
flows: —

year.  
number inclusive  
May inclusive.  
year.

up to five tons gross weight  
II and III throughout the

present production not directly  
access by motor-car (but  
all Administrative Stations.  
neighbouring territories is

nyika and the North, be-  
ar the northern border.

Jameson-Lusaka road), be-  
eson on the western border.

ear Mlanje on the eastern

and Southern Rhodesia  
anza on the south-western

shortest between South  
easing extent by travellers

recognized as comparing  
in Africa, though some  
trenchment in main-ten-  
years.

motor transport in use

31.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
55	1,315	1,263	1,217	1,206
92	103	97	106	93
66	908	783	700	630
	4.63	—	—	—
7	—	7.88	5.59	0.69

Of the 2,009 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,480 are owned by Europeans, 247 by Asians and 189 by Africans. These figures represent a ratio of one vehicle to 1.2, 5.81 and 8,479.69 of the European, Asian and African population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of ten lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1935 was 3,216, whilst 429 Europeans were carried 41,128 passenger miles and 7,391 natives 530,445 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 206,534.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment.

### Postal.

There are 45 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

A post office was opened during the year at Malamulo some 15 miles from Cholo. The office is situated on Mission premises and is staffed and supervised by the Mission authorities.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer and mail carrier.

Early in the year the northern extension of the railway was utilized to the fullest possible extent and as a result there was an extensive reorganization of the mail services in the Northern Province. The mails are now conveyed to and from Blantyre by rail, instead of by lorry to and from Zomba.

Mails for Ncheu, Mlangeni and Dedza are off-loaded at Balaka and conveyed to destination by lorry. Those for the other Northern Province offices are conveyed to Salima by rail and thence to Dowa by lorry. Here the mails for those offices further north are sent forward by carrier, whilst the lorry service is continued to Lilongwe, Fort Manning and Fort Jameson.

Not only does the reorganization provide an accelerated service to all Northern Province offices—the transit time to Karonga having been reduced by as much as five days—but it enables a twice-weekly service to be maintained to all offices south of Dowa.

The new services are being, and have been, operated satisfactorily since their inception.

The carrier services are also maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers and the successful results speak well for this type of service, considering the adverse conditions met with, especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection against carnivorous animals. An overnight

## **ING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Harare, Lilongwe, and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Natal and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and

The Savings Bank conducts business at the 22 more offices. The Bank continued to grow in popularity among the community and there was a considerable increase in the number and value of accounts open at the close of the year compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,623 in 1934 to 1,981 in 1935. The total amount on deposit advanced from £38,195 in 1934 to £47,195 in 1935, representing increases of 22 per cent. and 16 per cent.

### **Currency.**

Silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Colony. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from January 1, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a value of 10s. 6d. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) are legal tender in the territory of Southern Rhodesia. The silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, and threepence, and cupro-nickel coins, issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, are current in the Colony. The Proclamation of 1931 makes legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

### **Weights and Measures.**

Weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Colony.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Public Works office, workshops, and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes, the Southern and Central areas are established each with a District Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Harare. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant District Engineer at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to the District Engineer. An Inspector of Works is in charge of the Southern area, and is based at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1934 and 1935 :—

WEIGHTS AND

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Public Works Department ... ..	22,050	21,679
Public Works Recurrent ... ..	11,560	12,818
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	1,360	3,601
Loan Works—		
East African Loan Roads ... ..	14,021	7,798
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings, etc.)	5,465	2,874
	<u>£54,456</u>	<u>£48,770</u>
Decrease ... ..		£5,686

limited, maintains branches  
aba, while Barclays Bank  
branches at Blantyre and

business at the 22 more  
to grow in popularity  
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accounts open at the close  
year's totals.

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it advanced from £38,195  
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by the Standard Bank of  
ink (Dominion, Colonial  
Rhodesia are legal tender  
ations half-crown, florin,  
pro-nickel coins, issued  
are current in the Pro-  
ount not exceeding £2.

standard use throughout

stores of the Public  
For executive pur-  
are established each  
ters at Blantyre and  
charge of an Assistant  
sible direct to head-  
charge of the South

Increased provision was made in 1935 as compared with 1934 for the maintenance of roads and buildings but the amounts provided were still less than that which is considered necessary for them to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A child welfare clinic was completed at Kota Kota during the year from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Work also proceeded on the water borne sanitation scheme in Zomba and at the end of the year 59 official quarters and four native public latrines were completed.

Works financed from the Nyasaland Guaranteed Loan, consisted principally of the construction of permanent bridges on the Fort Johnston-Namwera-Kawinga road, the Luchenza-Mlanje road and the Kasungu-Mzimba road. The Zomba-Mpimbi road which was previously only a machila track, was regraded for a distance of ten miles down the escarpment and made suitable for motor vehicles. A new road was constructed from the Nkazi River on the Liwonde-Fort Johnston road to Balaka station a distance of 17 miles in order to reduce the road haul of the cotton crop from the Nkazi River area by some 15 miles.

No new buildings of any magnitude were erected during the year.

### XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

#### Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. Third class courts are presided over by the District District Commissioners of each district.

Courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial in the High Court but this is seldom done except in cases which involve great difficulties. Subordinate courts of the second class try murder and manslaughter cases in which natives are defendants. The procedure laid down in section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enacted in 1929. Under that procedure the court sits with three native assessors and generally tries the case without the preliminary inquiry which may be held in the High Court of Criminal Procedure. Before the accused can be found not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum of the facts and conclusions and the opinions of the assessors. The Magistrate can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if the case is tried in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the proceedings to the High Court together with a memorandum of his findings. The High Court can then give such directions as it may think fit and finally if it is "satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty" it may direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly". And every such finding is subject to confirmation by the Judge. When a finding is passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. In non-native cases of the graver crimes the accused may be tried without a preliminary inquiry, before the High Court sitting with assessors or with a jury, according to the origin of the case.

Of the native murder cases heard in the Provinces, the following are tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction:

Courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the value of the property in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case." The Governor may refer certain cases "of such importance as not to be fit for the mere district discipline" to courts of the second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall

over by a Town Magistrate  
shed for reasons of economy.  
presided over by the District  
of each district.

to commit serious cases for  
n done except in cases which  
te courts of the second class  
es in which natives are de-  
own in section 202 of the  
29. Under that procedure  
ssessors and generally tries  
quiry which may be held  
Before the accused can be  
te must forward a copy of  
ral with a memorandum  
ions of the assessors. The  
urther evidence be taken  
High Court for trial, or if  
e court he submits a copy  
with a memorandum of his  
give such directions as it  
atisfied that the evidence  
enter a finding of not  
custody or to enter a  
ngly". And every such  
by the Judge. When  
must be informed of his  
ppeal for Eastern Africa  
raver crimes the accused  
the High Court sitting  
ing to the origin of the

es heard in the Pro-  
its original criminal

and third class have  
matters in which the  
£100, £50 or £25  
class may subject to  
entral Africa Order  
l courts of the third  
visions of section 13  
ry any such case."  
importance as not  
e "to courts of the  
the Governor shall

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or both " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

Appeals from these courts lie to District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the High Court.

From subordinate courts (i.e., District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners) an appeal lies to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

In addition supervision over subordinate courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. The Judge in revision may make any order which the justice of the case may require.

If possible, the Judge visits every subordinate court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the court books and files and the prisons, and discussing points of law arising out of the cases tried by the Magistrate.

### Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of thirteen European Officers, two European Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors and 489 Africans.

European Officers and Inspectors as also the Asian Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In other districts the African Police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

The Headquarters camp is at Zomba. Here there are a Training Depot, Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau, Immigration Department and Passport Office.

In more settled areas of the Southern Province where professional police officers are in charge, statistics of crime are recorded in detail. In these areas during 1935 the number of cases reported to the police was 2,754 against 2,470 during the previous year. The increase is attributable to the more rigorous enforcement of the summary laws relating to townships and traffic.

The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 284 more than during the previous year. Offences against the person numbered 246 or 8.94 per cent. of the cases reported while offences against property were 1,046 or 38.98 per cent. The

ue cases of murder was eleven against eight in the  
d value of property reported stolen was £2,023. Of  
to the value of £773, representing 31·85 per cent.

### Prisons.

shed prisons comprise a Central Prison at Zomba,  
et prisons situated at the headquarters of each ad-  
istrict and a temporary prison at the Chileka aero-  
Central Prison is for the reception of Europeans,  
entence Africans and recidivists. The other prisons  
entence non-recidivist Africans.

Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent  
Superintendent and a Gaoler to assist him. The  
composed of Africans. The European accommoda-  
a section of five single cells. The African section  
blocks, only one of which has been completed accord-  
plans. One of these blocks contains twenty-eight  
f which accommodate eight prisoners each and six-  
n a capacity for twelve convicts each. The second  
completed, will contain fifty single cells. Within  
there is a hospital section. Without the walls there  
tions consisting of one association ward with four  
real cases, one association ward with four  
and two association wards with four cells for in-  
In addition there are two wards for newly arrived  
female section contains one ward and four cells.  
ners are classified as follows:—

.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or  
d labour for a term of three years and upwards.

.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or  
d labour for a term of less than three years.

ch section are graded as follows according to their  
ecedents so far as these can be ascertained:—

-Not previously convicted for serious crime and not  
iminal.

-Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and  
bits (recidivist grade).

accommodation at the Central Prison will not  
s in A and B grades being kept separate.

ing is given in the prison workshops. Trades  
tinsmithery, tailoring, weaving, etc.

of the older type mostly consist of association  
w constructions are being put up according to a



eleven against eight in the  
 rted stolen was £2,023. Of  
 representing 31·85 per cent.

Central Prison at Zomba,  
 the headquarters of each ad-  
 prison at the Chileka aero-  
 the reception of Europeans,  
 divists. The other prisons  
 means.

European Superintendent  
 to assist him. The  
 the European accommoda-  
 cells. The African section  
 has been completed accord-  
 ks contains twenty-eight  
 at prisoners each and six  
 convicts each. The second  
 ty single cells. Within  
 Without the walls there  
 ociation ward with four  
 tion ward with four  
 with four cells for in-  
 wards for newly arrived  
 the ward and four cells.  
 s:—

imprisonment with or  
 years and upwards.  
 imprisonment with or  
 an three years.

ows according to their  
 be ascertained :—  
 serious crime and not

bitually criminal and

ral Prison will not  
 pt separate.

workshops. Trades  
 g, etc.

sist of association  
 up according to a

standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the super-  
 vision of Administrative Officers or Officers of Police. African  
 warders or policemen form the African staff.

The number of admissions to prisons during 1935, compared with  
 that for 1934 was :—

	1934.	1935.
European males ... ..	—	1
Asian males ... ..	18	7
Coloured males ... ..	—	1
African males ... ..	7,819	4,859
African females ... ..	131	47
	<hr/> 7,964	<hr/> 4,915

The daily average number of persons in all prisons during 1935  
 was 980·25 as against 1,329·25 for the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.  
 Although the number of admissions decreased by 2,861 persons,  
 hospital cases only decreased by 79, while the daily average on the  
 sick list actually increased by 9·04. The total number of deaths  
 was 14 compared with 20 in 1934. This showed a death rate of  
 2·40 per thousand of the total prison population. Executions  
 numbered eight.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the  
 Legislative Council during the year 1935 :—

No. 1. *The Crown Lands Cotton (Tax) Ordinance, 1935*, creates  
 a fund to be devoted, under the direction of the Governor, to the  
 interests of cotton growing by natives on Crown lands.

No. 3. *The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, prohibits the ex-  
 port of tea seed and the importation except under permit of tea  
 seed or tea plants.

No. 5. *The Wild Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance*,  
 1935, is designed more adequately to protect game birds, some of  
 which are in danger of extermination.

No. 6. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, permits  
 of the extension of the period of two years within which a tax  
 payer can claim rebates.

No 8. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, fixes  
 the terms of imprisonment that may be awarded in default of  
 payment of fines.

No. 11. *The Trans-Zambesi Railway Company, Limited (Notes  
 Guarantee) Ordinance, 1935*. This Ordinance guarantees certain  
 12-year Notes (1933-1945) issued by the Railway Company.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

*e Cotton (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1935*, permits the interests of the cotton industry, the issue of temporary Crown land cotton for experimental purposes.

*e Statistics Ordinance, 1935*, empowers certain persons for statistics relating to the matters specified in the Ordinance.

*e Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, enables the Governor to exempt from local taxation any person in the Protectorate who is domiciled elsewhere and who pays tax in his country of domicile, provided that the country makes similar provision for its natives who pay hut tax in the Protectorate.

*e Tea Cess Ordinance, 1935*, provides for the levy of a cess on tea grown in and exported from the Protectorate. The cess will be used exclusively for the benefit of the tea industry.

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows:

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
... ..	541,181	528,361
... ..	560,552	571,674
... ..	648,844	622,874

The revenue of the Trans-Zambesi Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, and the expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same.

### Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1935, was £5,092,332, made up as follows:—

	£
Railway Subsidy Lands ... ..	123,033
Protectorates Loan, 1915-1920 ... ..	37,447
Railway Guarantee and Annuities ... ..	1,361,852
5 per cent. Guaranteed Loan ... ..	2,000,000
5 per cent. Guaranteed Loan ... ..	1,570,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£5,092,332</b>

### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were:—

	£
Customs and Road and River Dues ... ..	165,503
Hut Taxes ... ..	129,059
Income Tax ... ..	15,300
Non-Native Poll Tax ... ..	3,855
Licences ... ..	25,014

### CUSTOMS.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1935 they were distributed as under:—

*Import Duty.*—Table 1. Specified duties on motor vehicles: matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2. 33 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3. 28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4. 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5. 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6. 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

*Export Duty.*—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

In November, 1934, a tea cess of 2d. per 100 lb., or part thereof net weight was levied on all tea grown in and exported from the Protectorate. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the tea industry in such manner as the Nyasaland Tea Association with the approval of the Governor may determine.

### HUT TAX.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

tion is granted in respect of widows and any other account of age, disease or other physical disability is the means wherewith to pay the tax. District may also, subject to the general or special direction of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole tax, any person who produces satisfactory evidence of economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the district for a period of 12 months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the hut.

Imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1925.

### INCOME TAX.

Every adult male is required to pay income tax as provided by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain exemptions and allowances.

Exemption is granted on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for dependants and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of one pound, subject to relief in respect of double taxation.

Income tax is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Income Tax Ordinance of 1928.

### LICENCES.

Licences issued under various ordinances and consist of the following:—

						£
ammunition...	...	...	...	...	...	884
...	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412
house	...	...	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	308
...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	792
...	...	...	...	...	...	297
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,638
...	...	...	...	...	...	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,408

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### Lands and Survey.

There was little demand for leases of Crown Land during 1935, only three leases with a total acreage of 2,020 acres being registered as compared with nine leases totalling 1,454 acres in 1934 and 19 leases totalling 6,702 acres in 1933.

Ten leases totalling 9,831 acres were converted from short leases under the old Crown Lands Ordinance into 99 year leases under the present Ordinance.

Twenty-three leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 8,678 acres were determined by surrender, expiry or re-entry, but of these nine leases totalling 4,679 acres were surrendered in connexion with the conversions referred to above and the acreages included in the new leases.

An area of 4,580 acres occupied by the Northern Extension of the Railway was conveyed to Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

One hundred and forty yearly tenancy agreements for trading and tobacco buying plots were issued and 51 cancelled as against corresponding figures of 42 and 60 for 1934.

Twenty surveys aggregating 4,842 acres were completed during the year.

### Mining.

The activity in prospecting for gold showed signs of falling off, only 20 prospecting licences being issued as compared with 43 in 1934. No discoveries of any importance were reported. Through the agency of the local banks 127·36 ounces of fine gold with a total value of £896 15s. 11d. were exported.

No further development of the corundum deposits in the Central Shire District took place, the sample shipment sent to America in 1934 having been reported on unfavourably.

### Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. To him all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers are assistants.

The ports of entry are Port Herald, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, Chikwawa and Mlanje.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

living in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants; they should be in possession of passports or other documents establishing their identity and nationality.

Excluded in the case of persons convicted of serious crimes, suffering from infectious, contagious or mental disease, or likely to be dangerous to peace and good order, or likely to draw upon public funds.

Persons in the following categories, if known to an immigration officer, and if their identity is otherwise established, are allowed to enter without further formality :—

Persons in His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons returning to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Government of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; the dependants of such persons.

Immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of money or produce some other acceptable security from a person of sound financial standing. This policy is strictly enforced in dealing with persons who appear to be in an immigration class and who may be liable to become a public charge. Persons who are caused a minimum of expense for a temporary stay are caused a minimum

Statistics of non-native persons, including returning residents and transit passengers, who entered the Protectorate during each year, is set out as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
...	2,112	3,149	3,507	3,474	3,980
...	791	928	1,295	1,342	1,084

Statistics of methods of transport which immigrants arriving in the Protectorate adopted were :—

	<i>By Air.</i>	<i>By Rail.</i>	<i>By Road.</i>	<i>By Water.</i>
...	358	888	2,728	6
...	—	288	795	1

### Publicity.

Expenditure by the Government for Publicity purposes was

of this was spent in the publication of articles in the South African and Rhodesian Press, following the practice of the preceding year and the distribution of the brochure to which reference is made

Illustrated articles were also supplied to *The Times* for publication in the special Beira and Nyasaland number and to the *Beira News*, *Crown Colonist* and *Field*, 500 reprints of the last mentioned being obtained and distributed.

Five thousand copies of an illustrated brochure entitled "Nyasaland Calling", published during the early part of the year, were widely distributed, principally in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Improvements to the rest-houses at Mzimba and Fort Hill were carried out during the year and a start was made with the erection of an additional rest-house at Njakwa. These rest-houses have been much appreciated by visitors.

In July the Protectorate was visited by Major W. J. Cawthorn, 4/16 Punjab Regiment, who had been sent by the Information Bureau of the Indian Army to investigate the possibilities of settlement in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Kenya by unemployed and retired officers of the Indian Army. Major Cawthorn spent 11 days in the Protectorate during which period he visited the Blantyre and Cholo areas thence proceeding to Monkey Bay and via Salima and Lilongwe back to Zomba. As the result of a memorandum submitted on the conclusion of his tour a Committee to consider the question was appointed. In brief the recommendations of the Committee were that the best course would be for the Publicity Committee to get into touch with the senior retired officer rather than the junior officer on unemployed pay, who might wish to augment his income by commercial or other activities, for which the Protectorate afforded limited scope, but that applications for financial assistance in approved cases by the latter might be considered equally with the claims of settlers already in the country who, by reason of the financial situation, were in need of like assistance.

The number of European visitors to Nyasaland during the last five years is as follows :—

1931	...	...	...	...	804
1932	...	...	...	...	1,466
1933	...	...	...	...	1,622
1934	...	...	...	...	1,537
1935	...	...	...	...	1,929





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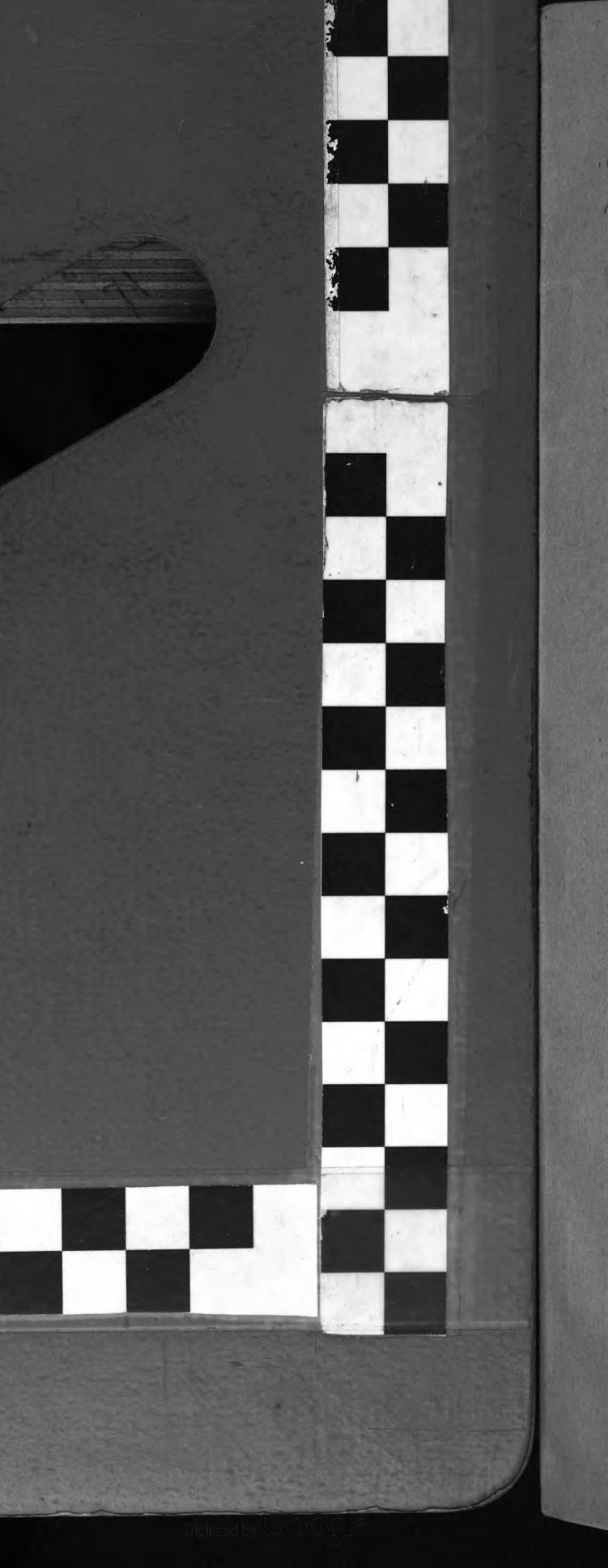
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CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I	GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.....	1
II	GOVERNMENT .....	3
III	POPULATION AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS .....	4
IV	PUBLIC HEALTH .....	5
V	HOUSING .....	12
VI	PRODUCTION .....	15
VII	COMMERCE .....	17
VIII	WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING .....	24
IX	EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS .....	27
X	COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT .....	31
XI	BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.....	34
XII	PUBLIC WORKS .....	36
XIII	JUSTICE AND POLICE .....	42
XIV	LEGISLATION .....	45
XV	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION .....	47
	APPENDIX .....	52



## Chapter I.

### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The Colony of Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China between latitude  $22^{\circ} 9'$  and  $22^{\circ} 17'$  N. and longitude  $114^{\circ} 5'$  and  $114^{\circ} 18'$  E. The island is about eleven miles long and two to five miles in breadth, its circumference being about 27 miles and its area 32 square miles. It consists of an irregular ridge of lofty hills rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, stretching nearly east and west, with few valleys of any extent and little ground available for cultivation.

2. The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The charter bears the date of 5th April, 1843. The Kowloon peninsula and Stonecutter's Island were ceded to Great Britain under the Convention signed at Peking in October, 1860, and under the Convention signed at Peking in July, 1898, the area known as the New Territories including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay was leased to Great Britain by the Government of China for 99 years. The total area of the Colony including the New Territories is about 390 square miles.

3. The importance of Hong Kong has grown with the increase of China's trade with foreign countries. It is now in respect of tonnage entered and cleared one of the largest ports in the world. It is the most convenient outlet for the produce of South China as well as for the incessant flow of Chinese emigration to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and elsewhere. It is also the natural distributing centre for imports into China from abroad.

4. The Colony is not primarily a manufacturing centre, the most important of its industries being those connected directly or indirectly with shipping, such as dock and warehouse, banking and insurance undertakings. Sugar refining and cement manufacture are also major industries, and in recent years considerable quantities of knitted goods, electric torches and batteries, and rubber shoes have been produced and exported.

5. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid; the seasons are marked by the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon in summer and the N.E. monsoon in winter. The temperature seldom rises above  $95^{\circ}$  F. or falls below  $40^{\circ}$  F. The average rainfall is 85.16 inches, May to September being the wettest months. In spring and summer the humidity of the atmosphere is often very high, at times exceeding 95% with an average over the whole year of 79%. The typhoon season may be said to last from June to October though typhoons occasionally occur before and after this period.

all for 1935 was 71.32 inches. The mean temperature was 72.4° against an average of 71.9°. The velocity of the wind was at the rate of 63 m.p.h. October 7th.

y's celebrations on the occasion of the Silver  
n of His late Majesty King George V were held  
nd 8th and were marked by demonstrations of  
oyalty on the part of all sections of the com-  
the features of the celebrations were dragon  
sions organised by the Chinese community. It  
about 200,000 persons, mostly from the neigh-  
n China, visited the Colony for the purpose of  
ng part in the festivities.

On 1st of August 1935 the Shing Mun Dam was in  
ore 500 million gallons of water, and on  
ir Thomas Southorn, K.B.E., C.M.G., then  
ing the Government, inaugurated the im-  
in the reservoir at a brief ceremony.

Smith, then Officer Administering the Govern-  
 ment, opened the new Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank  
 on 1 October, 1935.

building consists of a central tower of fourteen height, and a main block of seven storeys, 103

Commission appointed in 1934 under the Chairman-Breen "to enquire into the causes and make for the amelioration of the existing position and state of the trade of the Colony" presented its report in January 1935. The report was published on 18th January as Colonial Paper No. 3 of 1935.

Agency Sir Andrew Caldecott, Kt., C.M.G.,  
the Colony on 12th December, 1935, to assume  
and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir  
M.G., K.B.E., who left the Colony on 17th  
ed on 2nd December.

ncy Major-General A. W. Bartholomew, E., D.S.O., arrived in the Colony on 12th assume command of the British troops in to Lieut.-General O. C. Borrett, C.B., S.O.

13. Among the Honours conferred by His Majesty during the course of the year were:—

Knight Bachelor, Sir Atholl MacGregor, K.C.

C.B.E., The Hon. Dr. Ts'o Seen Wan.

O.B.E., (Civil Division), Lady Southorn, The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. J. W. Franks.

O.B.E., (Military Division), Lieut.-Col. G. D. R. Black, M.D.

M.B.E., Mr. J. L. MacPherson.

I.S.O., Mr. A. M. de Sousa.

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## Chapter II.

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### GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, and Royal Instructions of the same and subsequent dates, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and three unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council composed of nine official and eight unofficial members. Prior to 1928 the numbers of the Legislative Council members were seven and six respectively. The six official members of the Executive Council are the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, all of whom are members ex-officio, and the Director of Public Works, appointed by the Governor. The three unofficial members, one of whom is Chinese, are appointed by the Governor. The six official members of the Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council; the other three official members of this Council, who are appointed by the Governor, are the Inspector General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council two are appointed by the Governor on the nomination respectively of the Justices of the Peace and of the Chamber of Commerce; the Governor also appoints the remaining members three of whom are Chinese. Appointment in the case of unofficial members is for five years for the Executive and four years for the Legislative Council.

2. The Sanitary Board composed of four official and six unofficial members had up to the end of 1935, when its place was taken by the Urban Council (Vide chap. xiv, para. 3) power to make by-laws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in matters appertaining to public health, subject to an overriding power in the Legislative Council.

There are a number of advisory boards and committees, such as the Board of Education, Harbour Advisory Committee, and the Public Works Board, etc., composed of both official and unofficial members. They are frequently consulted and are of great value to the Government.

English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system in Hong Kong. Ordinances of which an edition has been published. The law as to civil procedure is contained in Ordinance No. 3 of 1901. The Colonial Courts Ordinance of 1890 regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases.

The administration is carried out by the twenty-two principal departments, all officers of which are members of the Civil Service. The most important of the executive departments are the Secretariat, Treasury, Chinese Affairs, Post Office, Harbour, and the Police, and Prisons departments. There are also departments, including the Supreme Court and the Legislative Council. Two departments, Medical and Sanitary, are concerned with health; one, Education, with education; and another, Public Works, with all the Government departments, Public Works, with roads, buildings, waterworks, piers and wharves.

There have been no changes in the system of Government since the last review.

## Chapter III.

### POPULATION AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The population in Hong Kong is more dependent on immigration than on births and deaths. Movements in the Colony are influenced by events in China. As large numbers who come and go daily it is difficult to make more than a very rough estimate of the actual population during census years.

The following table shows the estimated population for the middle of 1935.

(resident in Victoria and Kowloon)	21,370
.....	377,659
Outlying Villages .....	48,832
and New Kowloon .....	314,204
Boat sampans .....	100,000
Territories .....	104,276
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>966,341</b>

3. During the year 3,347,473 persons entered and 3,412,020 persons left the Colony, making a daily average of 9,171 arrivals and 9,348 departures. The daily average for 1934 was 7,641 arrivals and 7,702 departures.

4. Since 1932 registration of Births and Deaths in the New Territories has been more and more fully enforced. The introduction of the new Births and Deaths Ordinance in the latter half of 1934 by improving facilities for registration on the one hand and checking on the other brought about an appreciable increase in registrations. This was particularly noticeable in the New Territories where the births registered were 3,810 as compared to 587 in 1932.

5. The number of births registered was:—

	1934	1935
Chinese .....	20,424	24,510
Non-Chinese .....	462	527
Total .....	<u>20,886</u>	<u>25,037</u>

6. The deaths registered among the civil population number 22,133 giving a crude death rate of 22.90 per mille as compared with 20.93 for the previous year.

	Deaths.	Estimated Population.	Death rate per mille population.
Non-Chinese .....	220	21,370	10.25
Chinese .....	21,913	944,971	23.19

There were 26 deaths among H.M. Forces during the year.

7. The number of deaths of infants under one year was Chinese 7,754, Non-Chinese 30. If the figures for Chinese births represented the total births, which they do not, the infantile mortality figure for the Chinese would be 316.36 as compared with 347.34 in the previous year. The infantile mortality figure among non-Chinese was 56.92 as compared with 49.78 in 1934.

## Chapter IV.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the absence of some general system of registration of sickness, the only sources of information available for gauging the state of the public health in this Colony are the returns

deaths, the notifications of infectious diseases and the Government and Chinese hospitals. Judging from the state of the health of the Colony was not quite so good as the previous year. The crude death rate was 22.90 per cent compared with 20.93 for 1934.

Infectious diseases accounted for 41.62 per cent of the total deaths. The percentage for 1934 was 39.97. The principal causes of death were broncho-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, infantile diarrhoea and diarrhoea. The bad housing, the expectorating habits of the people, and the lack of sufficient explanation for the prevalence of these diseases.

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—This disease continues to rank first as the principal cause of death. It is estimated that some of the cases of the latter were of tuberculosis. The total number of deaths was 2,237; that for 1934 was 2,199. The death rate per mille was the same as for 1934, i.e. 2.31.

There is a need for more hospital or infirmary accommodation for tuberculosis patients, especially for those of the poorer classes.

—Owing to efficient drainage methods this disease has decreased from the greater part of the urban districts. It has, however, increased in the suburbs and in the rural areas. In the New Territories where the spleen rate is 1.5 per cent.

Not being a notifiable disease the incidence is not known. The cases admitted to the Government Hospital were 577 as compared to 457 in the previous year. The ratio of deaths to cases admitted was 0.86%. Among outpatients there were 811 admissions with a case rate of 19.35 per cent.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 1.41 per mille over the whole population. This death rate is, of course, due to the fact that the population residing in the drained urban area is free of risks of infection. If figures for local districts could be found that in some areas the incidence of this disease were very considerable.

This year the Malaria Bureau continued its work in the life history, habits and carrying powers of the disease. The results obtained were both interesting and new. In previous years there was no obstruction to the work, on the contrary they took an interest in the work and showed their eagerness to be of assistance. The workers have shown ability and zeal.



9. The Bureau co-operated with the military authorities, the Royal Air Force, the Sanitary Department, the Public Works Department and the construction engineers at the Shing Mun Dam.

The cause of the swarms of mosquitoes which each spring made the lives of the Peak residents a burden was discovered and dealt with resulting in a complete disappearance of the nuisance.

At the Shing Mun Dam construction works where more than 2,000 labourers were employed the casualty rate from malaria continued to remain at a very low figure. The daily average percentage of workers off duty from sickness was less than five.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

10. During the year there were reported 61 cases of smallpox, 110 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 266 cases of diphtheria and 319 cases of enteric. There were no cholera cases.

11. *Smallpox*.—Every year in the cold season this disease manifests itself in outbreaks which are sometimes sporadic, sometimes epidemic. Whatever the prevalence there is always a tendency for the morbidity rate to decline or disappear with the advent of summer. In the year under review there were 61 cases and 44 deaths as compared with 153 and 104 respectively in 1934. 18 cases only were treated in hospital; the remainder did not come under the notice of the authorities until after death.

12. The vaccination campaign was continued and during the year 325,809 persons were vaccinated. Valuable assistance was afforded by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and by the Chinese Public Dispensaries. Both bodies engaged in active propaganda and through their efforts many were persuaded who otherwise would have kept aloof. The various sections of the Brigade again carried out street vaccination with excellent results.

13. The Chinese have a preference for vaccination being done in the spring, which they regard as the most auspicious season. For a month or two after Chinese New Year the Chinese Public Dispensaries are crowded with children waiting to be vaccinated.

14. Many Chinese still hold the opinion that the herbalist treatment of smallpox gives better results than the methods adopted by practitioners qualified in Western medicine. An analysis of the statistics of (a) the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital where only herbalist treatment is carried out, and (b) the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital where western treatment only is provided shows that this view is not correct.

the figures for the last 25 years the case death at Wah was 47.2 per cent while that at the institution was 15.25 per cent.

For the last six years no cases of plague have occurred in Hong Kong. The disappearance of this disease from the Colony but from the greater part of China and throughout the world are due to factors which are not

entirely understood. Periodical rat-catching and cleansing of the Colony is carried out throughout the year. The total number of rats caught was 192,251 of which 21,820 were taken alive, in 1933, 175,687 and 21,976 in 1934. The number of rats caught shows that there is no diminution in the rat population. The rats collected were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. None was found infected.

*Plague.*— Altogether 110 cases were reported and 10 deaths. No special foci of infection were discovered. Instances where one could trace the source of infection. Cases were treated in the general hospitals. The source of spread of infection. Sera manufactured by the Colonial Institute were used therapeutically.

*Diphtheria.*— With regard to diphtheria there is little to report. Cases were sporadic and the sources of infection could not be traced. 266 cases were reported as compared with 256 in 1934.

What has been said of diphtheria applies to scarlet fever. The incubation period being so long and the possible sources of infection so numerous there is little chance of tracing the source of infection. 319 cases were reported as compared with 319 in 1934.

The Committee appointed in 1934 by His Excellency the Governor under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for the Colonies to enquire into the incidence of diphtheria and to suggest methods of dealing with the disease reported in January and as a result a new Ordinance No. 25 of 1935) was enacted and came into force on 1st June.

There was no place set apart in the Colony for the treatment of lepers. In May of 1935, however, arrangements were made whereby lepers could be treated at the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital at which they are fed by the Tung Wah Hospital. The treatment expense and treated by a Government

21. *Rabies*.—Ten cases of this disease were reported during the year. Three cases occurred in humans, one in a mule, the remainder in dogs. The disease was confined to Kowloon, and the last case was reported in August.

Two of the human cases had been treated with anti-rabi vaccine before the appearance of symptoms. All three were fatal.

#### THE DUMPING OF THE DEAD.

22. The number of bodies reported by the police as dumped was 1,038 as compared with 1,056 in 1934. In an endeavour to stop this practice chambers for the deposit of corpses have been established at all the Chinese Public Dispensaries. In some cases the top of the table is so arranged that the weight of a body on it closes an electric circuit which rings a bell in the caretaker's room. So far the chambers have not been an unqualified success and dumping in the street at night continues.

#### HOSPITALS.

23. *The Government Civil Hospital*.—The Hospital consists of three blocks and contains 225 beds in 23 wards. About one half the accommodation has been placed under the care of the clinical professors of the University who have been gazetted respectively Surgeon, Physician and Obstetric Physician to the Hospital.

The number of inpatients in 1935 was 5,047 as compared with 5,063 in the previous year.

24. Attendances at the general clinics for outpatients numbered 50,685 as compared with 48,166 in the previous year. In addition there were 55,750 attendances at clinics for special subjects such as those in connection with children's diseases, ophthalmology, ear, nose and throat work, venereal diseases etc. Much of the work connected with outpatients was done by the University staff.

25. Attached to the hospital is a Maternity Hospital of 21 beds. There were 1,056 cases in 1935 and 954 in 1934. With the exception of 193 cases attended by the Government Medical Officers all the cases were under the care of the University Professor and his assistants.

26. *Mental Hospital*.—Situated close to the Government Civil Hospital is the Mental Hospital which is under the direction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital. There are separate divisions for European and Chinese. The European section contains 14 beds and the Chinese section 18 beds. This hospital is mainly only a temporary abode for mental

Chinese nationality being sent to Canton, and nationalities repatriated to their respective countries 350 cases in 1935 and 344 in 1934. The daily average of patients for 1935 was 50.3.

*General Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—This hospital on the Western outskirts of the City of Victoria is the largest Institution of its kind for the whole Colony. In the Maternity Station it contains only 26 beds. One case was treated in 1935 as compared with 8 cases in 1934.

*Maternity Hospital.*—The accommodation at this hospital, situated on the Mainland, is 131 beds. It consists of three blocks, one of which is reserved for Maternity patients.

The Maternity Block in 1934 filled a long felt need as no provision on the mainland for European patients may be attended by their own doctor. During the year 657 patients were admitted.

The number of inpatients in 1935 was 3,077 as compared with 2,841 in 1934.

The Out-Patients Department situated at the Mainland was opened on 11th March 1935.

The number of attendances at the Out-Patient Department numbered 23,053 in 1934; of these 23,053 were new cases; 16,998 were dressings.

*General Hospital.*—Situated on the Peak, this hospital is on the Victoria Peninsula and has a clear view across the water to the mainland.

There are 100 beds in the General Block and 26 in the Maternity Block. There is an entirely separate staff for each.

In 1935 424 cases were treated, 424 in the General Block and 71 Maternity cases. Maternity patients are attended by their own doctor if they so desire.

Patients attend at this Hospital each morning.

*Maternity Hospital.*—This Maternity Hospital was established by the Government and financed and managed by the Maternity Committee and was handed over to the Government as a gift on 1st January, 1934.

The care of the patients is under the general supervision of the University Professor of Obstetrics who is also a Government Consultant. The University Medical students receive training there.

There are 60 beds, of which 46 are reserved for maternity cases and 14 for gynaecological cases.

During the year 1,541 cases were admitted to the Maternity section and 197 to the Gynaecological sections, a total of 1,738 admissions.

In the out-patients department, 5,250 people attended during the year. Separate Gynaecological, Infant Welfare, Venereal Diseases, and Anti-Natal Clinics were held in which 1,334, 2,565, 1,062 and 289 cases respectively were treated or advised.

31. *The Chinese Hospitals.*—Tung Wah, Tung Wah Eastern Kwong Wah—are hospitals which are maintained by the Tung Wah Charity Organisation, a purely Chinese body. These institutions, which are assisted by Government, are under inspection by the Government Medical Department. Each has as its Medical Superintendent a Chinese Medical Officer who is paid by Government. The Medical staff consists of Chinese Medical Officers, qualified in Western Medicine, and Chinese Herbalists.

The patient is given his choice of treatment.

HOSPITAL.	No. of beds.	No. treated in 1935.		No. treated in 1934.	
		Western Medicine	Chinese Herbalist Medicine	Western Medicine	Chinese Herbalist Medicine
Tung Wah—General..	410	7,088	4,984	5,671	5,480
Maternity.	24	1,833	—	1,320	—
Kwong Wah—General	267	7,296	3,364	5,902	2,883
Maternity.	59	4,439	—	4,406	—
Tung Wah Eastern—General ..	222	4,778	2,185	3,050	2,528
Maternity.	14	1,154	—	954	—

*ah Infectious Diseases Hospital.*— Situated in and adjacent to the Government Infectious Hospital is the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital, containing 30 beds where 60 patients could be treated at a pinch. The treatment here is left almost to the Chinese medical practitioners.

In 1927 there were 7 patients, as compared with 47 in 1926.

#### TREATMENT OF OPIUM ADDICTS.

At the Government Civil Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital twelve beds (respectively) are reserved for the treatment of opium addicts, the Government being responsible for the expenses incurred. 37 cases were treated at the former in 1927 and at the latter, making a total of 478 cases.

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## Chapter V.

### HOUSING.

As some evidence has been shown amongst the people of the Colony of a quickening social consciousness and a desire to avail themselves of improved housing conditions wherever such is made available. The unskilled labourers, however, are still found densely packed in tenements deficient in light and air. This class of labourers live so close as possible to the scene of its labour that the Western part of the City of Hong Kong, which is the native business quarter and closely adjacent to the harbour handling the traffic from the Chinese Coast Ports, is seriously overcrowded.

These conditions are being slowly mitigated by the schemes which from time to time are condemned to failure on account of financial defects. This process of elimination is not likely to create any appreciable improvement. The scheme mentioned in paragraph 8, which calls for the creation of a public open space, when made operative, will be a step towards the reconstruction of much of the old property. The improvement of housing conditions, will no doubt be a boon to the living of the labouring classes.

The hostility of the property-owning class to the schemes requiring additional open space and the earning power of the property has been the main obstacle to the improvement of housing conditions. It can, however,

be recorded that this spirit of obstruction is less evident today as a result of education, and of the example set by some of the better class of realty companies whose blocks of tenement houses compare not unfavourably in essential respects with modern European practice.

4. The housing of the Colony is all privately owned, and control is maintained by the operation of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the provisions of which also mould the character of the housing. Generally the houses are built back to back in rows, separated by a scavenging lane six feet in width specified by the Ordinance. These houses vary in height from two to four storeys according to the width of the street on to which they front, whilst the average height per storey is twelve feet, a minimum being controlled by the Ordinance. The houses built prior to the 1903 Ordinance covering the greatest part of the native quarter are of depths varying from forty feet to eighty feet, with often less than 100 square feet of open space provided within the curtilage of the lot. After the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, the amount of open space per house to be allowed within the boundaries of each lot is governed, and falls under two main heads, *viz*:—(a) houses built on land bought prior to the passing of the Ordinance in 1903, where the open space must not be less than one-fourth of the area of the site and (b) houses built on land bought subsequently where the minimum is raised to one-third of the area. On plan the usual frontage of each house is fifteen feet (a dimension owing its origin more to early structural limitation than to economics) and a depth of about thirty-five feet, whilst each storey consists of one large "room" with a native type kitchen in the rear. This room is then subdivided by thin partitions seven feet high into three cubicles each of which may accommodate a family. A latrine is built at ground floor level, one to each house irrespective of the number of occupants, and is common to all.

5. Structurally the earlier houses are of blue bricks (of native manufacture having a very low structural value) and timber, (usually China fir which is extremely susceptible to the ravages of white ants). Lately, however reinforced concrete and better quality bricks have been used.

6. In the City of Victoria the major defect of housing is due to lack of town planning, but since a large proportion of the City was erected in the early days of the Colony, when town planning was little practised even in Europe, the conditions to-day are a heritage, the elimination of which involves immense sums of money, and probably considerable opposition if attempted on a large scale.

many of the old houses suffer from defects attributable to the Ordinance of that time. Passed measure was framed to meet existing conditions, and hygienically as they were then understood. But, viewed in the light of modern practice and of its provisions are found to be lax and the main resultant defects:—

Open space is insufficient, especially with regard to tenement houses, *i.e.* those built on land purchased prior to 1903.

Accommodation is insufficient.

Streets are too narrow and steep, and often unsafe.

Means of escape in case of fire insufficient.

In the case of new buildings where owners are able to provide for a well or otherwise an adequate water supply, sanitation is now usually provided on each floor. The most important steps forward in sanitation have been taken.

Provisions have been provided for by recent amendments to the Health and Buildings Ordinance, which call for improvements in tenement houses to be of fire-proof construction and alternative means of egress from all floors at least three feet above the footpath. The remarks apply particularly to the housing of the wage-earning classes. For the wealthier classes is provided for houses of three or four storeys high, and in the suburban or semi-detached houses usually two storeys high, occupied separately or as flats.

The Health Ordinance No. 18 of 1935 was passed and came into operation on the 1st January, 1936. It provides for improvement in the ventilation and lighting of those old properties which do not conform to the Ordinance are not called upon to conform to the new standards in this respect. A higher standard generally for housing and building owners are themselves slowly gaining to be gained from modern constructional and hygienic principles.

In 1935, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the causes of tuberculosis in Victoria and Kowloon, with special reference to housing and its effect on tuberculosis, and to recommend measures to be taken to remedy existing conditions.



The Commission held its first meeting in June 1935 but owing to absence of members from the Colony and temporary changes in Government personnel no further meetings were possible during the year.

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## Chapter VI.

### PRODUCTION.

Hong Kong is the port for South China, and the greater part of the large volume of goods that pass through it is in transit between South China and other parts of the world, including North and Middle China. The Colony itself produces comparatively little, though the shipbuilding, cement, rope, tin and sugar refining, rubber shoe and cotton knitting industries are not unimportant. Neither agriculture nor mining is carried on to any great extent, though the former is practised throughout the New Territories. Rice and vegetables are grown, and there is considerable poultry farming, but in insufficient quantities to supply the needs of the urban populations of Victoria and Kowloon. The cultivation is in the hands of the Chinese villagers. Sea fishing is an important industry, but here again local supplies have to be augmented by importation from outside.

2. Reports on the principal industries for the year 1935 are given below:—

*Refined Sugar.*—Generally speaking 1935 witnessed an upward trend in world prices for raw sugar following the reduction in carry-over stocks and the more approximate balance of output and consumption following the severely restricted production. Refined sugar values naturally followed suit, but Hong Kong and China markets were slow in coming up to replacement costs. The severe floods in the Yangtsze valley and Yellow river areas in July aggravated the economic depression and financial stringency, and refined sugar as a relative luxury in China suffered some reduction in offtake. The extreme fluctuations in exchange rates and the political situation in North China, Manchuria and Mongolia, tended to restrict trade. The political situation is somewhat less tense at the time of writing and with the, at least relative, success achieved by the Chinese Government's currency measures the financial situation appears to be slightly easier, and prospects for the future are better than they have been for some time past.

*Cement.*—Business in Cement continued to be fairly brisk throughout the year despite trade conditions. Japanese importers did the bulk of the business at very low prices.

*Ginger.*—Local prices fluctuated during the year \$16 per picul for cargo ginger and from \$15 to \$25 stem ginger. This represented a decrease in terms of money but in terms of other currencies Hong Kong was dearer on account of higher exchange values. Imports were, however, exported owing to the more favourable conditions existing in the countries which are the buyers. Total value of exports amounted to \$1,267,193 of this amount \$783,193 was taken by the United Kingdom, \$267,193 by Australia, \$191,454 by Holland and \$126,352 by the United States of America.

*Knitting Goods.*—Local knitting factories experienced another depressed trading. The heavy Chinese import duties have closed the South China market to Hong Kong goods and on account of the higher exchange value of the dollar during the greater part of 1935 it was more competitive in British Malaya, the Philippines, East Indies and Siam which are now the biggest markets. There was a welcome increase in business with the East Indies, particularly in singlets. The yarn used in the manufacture of the lower grades of cotton knitted goods is from North China and that for the higher grades from India. The total value of exports of singlets in 1935 was \$360,000 and that of hosiery, \$352,942.

*Torches.*—High exchange also handicapped the sales of Hong Kong-made flashlight torches and there were large decreases in exports to the East Indies, Malaya and India. Exports to Siam and the United Kingdom increased but the total volume of exports was \$150,000 worth of torches and \$809,964 worth of goods considerably below normal. At the close of the year the outlook gave prospects of better business but it is expected that there will be much export to the United Kingdom owing to the fact that to qualify for Imperial Preference goods are now required to be made of British-made brass which is dearer than the Continental brass at present.

*Shoes.*—As locally manufactured canvas shoes with Imperial Preference, an impetus has been given to other parts of the British Empire, particularly the United Kingdom and the British West Indies. The manufacture of these shoes is certified to be from Malayan plantations and the canvas to be from the United Kingdom. Until a few years ago the shoes used originated from the United States of America. The value of exports of rubber shoes from Hong Kong increased to over \$2,000,000.

*Lard.*—The manufacture of lard is an important local industry. Pigs are imported from South China and Kwong-chowan and slaughtered in Government abattoirs, the preparation of packing of the manufactured lard also being supervised by Government officials. Total exports from Hong Kong in 1935 amounted to 71,222 piculs valued at \$1,617,009. Of this amount 63,158 piculs was taken by the United Kingdom.

*Shipbuilding.*—One river motor ship, one motor schooner, five launches, three yachts, fourteen motor boats, seven lighters, nine small craft, one vehicular ferry and one tug were under construction during the year in local dockyards.

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## Chapter VII.

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### COMMERCE.

During the year 1935 the visible trade of the Colony showed a further decline as compared with the year 1934, in terms of local currency, but the statistics of both imports and exports of merchandise showed an increase in terms of sterling in 1935 as compared with 1934.

2. In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony in 1935 declined by 14.2% as compared with 1934, and 29.6% as compared with 1933, but in terms of sterling values the visible trade in 1935 showed an increase of 8.7% as compared with 1934, and an increase of 0.2% as compared with 1933. (Details are given in Table I).

3. Imports of merchandise totalled \$365.0 (£35.3) millions in 1935, as compared with \$415.9 (£31.7) millions in 1934, and \$500.9 (£33.9) millions in 1933; whilst exports totalled \$271.0 (£26.1) millions in 1935 as compared with \$325.1 (£24.8) millions in 1934, and \$403.1 (£27.4) millions in 1933.

4. In terms of local currency imports of merchandise in 1935 decreased by 12.2% as compared with 1934, and 27.1% as compared with 1933; whilst exports decreased by 16.6% as compared with 1934, and 32.8% as compared with 1933.

5. In terms of sterling values imports of merchandise increased by 11.4% in 1935, as compared with 1934, and 4.1% as compared with 1933; whilst exports increased by 5.2% in 1935, as compared with 1934, and decreased by 4.7% as compared with 1933.

ated that the quantum of the import trade % in 1935, as compared with 1934, and % as compared with 1933 and 15.4% as 32, but, of necessity, the volume of imports cannot be calculated accurately on account of the unit of quantity, fluctuations in the dollar and the fact that many commodities imported are only.

ing countries increased their shares of the pan, U.S.A., French Indo-China, Germany, Australia, and Belgium; whilst increased shares were credited to China, Japan, U.S.A., and the Philippine Islands. (Details are

een from Table III that as compared with decreased imports in 1935 of live animals, chemicals and drugs, Chinese medicines, hardware, intoxicating liquors, machinery, seeds, paper and paperware, piece goods, wearing apparel and sundries; whilst there in imports of dyeing and tanning materials, and vehicles. Imports of artificial minerals and ores practically doubled. With and tanning materials, machinery, artificial and vehicles, all other groups of export showed a decline as compared with 1934.

ments of treasure amounted to \$254.7 compared with \$206.6 millions in 1934; or \$38.8 millions as compared with \$78.1 exports \$216.0 millions as compared with 34. (Details are given in Table IV).

opening rates of exchange during the year 1/11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>; France 719.7/16; U.S.A. 47<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; 128<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; Singapore 82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; Japan 165<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; the Sterling average rate was 2/4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in May, month by month to 1/3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in December.

ces in the Colony during the year 1935 compared with 1934, 24.7% as compared as compared with the base year 1922. 9.4% in 1935 as compared with 1934, Metals and Minerals by 18.1% and by 18.3%. (Details are given in Table V).

**Table I.**

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1924-1935.

(in £'s & \$'s millions).

IMPORTS.							
	1924.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1st Quarter ....	£ 19.3 \$165.4	* *	9.0 186.9	11.9 170.7	8.5 132.8	7.1 95.8	9.0 97.3
2nd Quarter ....	£ 17.1 \$144.0	9.2 131.3	8.7 180.1	10.2 164.7	8.5 126.1	7.1 99.7	10.7 94.0
3rd Quarter ....	£ 19.2 \$161.7	10.1 156.8	9.0 182.3	9.3 142.4	8.5 122.1	8.1 106.6	8.1 79.5
4th Quarter ....	£ 16.5 \$136.6	10.3 167.4	11.8 188.4	9.6 146.2	8.4 119.9	9.4 113.8	7.5 94.2
Total .....	£ 72.1 \$607.7	29.6 455.5	38.5 737.7	41.0 624.0	33.9 500.9	31.7 415.9	35.3 365.0

EXPORTS.							
	1924.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1st Quarter ....	£ 18.3 \$156.8	* *	6.8 140.1	8.8 127.0	6.8 105.3	5.8 77.5	6.9 74.8
2nd Quarter ....	£ 15.2 \$128.0	7.4 105.9	6.4 132.5	7.1 115.3	7.2 106.2	5.7 79.6	7.7 67.9
3rd Quarter ....	£ 14.6 \$122.9	7.3 113.7	6.5 130.6	7.2 110.0	6.6 95.5	6.1 80.5	5.8 56.6
4th Quarter ....	£ 15.5 \$128.3	8.5 137.2	9.2 138.7	7.9 119.6	6.8 96.1	7.2 87.5	5.7 71.7
Total .....	£ 63.6 \$536.0	23.2 356.8	28.9 541.9	31.0 471.9	27.4 403.1	24.8 325.1	26.1 271.0

\*No statistics available.

NOTE:—Average rate of exchange 1924=2s. 4½d.  
 1930=1s. 3½d.  
 1931=1s. 0¾d.  
 1932=1s. 3¾d.  
 1933=1s. 4¼d.  
 1934=1s. 6⅓d.  
 1935=1s. 11⅝d.

**Table II.**

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE  
COUNTRIES (\$'000's omitted).

*A.—IMPORTS.*

	1934.		1935.	
	\$	%	\$	%
.....	146,488	35.2	123,314	33.8
.....	36,669	8.8	43,132	11.8
.....	34,675	8.3	22,576	6.2
.....	32,542	7.8	23,897	6.5
.....	29,343	7.1	26,462	7.3
.....	26,245	6.3	32,573	8.9
.....	33,464	8.0	20,535	5.6
.....	13,537	3.3	16,346	4.5
.....	5,496	1.3	6,215	1.7
.....	8,276	2.0	4,440	1.2
.....	6,698	1.6	8,419	2.3
.....	4,880	1.2	4,788	1.3
.....	37,606	9.1	32,293	8.9

*Summary.*

.....	32,542	7.8	23,897	6.5
d				
.....	28,954	7.0	26,983	7.4
.....	146,488	35.2	123,314	33.8
.....	207,935	50.0	190,796	52.3
.....	61,496	14.8	50,880	13.9
.....	354,423	85.2	314,110	86.1
.....	415,919	100.0	364,990	100.0

**Table II.**—*Continued.*

**B.—EXPORTS.**

	1934.		1935.	
	\$	%	\$	%
China .....	156,243	48.0	132,804	49.0
British Malaya .....	24,765	7.6	17,006	6.3
French Indo-China .....	24,095	7.4	14,459	5.3
Japan .....	11,447	3.5	11,497	4.2
Macao .....	17,364	5.3	13,294	4.9
Siam .....	14,664	4.5	10,441	3.9
U. S. A. ....	18,573	5.7	21,248	7.8
Kwong Chow Wan .....	8,018	2.5	9,333	3.4
N. E. Indies .....	8,506	2.6	6,193	2.3
Philippines .....	5,291	1.6	5,012	1.8
India .....	4,233	1.3	3,416	1.3
All Other Countries .....	31,906	10.0	26,330	9.8

*Summary.*

United Kingdom .....	6,863	2.0	7,553	2.8
British Dominions and Possessions .....	39,701	12.2	30,107	11.1
China .....	156,243	48.0	132,804	49.0
All Other Countries .....	122,798	37.8	100,569	37.1
Total British Empire .....	46,064	14.2	37,660	13.9
Total Foreign .....	279,041	85.8	233,373	86.1
Grand Total .....	325,105	100.0	271,033	100.0

**Table III.**

EXPORTS BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES  
(\$'000's omitted).

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	9,223	7,929	300	168
s .....	7,262	6,730	3,872	3,502
s .....	5,724	4,521	3,325	2,894
.....	16,825	13,018	11,789	10,318
.....	3,696	4,261	3,224	3,553
.....	126,537	108,025	102,170	82,187
.....	11,463	10,628	1,087	781
.....	2,937	2,651	2,120	2,041
.....	3,916	2,922	1,226	761
.....	6,948	6,740	5,833	7,392
.....	2,046	3,435	3,520	4,882
.....	33,172	32,784	31,055	28,711
.....	1,100	2,190	2,922	2,829
.....	6,101	5,141	4,227	3,436
.....	33,902	33,972	25,753	25,657
.....	1,440	1,451	1,328	1,196
e ....	9,732	8,871	6,962	5,644
.....	66,551	52,670	48,703	34,109
.....	354	563	1,521	1,061
.....	6,384	5,863	4,295	3,236
.....	78,081	38,785	128,480	215,959
.....	3,374	3,938	2,039	3,061
.....	4,041	3,611	8,487	6,223
.....	53,190	43,075	49,346	37,392
.....	493,999	403,774	453,584	486,993



**Table IV.**

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank Notes .....	16,735,677	12,520,780	13,295,374	12,619,645
Copper Cents .....	156,983	6,006	264,622	13,485
Gold Bars .....	13,713,828	3,548,539	69,869,489	28,330,556
Gold Coins .....	—	—	528,049	38,060
Gold Leaf .....	14,448	4,764	252,556	139,597
Silver Bars .....	3,575,251	1,053,014	9,191,377	100,856,835
H.K. Silver Dollars .....	16,982,920	8,285,219	—	34,558,816
Chinese Silver Dollars .....	23,197,937	6,727,206	31,140,989	17,088,114
Other Silver Dollars .....	172,564	1,358,911	199,914	19,038,593
Silver Sub. Coin .....	3,531,261	5,280,372	3,737,158	3,275,588
Total .....	78,080,869	38,784,811	128,479,528	215,959,289

**Table V.**

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

(1922=100)

<i>Groups.</i>	1924.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Foodstuffs .....	106.1	144.3	126.5	113.4	94.3	85.4
Textiles .....	112.5	135.8	125.2	97.0	85.9	74.2
Metals .....	102.3	140.9	128.1	107.8	97.4	79.8
Miscellaneous .....	106.3	125.4	109.7	95.7	88.5	72.3
Average .....	106.8	136.6	122.4	103.5	91.5	77.9

## Chapter VIII.

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### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

A proportion of the workers in Hong Kong are paid on a piece-work basis and in some trades are engaged and paid on complicated systems involving payment of a bonus on the yearly profits.

Depression in local industries seemed to have reached its lowest point at the beginning of the year and during the first half there was little, if any, improvement in business.

Most of the smaller knitting and weaving factories have closed altogether and some of the larger factories worked at a loss.

During the last three months, however, various industries, especially those engaged in the manufacture of rubber shoes, felt hats, electric torches, dry batteries and so on, began to improve. It is probable that this improvement was mainly due to better export trade consequent on the rise in value of the local dollar vis-a-vis sterling and to the hope that this improvement will be maintained.

The rubber shoe knitting and weaving industry has done well with the approach of the cold season. Joss-stick making has been prosperous for the greater part of the year. The making of Bakelite wares, has started but has been limited to samples. One enterprising manufacturer which had hitherto confined itself to the manufacture of rubber shoes is now making a bid to increase business by making rubber knee-boots and, still more recently, leather shoes imported from England and Australia.

The number of factories has maintained its level. In spite of some factories having closed down during the year, over sixty new ones have been registered. There are now 506 registered factories in operation.

The fact that Chinese who are unable to find employment in the Colony tend to return to their native villages makes it difficult to form an accurate opinion on the state of unemployment in Hong Kong. There can be no doubt, however, that there has been a slight increase in unemployment during the year and that the average rates of unemployment, especially for skilled and semi-skilled labour in the workshops, have decreased. Wages for unskilled labour do not appear to have suffered to the same extent. A natural corollary of this general decrease in unemployment is that many people who formerly rented rooms and

cubicles have been reduced to occupying bed-spaces and consequently, although rents for Chinese tenements have remained more or less the same, there has been an increase in overcrowding in the poorer districts and, at the same time, an increase in the number of vacant tenements. On the other hand there has been a slight but definite decrease in the cost of Chinese foodstuffs which has tempered the effects of the fall in wages rates.

### 1935

#### AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.

##### *Building Trade:—*

Locomotive Drivers .....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Carpenters .....	0.85 „ 1.25 „ „
Bricklayers .....	0.85 „ 1.20 „ „
Painters .....	0.95 „ 1.25 „ „
Plasterers .....	0.80 „ 1.20 „ „
Scaffolders .....	0.90 „ 1.25 „ „
Labourers (male) .....	0.60 „ 0.75 „ „
„ (female) .....	0.40 „ 0.60 „ „

Working hours 9 per day. Time and a half paid for overtime. Free temporary sleeping quarters provided on the building site and communal messing at cheap rates.

##### *Shipbuilding & Engineering:—*

Electricians .....	\$1.00 to \$1.40 per day.
Coppersmiths .....	1.00 „ 1.60 „ „
Fitters .....	0.80 „ 1.55 „ „
Sawmillers .....	0.70 „ 1.25 „ „
Boilermakers .....	0.95 „ 1.20 „ „
Sailmakers .....	1.00 „ 1.40 „ „
Blacksmiths .....	0.75 „ 1.20 „ „
Turners .....	1.00 „ 1.40 „ „
Patternmakers .....	1.00 „ 1.40 „ „
Labourers .....	0.70 „ 1.00 „ „

Overtime—time and a half. Night work—double time.

.....	\$36 to \$45 per month.
.....	30 ,, 39 ,, ,,
.....	30 ,, 50 ,, ,,
.....	18 ,, 25 ,, ,,

per day. Free Uniform. Bonus at end

ernment):—

.....	\$1,100 to \$1,800 per annum.
.....	750 ,, 1,400 ,, ,,
.....	600 ,, 1,000 ,, ,,
.....	600 ,, 1,000 ,, ,,
.....	— ,, 1,000 ,, ,,
.....	540 ,, 1,000 ,, ,,
.....	420 ,, 600 ,, ,,
.....	330 ,, 480 ,, ,,
.....	192 ,, 240 ,, ,,

ories:—

.....	\$0.30 to \$0.55 per day.
.....	0.25 ,, 0.60 ,, ,,
.....	0.20 ,, 0.50 ,, ,,
.....	0.20 ,, 0.40 ,, ,,
.....	0.25 ,, 0.35 ,, ,,
.....	0.15 ,, 0.40 ,, ,,

n 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. One hour off at mid-  
p.m. to 9 p.m. at day rates:

.....	\$7.00 to \$20.00 per month.
.....	15.00 ,, 40.00 ,, ,,
.....	15.00 ,, 30.00 ,, ,,

and, with Chinese employers, generally

ay of Government employees are much  
se of a similar category in private employ.

.....	\$0.60 to \$0.70 per day.
.....	0.80 ,, ,,
.....	0.60 ,, 0.70 ,, ,,

## Chapter IX.

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### EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

#### GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

These are either schools where the medium of instruction is English or mostly English or schools where the medium of instruction is Chinese. The former, seventeen in number, are known as "English" schools, the latter of which there are three as "vernacular" schools.

2. Of the four English schools, classed as "secondary" schools in the Table below, two are Anglo-Chinese schools for boys and one for girls. These three schools have primary departments. The fourth school, the Central British School which is a mixed school, has no primary department. Of the eleven English schools, classed as "primary" schools in the Table, three are mixed schools preparing for the Central British School. In this group are also four "District" schools, including one for Indian boys and four "Lower Grade" schools, three of which are in rural districts. In those English schools which are attended by Chinese the study of English and of Chinese is carried on side by side, the *pari passu* system requiring that promotion shall depend on proficiency in both languages.

3. Of the two Government Schools classed as "vocational" one is the Junior Technical School which was opened in February, 1933, the other is the Evening Institute which is attended by persons desirous of receiving instruction for the most part germane to their day time occupations.

4. Of the three Government vernacular schools one has a seven years' course and includes a Normal department. There is also a normal school for women teachers and a normal school on the mainland which aims at providing vernacular teachers for rural schools.

#### GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS.

5. There are fourteen Grant-in-Aid English Schools, and four Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools. Of the former, seven are schools for boys and seven are for girls.

6. One English school for girls has a primary department only, and one an infant department only. The remaining schools classed in the table below as "secondary" schools have primary departments as well as the upper classes.

g College, Kowloon City, received a grant of

macular Grant-in-Aid Schools are schools for girls in the Table as "secondary" schools.

subsidized schools are all vernacular schools.

### UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

there were 638 unaided vernacular schools with and 126 unaided English schools with 5,444

ng number of schools and scholars for the year

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS.		UNAIDED SCHOOLS.	
No. of Institutions.	On Roll.	No. of Institutions.	On Roll.	No. of Institutions.	On Roll.
4	2,150	13*	6,470	13	1,504
11	1,783	2	248	113	3,940
2	992	—	—	—	—
17	4,925	15	6,718	126	5,444
1	244	4	998	—	—
—	—	310	20,830	637	35,774
2	221	1	128	1	199
3	465	315	21,956	638	35,973

of institutions ..... 1,114

oll ..... 75,481

g Wa College whose primary department receives a

boys attending Grant-in-Aid Schools for girls are separately.

# THE UNIVERSITY.

11. The University of Hong Kong was incorporated under a local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912. It is a residential University and open to students of both sexes.

12. The University hostels are three in number—Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall. There are also three recognized hostels for men, St. John's Hall, Morrison Hall and Ricci Hall, and one—St. Stephen's Hall for women. No university hostel at present exists for women students.

13. The late Sir Hormusjee Mody bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building. Additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. The latest additions to the buildings are a School of Chinese Students, the cost of which was borne by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong a local Chinese merchant and banker, and a Chinese Library named after the late Mr. Fung Ping Shan who provided a sum of \$100,000 for the building and \$50,000 as an endowment fund for its maintenance; also a School of Surgery and a New Engineering Laboratory named after H.E. the Governor, Sir William Peel.

14. The income of the University for 1935 amounted to \$822,498 of which \$299,000 was derived from endowments and \$350,000 from Government. Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Ltd., gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for engineering equipment. The Rockefeller Institute has endowed the University with three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics, the endowment being in each case \$250,000. The annual expenditure in 1935 amounted to about \$806,562.

15. The University includes the three faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Admission to all faculties is conditional upon passing the matriculation examination of the University or some examination recognized as equivalent thereto.

16. The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, leading to the degree of M.B. and B.S. The degrees of M.D. and M.S. are awarded on examinations but are subject to the proviso that every candidate for the degrees shall produce evidence of special post-graduate experience in the subject which he presents. The degrees above mentioned are recognized by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

17. The Faculty of Engineering provides a four years course in practical and theoretical engineering, leading to the degree of B.Sc., (Eng.) Fourth year students specialize in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.Sc., (Eng.)

Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure arts, social science, commerce, a department of Chinese, and a department for training teachers. The course is of four years and leads to the degree of B.A. post-graduate work is that of M.A.

view to securing the maintenance of the desired standard is in all three faculties that of a British type—external examiners are, in all faculties, and the internal examiners in all annual final examinations in the Faculty of Engineering, but not in other faculties. With honours are granted, the standard being the same as that of the external examiners chosen from amongst the external examiners of the University of London.

The degree of LL.D. is granted *honoris causa*.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Amongst the best known Charitable Institutions.

Convent Orphanage.

Convent Orphanage.

Convent, Kowloon.

Industrial School.

Kuk—Chinese.

Home and Orphanage.

Precious Blood Hospital.

Aged Poor, Kowloon.

Home for Aged Poor, Happy Valley.

Home.

My Home.

Home for the Blind, Pokfulam.

School, Aberdeen.

#### RECREATION AND ART.

Schools contrive to hold annual sports on grounds or on grounds generously lent by the clubs. Some schools are granted free use of the beaches for four afternoons a week in the summer. Lawn tennis, football, swimming, and other sports continue to increase in popularity. In a few schools. Physical training is given by the Government. Art is taught in the Government schools by art mistresses.



## **Chapter X.**

### **COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.**

The external communications of Hong Kong are excellent both by sea and by telegraph, cable and radio. As regards the former, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and several other British and foreign companies maintain regular passenger and freight services between Hong Kong and Europe. The trans-Pacific communications are well served by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd., the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other steamship lines. To Australia three steamship companies, the Eastern and Australian, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Australian and Oriental maintain regular passenger and freight services. In addition there are direct sailings to Africa, South America, and to New York. There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, Straits Settlements, Formosa, Indo-China, Japan and the China coast. Local steamship communication is by river steamer from Hong Kong to Canton and the West River ports with several sailings daily. In addition there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan.

2. The total shipping entering and clearing Ports in the Colony during the year 1935 amounted to 94,655 vessels of 43,473,979 tons which, compared with the figures for 1934 shows an increase of 901 vessels, and 1,559,957 tons. Of the above, 45,553 vessels of 41,487,477 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 44,043 vessels of 40,054,033 tons in 1934. There was an increase in British Ocean-going shipping of 268 vessels and 475,911 tons. Foreign Ocean-going vessels show an increase of 549 vessels and 1,325,134 tons. British River Steamers showed a decrease of 63 vessels and an increase of 66,007 tons. Foreign River Steamers showed an increase of 247 vessels and 49,346 tons. In steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in Foreign Trade there was a decrease of 446 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 8,400 tons. Junks in Foreign Trade showed an increase of 955 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 474,554 tons. In Local Trade (*i.e.*, between places within the waters of the Colony), there was an increase in steam-launches of 241 vessels with an increase in tonnage of 31,984 tons. Junks in Local Trade show a decrease of 850 vessels, with an increase in tonnage of 94,529 tons.

3. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (British) by means of three cables to Singapore, one direct and one each *via* Labuan and Cape St. James respectively, provides good connections with Europe *via* India, with Australasia, and with the other British Colonies and Possessions. By

Manila connection is made with the direct American cable to San Francisco. Two cables to Shanghai, belonging to the Eastern Extension and to the Great Eastern (Cable) Companies, via Foochow and Amoy respectively, maintain connection with Shanghai, North China, Japan and the system of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, for service to Europe *via* Asiatic Russia.

The Government operates commercial radio services with connection to the Chinese stations Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Yunnanfu, Hoihow, to Formosa, French Indochina, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, British North Borneo, to Europe, America, etc. and *via* Malabar to Europe etc.

Revenue collected by the Radio Office during the year 1934 amounted to \$600,836, a decrease of \$38,628 from the amount collected in 1934. Advices of vessels signalled by radio yielded \$1,459. The total Revenue from the Radio Office amounted to \$602,295. Ship Station Licences \$285, Amateur Transmission Station Licences \$285, Ship Station Licences \$45,016, Dealers' Licences \$2,676 and Fee for Operators' Certificates of Proficiency \$1,459.

The number of paid radio-telegrams forwarded during the year 1934 consisting of 1,829,519 words against 184,466 words in 1934 and 204,155 were received, 1,829,519 words against 212,072 consisting of 1,829,519 words.

As to the paid traffic figures given above the Radio Office is responsible for the reception of time signals from Hong Kong, Rugby, Malabar and Nauen, for the transmission of signals to ships in the China Sea, the reception of messages amounting to 480 messages or 5,945 words. Rugby, the collection and distribution of 480 messages 430,486 words having been received and dissemination of distress, piracy and other messages and the transmission and reception of Govern-

ment service between Hong Kong and Canton, a cable service is in operation.

The number of mail receptacles of Hong Kong during the year was 45,318 as compared with 44,951 in 1934, an increase of 1,251, the number received was 44,951—an increase of 2,808.

10. Receptacles in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign Men-of-War, numbered 209,157 as against 206,869 in 1934 an increase of 2,288.

11. *Registered Articles and Parcels.*—The number of registered articles handled amounted to 683,676 as compared with 680,360 in 1933—an increase of 3,316.

12. The figures for insured letters were 14,580 and 16,316 respectively—a decrease of 1,736.

13. Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with reached a total of 149,929 as against 150,309 in 1934—a decrease of 380.

14. The Railway may be said to have had a fairly successful year during 1935, bearing in mind the acute economic depression. Circumstances which have affected operating revenue considerably, are the economic instability engendered by the high price of silver, the complete failure of the fruit crop in Kwang Tung Province, and the existence through the entire period of a rate war among the Canton river steamers. The impoverished spending power of the public was a vital factor in reducing receipts.

15. The most noteworthy event of the year was the introduction of an agreement for the issue of through passenger tickets between Kowloon, and Sam Shui, Sai Nam and Fat Shan on the Canton-Sam Shui Railway. This was signed at Canton on August 30th, by the Administrations of the British and Chinese Sections of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and the Southern Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

16. The track on both Sections has been maintained in a manner which has enabled all services to be run to the accelerated schedule during the year. The mid-day fast trains were speeded up, the journey between Kowloon and Canton being reduced from 3 hours 45 minutes to 3 hours 20 minutes.

17. The three 4-6-0 express locomotives obtained for the Chinese Section are still operated by the British Section. The Chinese Section made twelve monthly cash payments of \$10,000 each in respect of these locomotives. Haulage charges continued to be paid by the Chinese Section.

18. The total steam train mileage run amounted to 500,887; this includes trains hauled by British Section locomotives over the Chinese Section. Motor Coach mileage was 8,123. Passenger journeys were 2,799,352 as against 2,683,444 in 1934.



subsequently re-opened. There were no notable difficulties among the smaller native banks. The credit and repute of the Colony's financial institutions are still as high as ever and it is satisfactory to be assured that ample encouragement and support are available to finance any possible demand that a revival of trade would need.

2. The Currency of the Colony which had been hitherto based on silver and governed by the Order in Council of 2nd February, 1895, underwent some very important changes during the period under review. The unit of currency is the Hong Kong dollar, divided into 100 cents. The standard coin was the silver British dollar, the silver content of which is almost identical with that of the Mexican dollar, and the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar should theoretically have been identical with the bullion value of this coin. The reasons for the wide discrepancies from this theoretical value which have existed at various times are discussed in the Report of the Hong Kong Currency Commissioners 1931. Apart from these, the Hong Kong dollar was, like that of China, on a silver standard after the 15th October, 1934, when the Chinese Government in effect left that standard by imposing variable duties on the export of silver from China. On the 9th November, 1935, however, the Hong Kong Government prohibited the export of silver, and on the 5th December, 1935, a Currency Ordinance was passed calling in silver coin from circulation, and setting up the machinery which now controls the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar. Briefly, this consists of an Exchange Fund, with power to buy and sell foreign exchange, which has taken over the silver formerly held against their issues by the note-issuing banks, in return for certificates of indebtedness against which the Fund may hold silver or foreign exchange.

The legal tender currency of the Colony is now as follows:—

(a) Bank notes, the excess of which over the fiduciary issue of each bank is now backed by certificates, not by silver as formerly:—

At 31.12.35.

- (i) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China ....\$ 21,763,985
- (ii) Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...\$112,322,143
- (iii) Mercantile Bank of India ... ..\$ 2,131,162
- (b) Government \$1 notes, of which \$1,280,000 were issued to prevent a shortage of currency at the beginning of the new system. These may ultimately be replaced by \$1 bank notes.
- (c) 10 cent and 5 cent cupro-nickel coins,

copper coins.

over dollars and .800 fine silver sub-coin (10 cent pieces, and a few 50 and 20 cent pieces) which have been in circulation in the Colony or filter back into the mainland of China, are still legal tender in the Colony only up to an amount of \$2.00). The exchange of Hong Kong dollar, which had gradually risen in conformity with the rise in the price of silver, was at a premium of between 2s/6d and 2s/7d in April/May 1935 and thereafter continued to follow silver until the importation of the new coinage in November, 1935. From then until the new coinage was passed in December, the rate moved up to 2s/6d; and, since the Exchange Fund began operations in January, 1936, has been consistently between 1/3½ and 1/3¾.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are prescribed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1885. They are the same as the standards in use in the United Kingdom and of the same denominations as the Imperial Weights and Measures:—

1. The tael (tael) = 0.0133 ounces avoirdupois.

2. The ounce (ounce) = 1.33 ounces avoirdupois.

3. The pound (pound) = 1.33 ounces avoirdupois.

4. The stone (stone) = 1.33 pounds avoirdupois.

5. The hundredweight (hundredweight) = 133.33 pounds avoirdupois.

6. The yard (yard) = 14½ English inches divided into 10 tsün and each tsün into 10 fan or tenths.

## Chapter XII.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

Under review the operations of the Public Works Department, carried out, under a Head Office Staff, by the various branches, namely the Accounts and Stores, Engineering, Ordinance, Crown Lands and Surveys, Port Development, Roads and Transport, Housing, Waterworks Construction and other offices.

The staff comprised 161 officers and the non-officials 635.

3. The following is a summary of works carried out during the year:—

#### BUILDINGS.

4. Works completed were:—Upper Levels Police Station; Latrines at two new bathing beaches; cold storage rooms at the Central Medical Store; Outpatients Department at the Kowloon Hospital; a furniture workshop and store at Hung Hom; quarters for gardeners at the Kowloon Hospital; and a new hot water system to the Maternity Block of the Victoria Hospital.

5. Works under construction were:—Gaol at Stanley; Queen Mary Hospital; Market at Wanchai; Trade School; and a Magistracy at Kowloon.

6. In addition to general maintenance, numerous minor alterations and improvements to Government Buildings were also executed during the year.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

7. Works completed were:—King's Road (formerly called Shaukiwan Road) from North Point House to Taikoo Sugar Refinery; Approach Road to the proposed Government House Site at Magazine Gap; surfacing, kerbing and channelling to streets in front of new houses in Kowloon and New Kowloon; surfacing market area at Taipo Market; erection of village nameplates and sign-posts in New Territories; strengthening and improving the Fanling-Sha Tau Kok Road between Au Ha Gap and Sha Tau Kok Police Station; widening of Taipo Market to Fanling Road, between Nam Sha Po and Fanling cross roads; improvements to dangerous bends at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles on the Taipo Road; streets at Taipo Market and Un Long were surfaced, kerbed and channelled in front of new houses; and improving bends on road to Sha Tin Gap. Following upon the general development of the Island and Mainland, kerbing, surfacing and channelling were laid where required. Queen's College recreation ground was levelled and re-turfed.

8. Works under construction were:—King's Road from Causeway Bay to North Point Power House and improvements to various subsidiary roads on the mainland.

#### DRAINAGE.

9. New main sewers and storm water drains were constructed in Hong Kong to a length of 10,210 feet, covered nullahs to a length of 276 feet and parapet walling to open nullahs seventy-eight feet. In Kowloon, New Kowloon and New Territories, new main sewers and storm water drains were

a length of 9,382 feet, open nullahs part, parapet walling 179 feet, earth cutting 9,136 and a large section open earth intercepting cut (and walled) for a length of 2,200 feet.

Marial work in Hong Kong was completed at continued at Mount Parker. Streams were length of 12,921 feet with 3,522 feet of subsoil wloon Tong work was continued—nullahs, drains and culverts were constructed to a feet, and “cutting and filling” amounting to was carried out.

### WATER WORKS.

Kong the following lengths of new mains were distribution:—576 feet of 12", 774 feet of 10", 1,012 feet of 6" and 3,302 feet of 4" and under. diary mains were also laid in back lanes.

es Lookout Section of the Eastern Pumping eted in February and has worked satisfactorily e Gap and Mt. Cameron Sections of the eded with and were almost completed by the These sections comprise two turbine driven pable of delivering 3,000 gall. per. hour from through a 5" dia. rising main about 3,000 covered service reservoir at Middle Gap 778 000 gall. capacity. Two electrically driven sed below Middle Gap Service Reservoir. e of delivering 1,800 gall. per hour through n about 2,00 feet in length to a covered 3 A.O.D. on Mt. Cameron. This reservoir 0,000 gall. and is connected by 1,252 feet he Peak distribution system.

improve the Stanley District Water Supply aterson Pressure Filtration Plant to deal day was ordered from England. Tenders two covered service reservoirs were called year, one of 200,000 gall. capacity and gall. capacity. The latter is intended Prison. During the year the following d at Stanley:—714 feet of 6", 1,248 feet and 4,146 feet of 3".

d New Kowloon the following mains 12", 4,285 feet of 8", 575 feet of 6" 126 feet of subsidiary mains were also he Air Port 920 feet of 6" main were



laid. At Taipo 3,657 feet of 6", 1,230 feet of 3" and 525 feet of 2" piping were laid to complete the scheme. At Un Long 450 feet of 6", 870 feet of 5" and 1,370 feet of 4" mains were laid. The scheme was completed in June and a satisfactory supply maintained to the end of the year.

15. A small supply scheme for Castle Peak was investigated.

16. The second sections of the Dragon's Back and Mount Parker Catchwaters were completed during the year thus completing the construction of catchwaters under the scheme. Two roller sluice gates were ordered from England to bypass the discharge of the Tytam Tuk East Catchwater when Tytam Tuk Reservoir is full.

17. The laying of the second Cross Harbour Pipe (18" diameter) was completed during the first half of the year.

#### RECLAMATIONS.

18. A sea wall extending 700 feet eastwards from M.L. 431 was constructed to low water level on the seaward limit of the area to be reclaimed at North Point, about two acres of this area were reclaimed. The construction of a length of about 700 lineal feet of sea wall at Kennedy Town together with a live stock landing were completed to cope level and approximately one acre of the area at the back of the sea wall was reclaimed. About 300 feet of sea and quay walling were completed at Ma Tau Kok and an area of approximately one acre reclaimed. The rubble foundations of the sea wall at Kun Tong were extended a distance of 800 feet, making a total of 3,500 lineal feet and the sea wall to protect the southern section of the reclamation was constructed for a distance of 900 lineal feet. Over 2,000,000 cube yards of harbour dredging have been dumped within the protected area bringing an area of about twenty acres up to the level of low water approximately.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKS.

19. Works in hand or completed were:—Installations for the new buildings constructed under the Architectural Office and rewiring a number of Hospital, Police and Quarters etc. blocks in Hong Kong and Kowloon.

20. Improvements and additions were made in twenty-two buildings in Hong Kong, six buildings in Kowloon and five buildings in New Territories. Sixty fans and thirteen telephones were installed in various buildings. Illumination work was carried out in connection with the Jubilee Celebration.

of submarine cable were laid.

—A beacon transmitter was installed at Cape  
new rebroadcasting receivers were received and  
medium/long wave receivers and two short wave  
taken into use at Observatory Marine and  
T Station. W/T for Air Services is in hand.  
mitters and keyboard perforators were installed  
graph Office. A Government W/T School was  
eral Post Office Building.

to minor works the usual maintenance of  
telephones, lights, fans, bells, lifts, ferry  
ghts, etc., was carried out. The installations  
in good order.

#### BUILDINGS ORDINANCE OFFICE.

of new building works coming under the  
Public Health and Buildings Ordinance,  
ne when compared with 1934. The industry  
ely actively engaged.

proved were largely for works of alteration  
isting domestic buildings. In contrast to  
works of magnitude in the nature of Banks,  
actories etc., were dealt with.

more important works for which plans  
—New Factory of the British American  
Gloucester Road; new quarters at the  
seway Bay; new station and flats at the  
Station, Garden Road; new Church at  
trial School on Third Street; office block  
d, Central; school for the Italian Convent  
block of flats and garages on Plantation  
or the Salesian Fathers on Island Road,  
pool and retaining walls at Repulse Bay;  
chool on Argyle Street; extension to St.  
in Road; Maryknoll Convent School on  
undary Street; sub-station for the China  
d., on Chatham Road; engineering work-  
ht & Power Co., Ltd. on Dyer Avenue;  
residential and day school at Hau Pui  
ers at Tsim Sha Tsui; private hospital  
videning and lengthening of pier at the  
wn Co., Ltd; Chinese hotel on Nathan  
n Yee, Kuk Street.

27. Buildings of importance completed were:—New Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank on Queen's Road and Des Vœux Road, Central; Cheero Club on Queen's Road, Central; new factory of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. on Gloucester Road; extension to the Soldiers and Sailors Home on Hennessy Road; site development and Gasometer for the Hong Kong & China Gas Co., Ltd. at Smithfield; office block and flats at Nos. 3 and 5 Duddell Street; office block at Nos. 15 to 19 Queen's Road, Central; extension to Sincere Co. Building on Des Vœux Road, Central; Bank of East Asia Building on Des Vœux Road, Central; Gold and Silver Exchange on Mercer Street; Lido Bathing Pavilions (1st Section) at Repulse Bay; Theological College on Stubb's Road; Headquarters of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade on Tai Hang Road; Confucius Hall at Sookunpoo; Tungar Printing Press at North Point; Buddhist Temple and Free School on Shan Kwong Road; Industrial School at Aberdeen; "Rest House" at Stanley; Club House at Kowloon Tong; Gas holder and Tar tanks at To Kwa Wan; motor bus shelters at Tsim Sha Tsui; widening and lengthening of pier at the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.; block of twenty-four European houses at Shamshuipo.

28. Occupation permits were issued for 158 Chinese tenement house, of this number sixty-one were erected in Kowloon and ninety-seven on the Island, of the latter number, eleven were erected on the Praya East Reclamation, making a total to date on this area of 1,016 houses. There was a slight increase in the number of occupation permits issued for European type houses, thirty-five being erected on the Island and fifty-nine in Kowloon.

29. There was a decrease in the number of non-domestic type buildings completed when compared with the returns of the preceding year.

30. The number of water flushed sanitary appliances approved amounted to 2,331.

31. Twelve fires, causing structural damage, were reported. Loss of life was occasioned in two instances. The most disastrous fire occurred at Nos. 1 to 7 Belchers Street. The houses were of old type with wooden floors, stairs and roofs. Casualties at this fire were two deaths and three persons injured. No. 5 Tung Shing Lane and No. 131 Main Street, Shaukiwan, were completely gutted by fire. No casualties occurred. It is of interest to note that fires occurring in houses of reinforced cement concrete construction were not of a serious nature, and were mostly confined to the floor where the fire originated.

32. Seven minor collapses occurred. Only in one instance was loss of life reported.

tion of Inland Lots Nos. 3538, 3539 and 3540  
rine Lot No. 102 were completed. Reclamation  
ne Lot No. 97 is still in progress.

p occurred on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 3311.  
ualties.

ese Cemeteries in Hong Kong, Kowloon and  
re maintained in good order, provision was  
al burial areas where required. A new area  
ew Kowloon Cemetery No. 7, situated to the  
Wan, has been laid off. Development of this  
undertaken during 1936.

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## Chapter XIII.

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### JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### THE COURTS OF HONG KONG.

Court of Hong Kong consists of a Chief Justice  
ther judges. At present there is one other

ion of the Court is regulated by a number of  
rally it may be said that the Court exercises  
tion in all actions where the claim does not  
an Original Jurisdiction in all actions where  
at amount.

o the above the Court exercises Admiralty,  
nkruptcy, Lunacy, Criminal and Appellate

is a brief summary of litigation and matters  
e year 1935:—

re instituted in the Summary Jurisdiction  
or which judgment was given totalled

instituted in the Original Jurisdiction and  
judgment was given totalled \$1,359,593.34.

stituted in the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

ade or grants of other courts sealed in the

indicted in the Criminal Jurisdiction of  
ed.

dged in the Appellate Jurisdiction 10 of  
during the year.

Two Criminal appeals were lodged and both were disposed of during the year.

5. The lower civil courts are the land courts in the Northern and Southern districts of the New Territories, with jurisdiction over land cases in those districts, and the small debts courts of the same two districts. In these courts the District Officers sit to hear land and small debts cases.

6. The lower criminal courts are the magistrates' courts, two for Hong Kong island and a small area on the mainland opposite Shaukiwan, two for Kowloon, including the whole area south of the Kowloon hills, and one each for the two districts of the New Territories, in which the District Officers are the magistrates.

7. The following figures show the amount of work done by the lower courts in 1935:—

Civil:—

District Officer North,	
Land Court .....	40 cases.
Small Debts Court .....	146 „
District Officer, South,	
Land Court .....	209 cases.
Small Debts Court .....	96 „

Criminal:—

Hong Kong Magistracy, two courts .....	34,425 cases.
Kowloon Magistracy, two courts .....	22,302 „
District Officer, North, one court .....	1,675 „
District Officer, South, one court .....	402 „

## II. THE POLICE.

8. The Police Force of the Colony is under the control of the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by one Deputy Inspector General and twelve Superintendents. The force consists of four Contingents, European, Indian, and two Chinese, viz., Cantonese and Weihaiwei. The strength of the different Contingents is as follows:—

Europeans .....	265
Indians .....	798
Chinese (Cantonese) .....	712
Chinese (Weihaiwei) .....	300

In addition the Police Department controls the Anti-Piracy Guards, a force consisting of thirty-seven Russians and twenty-seven Indian Guards including three Sergeants together with four European Sergeants and one hundred and eight Wei-hai-wei

bles, who are included in Police Strength. The Guards are employed and paid for by the Shipping service in the China Seas.

the department supervises 506 Indian and men who are engaged by the Police Department to protect individuals for protection of private property. There are 433 Indian and 8 Japanese Private Guard at the Guards Offices.

ers of the Colony are policed by a fleet of ten and five motor boats which employ a staff of fifty-five Chinese under European officers.

re 6,373 serious cases of crime in 1935, as 1934, an increase of 824 cases or 14%. There 28 cases in Coinage offences, 11 in Burglary, offences, 12 in House and Godown breaking, 20 in Larcenies from Ship and Wharf, 1 in Robbery, 10 under the Women and Girls Ord. case of 8 cases under the Arms Ord., 14 20 in Larcenies from Ship and Wharf, 1 in in Larceny from Dwelling, 5 in Manslaugh- 3 in False Pretences, 14 in "Receiving stolen in other serious offences. There were 33,000 1935, as against 27,703 in 1934, an increase %.

### III. PRISONS.

three prisons in the Colony. Victoria Gaol the main prison for males. This prison is the system, but segregation is difficult owing to accommodation. It contains cell accommodation and prisoners are often kept in association and overcrowding. There is a branch male prison near Kowloon, with accommodation for this establishment all the prisoners sleep in only selected prisoners are sent there as originally built as such. It was converted to a prison in 1920, for temporary use pending the new prison. The third prison is the prison near the male prison at Lai Chi Kok. A prison for females at Stanley, Hong Kong, is in course

ber of persons committed to prison in the Colony as compared with 13,304 in 1934. The number of prisoners in the prisons in 1935 was 1,610 in 1934. Over half of the persons are born outside the Colony.

14. The health of the prisoners generally was well maintained in the prisons.

15. The discipline in all three prisons was good.

16. Prisoners are employed at printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, tinsmithing, matmaking, tailoring, carpentering, weaving, gardening, laundry work, cleaning and minor repairs to buildings. The bulk of the Government printing and book-binding is done in Victoria Gaol.

#### IV. REMAND HOMES.

17. During the year 205 boys underwent sentences of detention for various crimes at the Remand Home for Juveniles (Boys), not under Prison administration and 58 girls underwent detention at the Remand Home for girls. The boys are given instruction in elementary reading and writing, as well as in rattan work, which teaches them a trade. The girls are given employment in house-work, laundry, and making and mending clothes. There are recreation facilities at both Homes.

There are also four Probationer Officers, two males and two females.

Lady visitors attend the Female Prison twice weekly to instruct long sentence prisoners in needle work.

18. Visiting Justices inspect and report on the prisons every fortnight.

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### Chapter XIV.

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#### LEGISLATION.

Fifty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1935. These and also the Regulations, Rules, By-laws and other subsidiary legislative enactments are published in a separate volume by the Government Printers. The fifty-four Ordinances comprised two appropriation, fifteen replacement, five incorporation, four consolidation, twenty-three amendment and five which were new to the Colony.

2. The Appropriation Ordinance No. 40) applied a sum not exceeding \$23,840,416 to the public service for the year 1936, and Ordinance No. 30 appropriated a supplementary sum of \$635,424.27 to defray the charges of the year 1934.

3. Of the fifteen replacement Ordinances, the Urban Council Ordinance (No. 7) substituted an Urban Council for the Sanitary Board, and repealed various Public Health and Buildings Ordinances. The Adulterated Food and Drugs Ordinance (No. 8) replaced the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. The

Quarantine and Prevention of Disease) Ordinance, amended certain portions of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, and enacted new provisions regarding the prevention of disease among human beings. The (Food) Ordinance (No. 13) granted wider powers to the Urban Council for the maintenance of public health than the similar powers possessed by the Sanitary Board. Similarly under the (Public Health and Sanitation) Ordinance (No. 15), the Public Health and Birds) Ordinance (No. 16), the Buildings Ordinance (No. 18) and the Hawkers Ordinance (No. 22), the Urban Council is given more effective powers than those possessed by the Sanitary Board for the control of sanitation, public health, buildings, and hawkers. The Lepers Ordinance replaced the Lepers Ordinance, 1910. The Documents Ordinance (No. 33) replaced the Documentary Ordinance, 1865. The Official Documents Ordinance (No. 37) replaced various Official Documents Ordinances. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (No. 44) replaced the Live Stock Importation Ordinance, 1903, making more effective provision for the protection of animals. The Infants Custody Ordinance replaced the Infants Custody Ordinance 1886. The Maintenance Ordinance (No. 49) replaced the Maintenance Ordinance, 1905, and the Sand Ordinance replaced the Sand Ordinance, 1934.

Ordinances Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 22 did not come into operation until the 1st January, 1936.

The Lepers Ordinance never came into operation and was repealed by a new Ordinance early in 1936.

Ordinance No. 3 incorporated the Director of the Hospital of the Order of St. John in Hong Kong as Secretary of the Hong Kong Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association as Custodian Trustees of the St. John Ambulance Association. Ordinance No. 4 incorporated the Cheero Club of Hong Kong. Ordinance No. 5 incorporated the Hong Kong Travel Association.

Ordinance No. 6 incorporated the Hong Kong Branch of the Roman Catholic Mission. Ordinance No. 53 incorporated the Roman Catholic Mission of Macao. Ordinance No. 54 provided the usual lines in such cases.

Ordinances, viz:—Larceny (No. 32), Theft (No. 35), Deportation of Aliens (No. 39) and Immigration (No. 41), consolidated and to some extent amended on these subjects.



6. The twenty-three amending Ordinances covered a wide range of subjects, viz:—Asylums (No. 1), Public Health and Buildings (No. 2), Tobacco (No. 5), Tung Wah Hospital (No. 6), Boarding House (No. 9), Rating (No. 10), Liquors (No. 11), Telephone (No. 14), Peak Tramway (No. 17), Magistrates (No. 18), Stamp (No. 20), Jury (No. 21), Immigration and Passports (No. 23), Companies (No. 24), Merchant Shipping (No. 28), Pensions (No. 29), Crown Solicitors (No. 31), Summary Offences (No. 36), Estate Duty and New Territories Regulation (No. 38), Defence Contribution (No. 43), Volunteer Amendment (No. 45), Probates (No. 46), Ferries (No. 52).

Ordinance No. 38 does not come into operation until 1st January 1937.

7. Similarly the subsidiary legislation covered a wide range of subjects including:—Public Places Regulation, Foreign Recruiting, Marriage, Merchant Shipping, Civil Procedure, Public Health and Buildings, Vehicles and Traffic Regulation, Importation and Exportation, Post Office, Dogs, Motor Spirit, Nurses Registration, Liquors, Juvenile Offenders, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, Pensions, Factories and Workshops, Police Force, Prisons, Cremation, Adulterated Food and Drugs, Buildings, Dangerous Drugs, Air Navigation.

8. The Ordinances new to the Colony were the Tokens Ordinance (No. 26), the Lunacy (Payment of Public Allowances) (No. 27), False Personation (No. 34), Dollar Currency Notes (No. 42) and Currency (No. 54). Of these Ordinances No. 26 prohibited the making, issuing and circulating of metal tokens in the Colony, Ordinance No. 27 regulated the manner of payment of emoluments, pensions, etc., to persons certified mentally incapable of managing their affairs, Ordinance No. 34 provided penalties for persons convicted of false personation, Ordinance No. 42 empowered the Treasurer to issue one-dollar currency notes in the Colony, and Ordinance No. 54 provided for the establishment and management of an Exchange Fund.

## Chapter XV.

### PUBLIC FINANCE & TAXATION.

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1931 to 1935 inclusive.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
1931 .....	\$33,146,724	\$31,160,774	\$1,985,950	—
1932 .....	33,549,716	32,050,283	1,499,433	—
1933 .....	32,099,278	31,122,715	976,563	—
1934 .....	29,574,286	31,149,156	—	\$1,574,870
1935 .....	28,430,550	28,291,636	138,914	—

for the year 1935 amounted to \$28,430,550 less than estimated and \$1,143,736 less than in 1934.

Imported liquor and tobacco were less than in 1934 on a sterling basis and were reckoned on \$1=1/4 whereas the average rate throughout 1934 was \$1=1/2. Assessed Taxes fell short of the estimate on vacant tenements, and large shortfalls were in Monopoly of \$297,286 due to competition in Stamp Duties of \$132,349 owing to trade from the Kowloon-Canton Railway were less than estimated owing to river boat competition with messengers to Shum Chun. Land Sales again fell short of the estimate. Increases were shown under Meter Rents due to more metered services. Registrations were up by \$51,576. Market increase of \$45,440 as new markets were

for the year 1935 amounted to \$264,466 less than estimated and \$2,857,520 more than in 1934.

Expenditure amounted to \$25,030,568, Public Works to \$2,801,919 and Naval Arsenal Yard & Dock to \$9,149. Large savings were made under various heads when compared with estimates, provision for 1935 was \$11,739 but only \$10,248,600 was expended. Savings were also effected the total provision for 1935 was \$13,730,038 expended.

Public debt of the Colony consists of two issues. First, a Loan raised in 1933 amounting to £1,000,000 of which, established in 1934, £1,000,000, £31,222.4.4. Secondly the Loan raised in July, 1934. Bonds to the amount of £1,000,000 at 99% producing \$13,860,000. This was redeemed at par in each of the twenty-five years 1935 at the annual rate of one twenty fifth of the year \$560,000 was redeemed thus leaving outstanding to \$13,440,000. Ordinance No. 10 of 1935 gives authority for this issue and authorises the Governor to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000. The total public debt of December, 1935, amounted to \$18,278,000 less than revenue as things are at present.

7. The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1935, are shewn in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
DEPOSITS:—			ADVANCES:—		
Contractors and Officers Deposits.	533,338.40		Purchase of three Locomotives for Chinese Section Kowloon Canton Railway .....	27,468.26	
Suitors Fund .....	10,436.05		Miscellaneous .....	258,639.18	
Insurance Companies .....	1,713,304.57		Pending Re-imbursements from future loan .....	4,182,298.66	
Miscellaneous Deposits .....	1,830,312.85		Building Loans .....	776,220.94	
House Service Account .....	26,873.51		Imprest Account .....	50,828.31	
Government House and City Development Fund .....	836,407.12		Subsidiary Coin .....	135,347.75	
Trade Loan Reserve.	1,080,801.79		Note Issue Account...	1,280,000.00	
Praya East Reclamation .....	112,175.27		Crown Agents Re-mittances .....	1,069.63	
Coal Account .....	6,155.14		Trade Loan Outstanding .....	548,500.50	
Note Security Fund.	1,280,000.00		Nickel Coinage Account .....	573,500.00	
Nickel Coinage Security Fund ....	573,500.00		Exchange Adjustment .....	23,197.49	
Total Liabilities.	8,003,304.70		Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.) .....	519,408.60	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	12,387,668.51		Unallocated Stores, (Railway) .....	137,495.69	
Total.....\$	20,390,973.21		Suspense Account ....	269,793.38	
			Cash Balance:—		
			Treasurer .....	3,089,636.07	
			Crown Agents .....	35,495.82	
			*Joint Colonial Fund	256,000.00	
			Fixed Deposits:—		
			General ....\$6,050,000.00		
			Insurance Companies 1,713,304.57		
			Miscellaneous 462,768.36		
				8,226,072.93	
			Total.....\$	20,390,973.21	

\*Joint Colonial Fund £18,000 0s. 0d.

*of Taxation.*—The largest item of revenue is assessment tax, the sum of \$6,130,331 being this represents 21.56% of the total revenue exclusive of land sales. The rates vary in the annual value of property and are for water services, etc. Port and Harbour Dues and Buoy Dues brought in the sum of

Excising liquors realized \$1,573,324, tobacco stamps and message fees \$1,759,660. Also derived from the opium monopoly, land including estate duties and other fees. The year realized \$244,957. The receipts of Railway which was completed in 1910 75.

*7.*—There is an import tariff on all liquor, imported into the Colony for sale or use export tariff. The sale of opium is a , and all importation of opium other than prohibited. The importation of Dangerous accordance with the terms of the Geneva ammunition, explosives and dangerous the normal Harbour and Police Regulations and movement. A special Foreign Registration value of a motor vehicle is payable in not produced within the British Empire.

Imported liquor range from \$0.60 per on Chinese liquor and to \$10 on sparkling duties are collected on a sterling basis, s in the tariff being converted at a rate me to time according to the market rate e local dollar and sterling. A 50% reduction in respect of brandy grown or produced ire.

Tobacco range from \$0.63 per lb. on the etured tobacco to \$2 per lb. on cigars. on a sterling basis in the same manner

nts per gallon is payable on all light oils y.

*up Duties.*—The same duty is imposed se type) manufactured in the Colony as prior to March 1935 was not payable on

15. Stamp Duties are imposed on various instruments and where a consideration is involved are mainly *ad valorem*. The following are examples of the duties charged:—Affidavits, Statutory Declaration, etc., \$3; Bills of Exchange (inward) and Cheques, 10 cents; Bills of Lading, 15 cents when freight under \$5, 40 cents when freight \$5 or over; Bond to secure the payment or repayment of money, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Conveyance on sale, \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof; Mortgages, principal security, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Life Insurance Policy, 25 cents for every \$1,000 insured; Receipt, 10 cents for amounts over \$20; Transfer of Shares, 20 cents for every \$100 of market value.

16. No Hut Tax or Poll Tax is imposed in the Colony.

R. A. C. NORTH,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



# Appendix.

NS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO  
HONG KONG.

	Price.	Agents for sale.
	\$	
.....	2.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
.....	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Edit- -1923 1844- ..... tions .....	90.00	Do.
	30.00	Colonial Secretariat.
	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents.
ual)	5.00	Colonial Secretariat.
.....	3.00	Government Printers.
ekly)	.50	Government Printers and Crown Agents.
nth- .....	10.00	Government Printers.
	per annum	
ping .....	2.00	Government Printers and Crown Agents.
.....	2.00	Do.
.....	5.00	South China Morning Post, Hong Kong.
act ong ..... list ..... .....	4.00	Colonial Secretariat.
	2.00	Hong Kong University.
	1.00	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. and Brewers' Bookshop, Hong Kong.
ut, ker nd ....	5.00	Do.
	1.50	Do.

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APPENDIX,—*Contd.*

Title.	Price.	Agents for sale.
	\$	
Picturesque Hong Kong .....	1.25	Brewers' Bookshop.
The Tourist Guide 1936 .....	1.25	Do.
The Dollar Directory 1936 .....	1.00	Do.
A Hong Kong Sketch Book ....	2.50	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Hilly Hong Kong .....	1.00	Do.

Sections on Hong Kong will be found in the annual "China Year Book" published by the North China Daily News and Herald Ltd., Shanghai (London Agents Simpkin Marshall Ltd.) price \$20.00, and the annual "Directory and Chronicle of China, Japan etc." published by the Hong Kong Daily Press at Hong Kong, Price \$12.00 and obtainable at their London office at 53, Fleet St., for £2.

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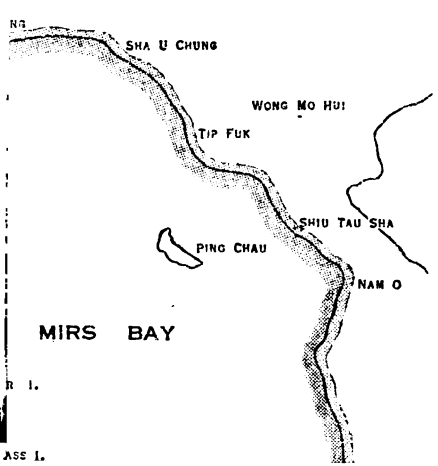
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Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

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Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

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West Indies

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1774

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

BERMUDA, 1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1691 and 1737  
respectively (Price 9d. each).)

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*Continued on page 3 of cover*



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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BERMUDA, 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	3
III. POPULATION ... ..	4
IV. HEALTH ... ..	5
V. HOUSING ... ..	5
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	5
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	6
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	8
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	8
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	10
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	11
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	11
XIII. JUSTICE AND PRISONS ... ..	11
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	12
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	13
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Caroline, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

### Climate.

The range of temperature during 1935 was between 47·5° F. (in March) and 88·8° F. (in July). The mean temperature for the year was 70·5° F. and the mean relative humidity 78·0 per cent. The total rainfall was 64·09 inches, or 5·12 inches above the average for the past 30 years.

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### History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands". The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands".

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on 1st August, 1620.

When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, of whom three are official and six nominated unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are about 2,456 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards, composed of unofficals nominated by the Governor, with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only. A majority of the members of most Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

There are two municipalities and nine parish vestries exercising the right to impose local taxes.

### III.—POPULATION.

		<i>White.</i>			<i>Coloured.</i>			<i>Grand Total.</i>
		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
1921 Census	...	3,282	3,724	7,006	6,347	6,774	13,121	20,127
1931	„	6,090	5,263	11,353	8,084	8,352	16,436	27,789
1935 estimated	...	6,378	5,557	11,935	8,937	9,232	18,169	30,104

The following are the figures for births and deaths in 1935 :—

		<i>White.</i>			<i>Coloured.</i>			<i>Grand Total.</i>
		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Living births	...	124	98	222	260	245	505	727
Deaths	...	60	34	94	101	83	184	278
Excess of births over deaths	...	64	64	128	159	162	321	449

The living birth-rate amongst the civilian population was 23.5 per 1,000, being 17.2 amongst the white and 27.7 amongst the coloured population. The illegitimacy rate was 17.1 per cent. (3.05 white and 22.8 coloured).

The death-rate was 9.9 per 1,000 (8.6 white 10.8 coloured).

**IV.—HEALTH.**

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1931 to 1935, with the principal contributors, were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Chicken-pox ...	17	61	15	60	—
Diphtheria ...	8	30	23	14	6
Typhoid ...	4	7	4	5	14
Tuberculosis ...	17	11	13	14	14
Measles ...	142	—	8	5	7
German measles ...	—	1	1	1	114
Scarlet fever ...	33	39	8	7	6
Whooping-cough ...	7	22	199	—	8
Mumps ...	7	5	3	52	161

The number of cases of diphtheria was the lowest in many years. Scarlet fever was also satisfactorily low. Mumps were a legacy from 1934. German measles were introduced wholesale by college teams at Easter. The one serious outbreak of the year was typhoid in a school for coloured children ; 11 of the pupils contracted it and one died.

Free clinics are held by the District Health Officers in the Western and Eastern districts, whilst the District Nurses provided by the Welfare Society continue to do good work.

**V.—HOUSING.**

There was considerable building activity during the year under review, principally of residential houses, the demand for which by American visitors is increasing. An unfortunate result of this demand is that rents have risen steeply, even for working men's houses. It is hoped that the supply will soon catch up with the demand, and so bring back rents to a more normal level. Meanwhile Government is watching the position.

The majority of the wage-earning population own or rent well-constructed stone houses.

Little progress was made by the Legislature with the Amenities Bill, the object of which is to control building and the sub-division of land.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.**

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The Government continued to maintain packing-houses at which farm-produce was graded and packed for export, a fixed charge per crate being made. Growers were free to use these facilities or to

pack their own produce on the farm, in which case it was subjected to Government inspection on the dock. The number of crates packed in the Government packing-houses, amounting to 108,938, was greater than in any previous year, and included 98.5 per cent. of the tomatoes exported.

The volume of vegetables exported, 138,476 bushels, was the second lowest quantity in 20 years but, thanks to improved prices in the Canadian market, the returns to the grower were better than in the two previous years. The exports of chief value were tomatoes, carrots, celery and potatoes to Canada, potatoes and Easter lily bulbs to the United States of America, and lily bulbs to the United Kingdom. The estimated net value of agricultural produce sold in various countries during the years 1931 to 1935 is as follows:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>Net value of Produce sold.</i>			
		<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Canada ... ..	9,900	37,200	24,800	22,600	35,200
United States of America...	25,000	11,300	10,400	9,000	8,900
United Kingdom ... ..	600	900	1,000	800	900
Other countries ... ..	100	100	300	600	700
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£35,600</b>	<b>£49,500</b>	<b>£36,500</b>	<b>£33,000</b>	<b>£45,700</b>

The value of agricultural produce sold locally cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy, but is probably in the neighbourhood of £152,000, giving a total net value for agricultural produce of approximately £198,000.

The arable land under cultivation is estimated at 1,000 acres, most of which bears two or three crops each year. Farm-holdings are small, few with more than 10 acres of arable land, and most are in the hands of farmers of Portuguese descent.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The most important trade carried on in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the majority of whom come from America.

Whereas formerly the winter season from December to the end of April was the only one of any importance, the present trend is for a year round season, and several of the larger hotels have found it necessary to open during the summer.

There are at least two boats a week from New York in addition to cruise ships.

The promotion of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. The Board is composed entirely of unofficals and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the trade.

An executive department with a staff of eight is regularly employed in carrying on the work of the Board in Bermuda, and information offices are maintained in London, Montreal and New York.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Tourists.		Total Tourists.
		By Regular ships.	By Cruise ships.	
1931 ... ..	£ 55,959	47,376	25,962	73,338
1932 ... ..	57,621	45,190	29,324	74,514
1933 ... ..	61,366	39,878	22,096	61,974
1934 ... ..	64,144	45,647	29,509	75,156
1935 ... ..	70,380	50,198	25,826	76,024

The average annual expenditure on advertising is approximately £16,000 in the United States of America, £2,400 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain, in addition to which about £4,000 is expended for general publicity and £2,000 for promotional literature. Some £4,000 is spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamship subsidies of about £31,000 annually are included in the expenditures of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that at the least 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows :—

					Imports.	Exports.
					£	£
1931	...	...	...	...	2,463,259	119,005
1932	...	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933	...	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578
1934	...	...	...	...	1,340,727	294,762
1935	...	...	...	...	1,420,198	121,538
<b>Imports.</b>						
					1934.	1935.
					£	£
From—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	385,796	438,193
Rest of British Empire	...	...	...	...	295,178	300,038
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	659,753	681,967
					<u>£1,340,727</u>	<u>£1,420,198</u>

The chief articles of import were foodstuffs (£297,317), woollen goods (£123,187), beer, wines and spirits (£114,165), cotton goods (£64,066), hardware (£49,671), electrical goods (£45,993), perfumery (£38,056), boots and shoes (£31,092), furniture (£26,698).

### Exports.

To—	1934.	1935.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	318	5,967
Rest of British Empire ... ..	70,043	41,545
Foreign Countries ... ..	224,401	74,026
	<u>£294,762</u>	<u>£121,538</u>

Of the total exports of £121,538 only £55,280 represents goods or produce of local manufacture. The balance is made up of goods of British or foreign make which are purchased locally and re-exported, largely by American visitors, who buy considerable quantities of woollens, liquor and perfumery which they take back to their own country. Vegetables and lily bulbs and flowers account for practically all of the exports of local produce and manufactures.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers ... ..	6s. to 10s. a day.	54 hours a week
Masons ... ..	16s. to 20s. a day.	53 hours a week.
Painters and carpenters...	14s. to 20s. a day.	„ „
Building labourers ... ..	8s. to 10s. a day.	„ „
Cooks and maids...	£5 to £10 a month.	„ „
Coachmen ... ..	£1 10s. to £2 a week.	

### Cost of Living.

The cost of living expressed in terms of cash is high in Bermuda as compared with the United Kingdom; rents, foodstuffs, clothes, fuel and light, and transportation are all dearer. But as wages are correspondingly high the working man is not adversely affected, and his standard of living is a good one.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. The fees are, however, very low. There are separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The average number of pupils registered in the schools in 1935 was 4,337, and the average attendance 3,653 or 84 per cent.



The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1935 are as follows :—

	<i>White.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aided schools ... ..	839	2,295	3,134
Unaided ... ..	217	250	467
Taught at home ... ..	9	5	14
Physically or mentally unfit ... ..	24	81	105
	<hr/> 1,089	<hr/> 2,631	<hr/> 3,720

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure from public funds on education in 1935 was £31,389, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration ... ..	1,637
Pensions ... ..	1,161
Scholarships ... ..	832
Buildings, upkeep ... ..	542
Grants to schools ... ..	21,397
Building grants ... ..	5,821

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December; and every year candidates from five of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for one year at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two scholarships for two years each at a training college in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Shipping.**

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 6,707,246 tons.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

<i>British.</i>						
				<i>Steam. Tons.</i>	<i>Sail. Tons.</i>	<i>Total. Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	...	...	2,445,091	580	2,445,671
Cleared ...	...	...	...	2,441,228	280	2,441,508
Total British shipping				...	...	4,887,179
<i>Foreign.</i>						
				<i>Steam. Tons.</i>	<i>Sail. Tons.</i>	<i>Total. Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	...	...	904,182	687	904,869
Cleared ...	...	...	...	914,511	687	915,198
Total foreign shipping				...	...	1,820,067

The Furness-Bermuda line operates a service of one to three sailings per week, according to the season, in each direction between Bermuda and New York. The Canadian National Steamships line operates a fortnightly service between Canada, Bermuda and the West Indies. Both these lines are subsidized by the Bermuda Government.

In addition there are direct passenger and freight services between Bermuda and England by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (monthly) and Elders and Fyffes (every six weeks).

**Railways.**

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

**Roads.**

No development of any importance took place. The roads are not constructed for motor traffic, since, apart from Public Works Department lorries, ambulances, etc., motor vehicles are prohibited. The roads are for horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. For these they are good.

**Postal.**

The number of parcels received was 52,665. The money-order business amounted to £54,416. Of this, orders to the value of £49,971 were issued and £4,435 paid. The transit to London for

mails is 10-14 days. The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire is 1½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.

#### **Cables and Wireless.**

The Halifax & Bermudas Cable Company, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless Limited, operates cable, wireless and wireless telephone services between Bermuda and all parts of the world.

For cables and wireless messages the full rate to England is 2s. 4d. a word, to New York 1s. 6d. a word. The wireless telephone charges are \$36 and \$15 respectively for three minutes.

#### **Telephones.**

There are about 1,500 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 1,650.

### **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda Limited and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £908,671 and £921,262, respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards.

Bermuda has issued £1, 10s. and 5s. notes to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small.

### **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The total expenditure on Public Works, annually recurrent and extraordinary, and on channel works was £53,397, as compared with £71,876 in 1934 and £103,785 in 1933.

Of the total expended, £10,115 was on dredging, mainly the Town Cut Channel which was completed to a width of 250 feet and a depth of 26 feet m.l.w. Dredging operations ceased on 31st May.

No major works were carried out during the year under review.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.**

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year 1,766 persons were prosecuted, of whom 79 were discharged, 1,645 punished on summary conviction, and 26 convicted for offences against property and 14 for offences against the person. One hundred and seventy-seven persons were committed to prison, as against 153 in 1934.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners, and the one at St. George's 37 prisoners. There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a cell. The male prisoners break stone for the metalling of the roads, and the female prisoners remake bedding for the Military Authorities. Extra-mural government work is carried out by the male prisoners.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

##### *Acts passed during 1935.*

No.	Title.
1.	The Companies Act, 1934, Amendment Act, 1935.
2.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1935.
3.	The Police Magistracy Act, 1935.
4.	The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes Act, 1935.
5.	The Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited Act, 1935.
6.	The Colonial Government Land Sales Act, 1935.
7.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935.
8.	The Drawback of Duties Act, 1935.
9.	The Escheats Act, 1871, Amendment Act, 1935.
10.	The Imperial Preference Act, 1925, Amendment Act, 1935.
11.	The Imperial Mycological Institute Act, 1935.
12.	The Stanley Martin Pension Act, 1935.
13.	The West India Oil Company, S.A. Act, 1935.
14.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935, Amendment Act, 1935.
15.	The Deputy Mayor Act, 1935.
16.	The Municipalities Act, 1923, Amendment Act, 1935.
17.	The St. George's Ordinance Confirmation Act, 1935.
18.	The Dudley-Cavendish Act, 1935.
19.	The C.B. Tucker Trust Act, 1935.
20.	The Public Works Department Act, 1930 (No. 3 Tribe Road, Devonshire) Amendment Act, 1935.
21.	The Bermuda General Theatres Act, 1935.
22.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1935.
23.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1935.
24.	The Gaols Act, 1935.
25.	The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1935.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
26.	The Police Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1935.
27.	The Bermuda Engineering Company Act, 1935.
28.	The Liquor License Act, 1921, Amendment Act, 1935.
29.	The Elbon Limited Act, 1935.
30.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1935.
31.	The Bermuda Air Base Act, 1934, Amendment Act, 1935.
32.	The Airport Construction Committee Act, 1935.
33.	The Probates (Re-Sealing) Act, 1935.
34.	The Public Works Department Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1935.
35.	The Imperial Defence Contributions Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1935.
36.	The Revenue Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1935.
37.	The Horizons Act, 1935.
38.	The Alfred Blackburn Smith Act, 1935.
39.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1935.
40.	The Bermuda Currency Notes Act, 1935.
41.	The Exemption from Duty Act, 1935.
42.	The Public Carriage Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1935.
43.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1935.
44.	The Bermuda Nursing Home Act, 1935.
45.	The Wreck Removal Act, 1935.
46.	The Bermuda Railway Company Act, 1935.
47.	The Customs Tariff Act (No. 2), 1935.
48.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1935, Amendment Act, 1935.
49.	The Revenue Act, 1898, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1935.
50.	The Appropriation Act, 1935.
51.	The Colonial Government Land Sales Act (No. 2), 1935.
52.	The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1935.

### **XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1931-5 :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1931	...	...	...	...	464,351	458,700
1932	...	...	...	...	462,607	443,501
1933	...	...	...	...	438,226	414,667
1934	...	...	...	...	363,473	372,065
1935	...	...	...	...	391,895	371,440

Of the total revenue for the year, £249,004 represents Customs receipts.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a Government note issue of £1, 10s. and 5s. denominations. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1935, amounted to £166,943.

The market value of the investments held as security for this liability was £211,336 on 1st January, 1936. There is no coin reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st December was £82,579, against £86,254 in 1934, and £90,503 in 1933.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £108,036 at the end of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £44,722 (market value).

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1935, was £221,938.

The total assets amounted to £471,522 of which £211,336 was held for Government Notes redemption, £93,691 for the Savings Bank, and £59,998 for the Superannuation Fund.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was derived as follows :—

	£
From <i>ad valorem</i> duties ... ..	93,655
„ surtax ... ..	30,974
„ duty on spirits (including alcohol) ... ..	38,016
„ cigars and cigarettes ... ..	15,259
„ malt liquor ... ..	8,691
„ export tax ... ..	4,924

There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on passenger tickets in respect of every person leaving Bermuda. Revenue from this source is about £36,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of all cheques.

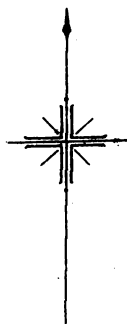
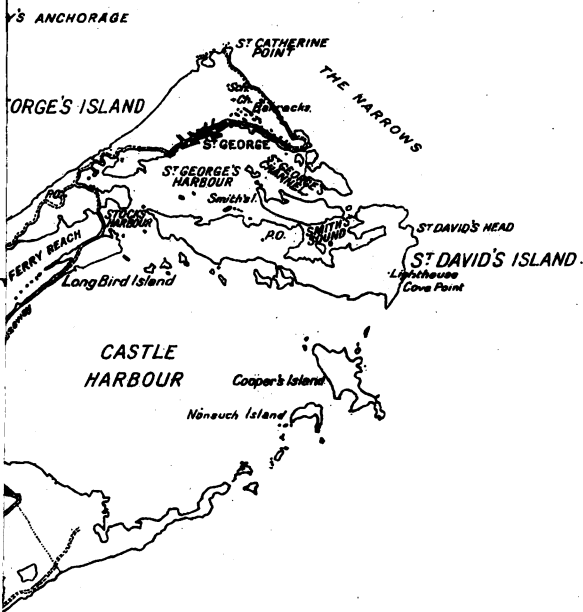
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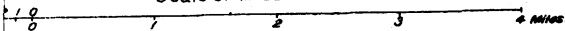
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LOBSTER FL

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Scale of Miles.



Parish Boundaries

N. Lat. 32° 14'

N. Lat. 32° 14'

W. Lon. 64° 54'

W. Lon. 64° 37'

1684, 2436, 3717, 625, 10/36.

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
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BERMUDA, 1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1691 and 1737  
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BERMUDA, 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	3
III. POPULATION ... ..	4
IV. HEALTH ... ..	5
V. HOUSING ... ..	5
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	5
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	6
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	8
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	8
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	10
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	11
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	11
XIII. JUSTICE AND PRISONS ... ..	11
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	12
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	13
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

### Climate.

The range of temperature during 1935 was between 47.5° F. (in March) and 88.8° F. (in July). The mean temperature for the year was 70.5° F. and the mean relative humidity 78.0 per cent. The total rainfall was 64.09 inches, or 5.12 inches above the average for the past 30 years.

### History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands". The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands".

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on 1st August, 1620.

When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, of whom three are official and six nominated unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are about 2,456 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards, composed of unofficals nominated by the Governor, with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only. A majority of the members of most Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

There are two municipalities and nine parish vestries exercising the right to impose local taxes.

### III.—POPULATION.

		White.			Coloured.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1921 Census	...	3,282	3,724	7,006	6,347	6,774	13,121	20,127
1931	„	6,090	5,263	11,353	8,084	8,352	16,436	27,789
1935 estimated	...	6,378	5,557	11,935	8,937	9,232	18,169	30,104

The following are the figures for births and deaths in 1935 :—

		White.			Coloured.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Living births	...	124	98	222	260	245	505	727
Deaths	...	60	34	94	101	83	184	278
Excess of births over deaths	...	64	64	128	159	162	321	449

The living birth-rate amongst the civilian population was 23.5 per 1,000, being 17.2 amongst the white and 27.7 amongst the coloured population. The illegitimacy rate was 17.1 per cent. (3.05 white and 22.8 coloured).

The death-rate was 9.9 per 1,000 (8.6 white 10.8 coloured).

**IV.—HEALTH.**

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1931 to 1935, with the principal contributors, were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Chicken-pox ...	17	61	15	60	—
Diphtheria ...	8	30	23	14	6
Typhoid ...	4	7	4	5	14
Tuberculosis ...	17	11	13	14	14
Measles ...	142	—	8	5	7
German measles ...	—	1	1	1	114
Scarlet fever ...	33	39	8	7	6
Whooping-cough ...	7	22	199	—	8
Mumps ...	7	5	3	52	161

The number of cases of diphtheria was the lowest in many years. Scarlet fever was also satisfactorily low. Mumps were a legacy from 1934. German measles were introduced wholesale by college teams at Easter. The one serious outbreak of the year was typhoid in a school for coloured children ; 11 of the pupils contracted it and one died.

Free clinics are held by the District Health Officers in the Western and Eastern districts, whilst the District Nurses provided by the Welfare Society continue to do good work.

**V.—HOUSING.**

There was considerable building activity during the year under review, principally of residential houses, the demand for which by American visitors is increasing. An unfortunate result of this demand is that rents have risen steeply, even for working men's houses. It is hoped that the supply will soon catch up with the demand, and so bring back rents to a more normal level. Meanwhile Government is watching the position.

The majority of the wage-earning population own or rent well-constructed stone houses.

Little progress was made by the Legislature with the Amenities Bill, the object of which is to control building and the sub-division of land.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.**

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The Government continued to maintain packing-houses at which farm-produce was graded and packed for export, a fixed charge per crate being made. Growers were free to use these facilities or to

pack their own produce on the farm, in which case it was subjected to Government inspection on the dock. The number of crates packed in the Government packing-houses, amounting to 108,938, was greater than in any previous year, and included 98.5 per cent. of the tomatoes exported.

The volume of vegetables exported, 138,476 bushels, was the second lowest quantity in 20 years but, thanks to improved prices in the Canadian market, the returns to the grower were better than in the two previous years. The exports of chief value were tomatoes, carrots, celery and potatoes to Canada, potatoes and Easter lily bulbs to the United States of America, and lily bulbs to the United Kingdom. The estimated net value of agricultural produce sold in various countries during the years 1931 to 1935 is as follows :—

Country.	1931.	Net value of Produce sold.				1935.
		1932.	1933.	1934.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
Canada ... ..	9,900	37,200	24,800	22,600	35,200	
United States of America...	25,000	11,300	10,400	9,000	8,900	
United Kingdom ... ..	600	900	1,000	800	900	
Other countries ... ..	100	100	300	600	700	
Total ... ..	£35,600	£49,500	£36,500	£33,000	£45,700	

The value of agricultural produce sold locally cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy, but is probably in the neighbourhood of £152,000, giving a total net value for agricultural produce of approximately £198,000.

The arable land under cultivation is estimated at 1,000 acres, most of which bears two or three crops each year. Farm-holdings are small, few with more than 10 acres of arable land, and most are in the hands of farmers of Portuguese descent.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The most important trade carried on in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the majority of whom come from America.

Whereas formerly the winter season from December to the end of April was the only one of any importance, the present trend is for a year round season, and several of the larger hotels have found it necessary to open during the summer.

There are at least two boats a week from New York in addition to cruise ships.

The promotion of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. The Board is composed entirely of unofficals and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the trade.

An executive department with a staff of eight is regularly employed in carrying on the work of the Board in Bermuda, and information offices are maintained in London, Montreal and New York.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Tourists.		Total Tourists.
		By Regular ships.	By Cruise ships.	
1931 ... ..	£ 55,959	47,376	25,962	73,338
1932 ... ..	57,621	45,190	29,324	74,514
1933 ... ..	61,366	39,878	22,096	61,974
1934 ... ..	64,144	45,647	29,509	75,156
1935 ... ..	70,380	50,198	25,826	76,024

The average annual expenditure on advertising is approximately £16,000 in the United States of America, £2,400 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain, in addition to which about £4,000 is expended for general publicity and £2,000 for promotional literature. Some £4,000 is spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamship subsidies of about £31,000 annually are included in the expenditures of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that at the least 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows :—

				Imports.	Exports.
				£	£
1931	...	...	...	2,463,259	119,005
1932	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578
1934	...	...	...	1,340,727	294,762
1935	...	...	...	1,420,198	121,538

				Imports.	
				1934.	1935.
				£	£
From—					
United Kingdom	...	...	...	385,796	438,193
Rest of British Empire	...	...	...	295,178	300,038
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	659,753	681,967
				<u>£1,340,727</u>	<u>£1,420,198</u>

The chief articles of import were foodstuffs (£297,317), woollen goods (£123,187), beer, wines and spirits (£114,165), cotton goods (£64,066), hardware (£49,671), electrical goods (£45,993), perfumery (£38,056), boots and shoes (£31,092), furniture (£26,698).

### Exports.

To—	1934. £	1935. £
United Kingdom ... ..	318	5,967
Rest of British Empire ... ..	70,043	41,545
Foreign Countries ... ..	224,401	74,026
	<u>£294,762</u>	<u>£121,538</u>

Of the total exports of £121,538 only £55,280 represents goods or produce of local manufacture. The balance is made up of goods of British or foreign make which are purchased locally and re-exported, largely by American visitors, who buy considerable quantities of woollens, liquor and perfumery which they take back to their own country. Vegetables and lily bulbs and flowers account for practically all of the exports of local produce and manufactures.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers ... ..	6s. to 10s. a day.	54 hours a week
Masons ... ..	16s. to 20s. a day.	53 hours a week.
Painters and carpenters... ..	14s. to 20s. a day.	„ „
Building labourers ... ..	8s. to 10s. a day.	„ „
Cooks and maids... ..	£5 to £10 a month.	„ „
Coachmen ... ..	£1 10s. to £2 a week.	

#### Cost of Living.

The cost of living expressed in terms of cash is high in Bermuda as compared with the United Kingdom; rents, foodstuffs, clothes, fuel and light, and transportation are all dearer. But as wages are correspondingly high the working man is not adversely affected, and his standard of living is a good one.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. The fees are, however, very low. There are separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The average number of pupils registered in the schools in 1935 was 4,337, and the average attendance 3,653 or 84 per cent.



The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1935 are as follows :—

	<i>White.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aided schools ... ..	839	2,295	3,134
Unaided ... ..	217	250	467
Taught at home ... ..	9	5	14
Physically or mentally unfit ... ..	24	81	105
	<hr/> 1,089	<hr/> 2,631	<hr/> 3,720

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure from public funds on education in 1935 was £31,389, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration ... ..	1,637
Pensions ... ..	1,161
Scholarships ... ..	832
Buildings, upkeep ... ..	542
Grants to schools ... ..	21,397
Building grants ... ..	5,821

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December; and every year candidates from five of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for one year at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two scholarships for two years each at a training college in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Shipping.**

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 6,707,246 tons.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships:—

<i>British.</i>						
					<i>Steam. Tons.</i>	<i>Sail. Tons.</i>
						<i>Total. Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	...	...	...	2,445,091	580
Cleared ...	...	...	...	...	2,441,228	280
Total British shipping					...	4,887,179
<i>Foreign.</i>						
					<i>Steam. Tons.</i>	<i>Sail. Tons.</i>
						<i>Total. Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	...	...	...	904,182	687
Cleared ...	...	...	...	...	914,511	687
Total foreign shipping					...	1,820,067

The Furness-Bermuda line operates a service of one to three sailings per week, according to the season, in each direction between Bermuda and New York. The Canadian National Steamships line operates a fortnightly service between Canada, Bermuda and the West Indies. Both these lines are subsidized by the Bermuda Government.

In addition there are direct passenger and freight services between Bermuda and England by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (monthly) and Elders and Fyffes (every six weeks).

**Railways.**

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

**Roads.**

No development of any importance took place. The roads are not constructed for motor traffic, since, apart from Public Works Department lorries, ambulances, etc., motor vehicles are prohibited. The roads are for horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. For these they are good.

**Postal.**

The number of parcels received was 52,665. The money-order business amounted to £54,416. Of this, orders to the value of £49,971 were issued and £4,435 paid. The transit to London for

mails is 10-14 days. The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire is 1½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.

### **Cables and Wireless.**

The Halifax & Bermudas Cable Company, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless Limited, operates cable, wireless and wireless telephone services between Bermuda and all parts of the world.

For cables and wireless messages the full rate to England is 2s. 4d. a word, to New York 1s. 6d. a word. The wireless telephone charges are \$36 and \$15 respectively for three minutes.

### **Telephones.**

There are about 1,500 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 1,650.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda Limited and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £908,671 and £921,262, respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards.

Bermuda has issued £1, 10s. and 5s. notes to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The total expenditure on Public Works, annually recurrent and extraordinary, and on channel works was £53,397, as compared with £71,876 in 1934 and £103,785 in 1933.

Of the total expended, £10,115 was on dredging, mainly the Town Cut Channel which was completed to a width of 250 feet and a depth of 26 feet m.l.w. Dredging operations ceased on 31st May.

No major works were carried out during the year under review.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.**

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year 1,766 persons were prosecuted, of whom 79 were discharged, 1,645 punished on summary conviction, and 26 convicted for offences against property and 14 for offences against the person. One hundred and seventy-seven persons were committed to prison, as against 153 in 1934.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners, and the one at St. George's 37 prisoners. There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a cell. The male prisoners break stone for the metalling of the roads, and the female prisoners remake bedding for the Military Authorities. Extra-mural government work is carried out by the male prisoners.

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

##### *Acts passed during 1935.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1.	The Companies Act, 1934, Amendment Act, 1935.
2.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1935.
3.	The Police Magistracy Act, 1935.
4.	The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes Act, 1935.
5.	The Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited Act, 1935.
6.	The Colonial Government Land Sales Act, 1935.
7.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935.
8.	The Drawback of Duties Act, 1935.
9.	The Escheats Act, 1871, Amendment Act, 1935.
10.	The Imperial Preference Act, 1925, Amendment Act, 1935.
11.	The Imperial Mycological Institute Act, 1935.
12.	The Stanley Martin Pension Act, 1935.
13.	The West India Oil Company, S.A. Act, 1935.
14.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935, Amendment Act, 1935.
15.	The Deputy Mayor Act, 1935.
16.	The Municipalities Act, 1923, Amendment Act, 1935.
17.	The St. George's Ordinance Confirmation Act, 1935.
18.	The Dudley-Cavendish Act, 1935.
19.	The C.B. Tucker Trust Act, 1935.
20.	The Public Works Department Act, 1930 (No. 3 Tribe Road, Devonshire) Amendment Act, 1935.
21.	The Bermuda General Theatres Act, 1935.
22.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1935.
23.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1935.
24.	The Gaols Act, 1935.
25.	The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1935.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
26.	The Police Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1935.
27.	The Bermuda Engineering Company Act, 1935.
28.	The Liquor License Act, 1921, Amendment Act, 1935.
29.	The Elbon Limited Act, 1935.
30.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1935.
31.	The Bermuda Air Base Act, 1934, Amendment Act, 1935.
32.	The Airport Construction Committee Act, 1935.
33.	The Probates (Re-Sealing) Act, 1935.
34.	The Public Works Department Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1935.
35.	The Imperial Defence Contributions Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1935.
36.	The Revenue Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1935.
37.	The Horizons Act, 1935.
38.	The Alfred Blackburn Smith Act, 1935.
39.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1935, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1935.
40.	The Bermuda Currency Notes Act, 1935.
41.	The Exemption from Duty Act, 1935.
42.	The Public Carriage Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1935.
43.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1935.
44.	The Bermuda Nursing Home Act, 1935.
45.	The Wreck Removal Act, 1935.
46.	The Bermuda Railway Company Act, 1935.
47.	The Customs Tariff Act (No. 2), 1935.
48.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1935, Amendment Act, 1935.
49.	The Revenue Act, 1898, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1935.
50.	The Appropriation Act, 1935.
51.	The Colonial Government Land Sales Act (No. 2), 1935.
52.	The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1935.

#### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1931-5 :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1931    ...    ...    ...    ...	464,351	458,700
1932    ...    ...    ...    ...	462,807	443,501
1933    ...    ...    ...    ...	438,226	414,667
1934    ...    ...    ...    ...	363,473	372,065
1935    ...    ...    ...    ...	391,895	371,440

Of the total revenue for the year, £249,004 represents Customs receipts.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a Government note issue of £1, 10s. and 5s. denominations. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1935, amounted to £166,943.

The market value of the investments held as security for this liability was £211,336 on 1st January, 1936. There is no coin reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st December was £82,579, against £86,254 in 1934, and £90,503 in 1933.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £108,036 at the end of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £44,722 (market value).

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1935, was £221,938.

The total assets amounted to £471,522 of which £211,336 was held for Government Notes redemption, £93,691 for the Savings Bank, and £59,998 for the Superannuation Fund.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was derived as follows :—

	£
From <i>ad valorem</i> duties ... ..	93,655
„ surtax ... ..	30,974
„ duty on spirits (including alcohol) ... ..	38,016
„ cigars and cigarettes ... ..	15,259
„ malt liquor ... ..	8,691
„ export tax ... ..	4,924

There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on passenger tickets in respect of every person leaving Bermuda. Revenue from this source is about £36,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of all cheques.

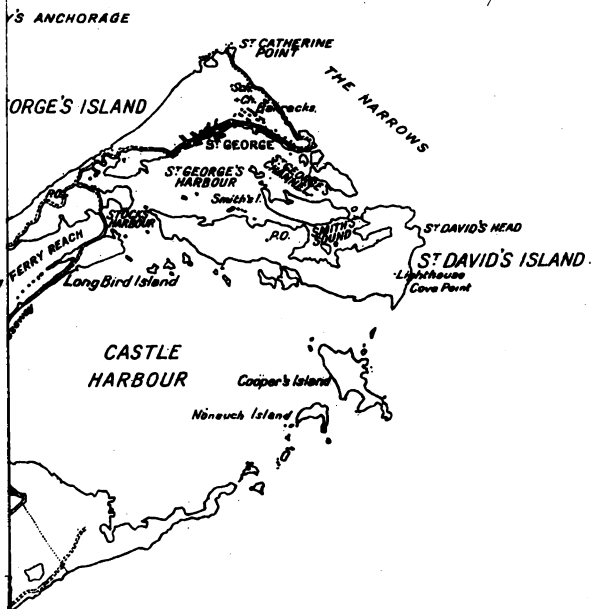
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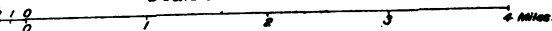
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## CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III. POPULATION ... ..	7
IV. HEALTH ... ..	9
V. HOUSING ... ..	16
VI. PRODUCTION... ..	17
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	27
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	30
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	32
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	36
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	41
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	42
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	43
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	49
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	51
XVI. GAME ... ..	56
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ... ..	58
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water. The whole of this is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

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### Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered was 100° F. at Budini, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 41° F. at Kabale. The annual and daily range at four representative stations in the Protectorate is illustrated in the following table:—

January.				July.			
		Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.			Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
		° F.	° F.			° F.	° F.
Entebbe	...	84.8	59.5			79.7	58.6
Mbale	...	97.9	53.9			85.5	57.8
Kabale	...	82.2	43.5			78.0	41.0
Hoima	...	94.0	56.0			86.0	54.0

The mean daily range of temperature in each month at these same stations was:—

		Entebbe.	Mbale.	Kabale.	Hoima.
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
January	...	19.3	33.9	30.0	29.3
February	...	14.4	24.6	22.6	23.3
March	...	13.6	25.5	2.6	22.4
April	...	13.6	21.8	20.0	21.4
May	...	13.3	17.7	16.6	19.3
June	...	13.1	18.0	16.1	20.2
July	...	15.5	21.3	29.2	23.1
August	...	15.8	23.3	25.6	22.3
September	...	17.1	—	24.2	22.1
October	...	15.8	23.7	21.6	20.9
November	...	15.6	26.2	18.3	22.4
December	...	15.4	25.1	19.5	22.8

The total rainfall for the year was 1 per cent. above normal, January and July being unusually dry and February and June wet.

The highest fall for the year was 97.06 ins. at Nagoje, between Kampala and Jinja, the lowest 31.59 ins., at Mwirasandu. The greatest fall recorded in 24 hours was 6.26 ins. on 13th November at Entebbe.

### History.

The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by outside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century; and even the slave trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources of the Nile. In

he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government". The Lukiko is constituted as follows:—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Katikiro or Prime Minister, Omulamuzi or Chief Justice, and Omuwanika or Treasurer);

The twenty county chiefs or their lieutenants;

Three notables from each county, selected by the Kabaka; and six other persons of importance in Buganda, appointed by the Kabaka.

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and his Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing his nationals in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized whose stage of development varies considerably, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned; generally speaking, these are on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each district or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, if any, from time to time, their views on such subjects as:—

- (a) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law;
- (b) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;
- (c) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;
- (d) food crops and famine;
- (e) other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The totals of the Native Administration Estimates for the year under review are given below, together with a comparison with the totals of the Protectorate Estimates:—

	<i>Native Administration Estimates, 1935.</i>	<i>Protectorate Estimates, 1935.</i>	<i>Native Administration Estimates as per- centage of Protectorate Estimates.</i>
	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	
	£	£	
Revenue ...	354,377	1,436,332	24·67
Expenditure ...	381,101	1,435,935	26·54

It should be noted that the expenditure estimates include both recurrent and extraordinary expenditure; and that the estimated excess of expenditure over revenue reflected in the above figures is due to the inclusion of provision for extraordinary works.

The main items of native administration revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of "busulu" (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligation, formerly exacted by chiefs and in most districts collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with the fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

### III.—POPULATION.

#### Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to the census of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole are descended from the same stock as the former.

#### Vital Statistics.

##### GENERAL NATIVE POPULATION.

The birth-rates and death-rates are set out in Table A below.

The population has been calculated from the census figure of 1931 with the addition of births and subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year. As no satisfactory estimate of migration can

be made, this factor has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, and it is considered that these returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy. The population of Karamoja in the Eastern Province has been omitted as no returns are rendered from that district.

*Yearly increase or decrease of Provincial Population: Totals per thousand People.*

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Buganda Province	... ..	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+3.1	+ 3.4
Eastern Province	... ..	+11.5	+12.0	+3.5	+ 1.5
Western Province	... ..	+10.6	+11.0	+8.6	+ 6.3
Northern Province	... ..	+15.4	+15.0	+8.2	+14.2

*Births and deaths.*—For the whole Protectorate, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 20,654 and the population increased by 5.8 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 19,465, and 5.4. The figures for each Province show a close similarity during the last two years. More than half the total increase was recorded in the Northern Province, inhabited mainly by the virile Nilotic tribes. Three districts, Mengo, Bugwere and Teso, returned more deaths than births. In the first, this is probably due to deaths among the immigrant labour who yearly invade the district, principally from Ruanda. It is gratifying to be able to record that for the first time since 1915 Bunyoro showed an increase of population.

*Still-births.*—During 1935, 4,144 still-births were registered compared with 3,949 in 1934. This figure is of little value, however, as it is certain that only a proportion of still-births are reported to the chiefs.

*Infantile mortality.*—For the whole Protectorate the rate was 165.88 per thousand live births. With the exception of a rise in 1934, this rate has been gradually falling since 1926, when registration was first introduced. In that year it was 276. The rates in Busoga (227), Bugishu (207), Toro (223), Chua (283), and the West Nile (279) are still very high; but those in Mengo (83), Entebbe (62), Masaka (76) and Teso (97) approach the standard of European countries.

*Maternal mortality.*—Though this was lower than in 1934, the figure per thousand—10.60—is still very high, but it is probable that little reliance can be placed on the records of many districts. The rate in Gulu was 3.0, for example, and that in Chua 16.41. As both these districts are inhabited mainly by Acholi it seems improbable that there was such a great difference in the rate.

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC POPULATION.

The estimated population is : Europeans, 1,994; Asiatics, 14,860.

During 1935, there were 134 deaths, 9 Europeans and 125 Asiatics.

Table "A".

RETURN OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION  
OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS :—

Province.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.					
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Buganda... ..	19·70	19·70	19·25	20·23	20·67	21·71
Eastern ... ..	30·28	31·17	30·66	32·20	26·47	26·13
Western ... ..	34·55	33·95	27·92	26·13	26·33	25·05
Northern ... ..	33·97	32·73	34·58	33·83	31·25	33·40
Uganda Protec- torate.	28·13	29·19	29·18	28·11	26·05	26·43

Province.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.					
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Buganda ... ..	20·77	19·46	18·84	18·62	17·51	18·29
Eastern ... ..	24·26	23·62	19·27	20·22	22·94	24·48
Western ... ..	21·69	21·87	17·41	15·18	17·77	18·73
Northern ... ..	20·49	21·37	19·32	18·49	23·10	19·31
Uganda Protec- torate.	22·06	21·75	18·30	18·43	20·58	20·66

## IV.—HEALTH.

The following table compares the figures in respect of the year under review with those of previous years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
New cases ... ..	661,658	684,835	743,719	831,240	906,486
Cases admitted as in-patients to hospitals and dispen- saries.	28,525	24,072	30,185	33,200	33,805
Number of in-patient days	495,343	439,639	493,481	462,802	464,673
Total attendances ... ..	2,842,769	3,016,851	3,045,074	3,209,315	3,139,985
Surgical operations ... ..	3,850	3,514	4,908	4,796	4,443

The above figures include non-Africans, who represent 1·17 per cent. of the new cases, and 3·90 per cent. of the in-patients.

The following table shows the number of cases (including examinations) seen at station hospitals and at dispensaries.

		<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Re-attendances.</i>
Hospitals...	...	382,478	682,336
Dispensaries	...	652,060	1,423,111

Total attendances 3,139,985.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years were :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Pneumonia ... ..	274	279	285	356	346
Accidents ... ..	116	115	133	143	173
Plague ... ..	19	40	52	29	41
Syphilis ... ..	48	41	48	55	43
Dysentery ... ..	37	26	25	28	48
Malaria ... ..	81	50	57	107	116
Tuberculosis ... ..	56	66	66	89	62
Cerebro spinal meningitis ...	22	15	14	43	76
Cancer ... ..	13	4	8	17	26
Child-birth ... ..	44	28	66	67	78
Total deaths in Hospital ...	1,236	1,264	1,357	1,550	1,724

*Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases.*—This group accounted for 28 per cent. of the total number of new cases, and for 31.4 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurring in hospital. Patients suffering from malaria formed 25.5 per cent. of this group, and 6.9 per cent. of all new cases. There were 3,910 cases admitted to hospital, and of these 116 or 2.9 per cent. died.

*Blackwater fever.*—There were 158 cases with 41 deaths; eight Europeans, all of whom recovered, are included in this total. There were six cases and no deaths among Africans. Up to the end of 1934 there had been 41 cases, with six deaths, among local Africans.

*Trypanosomiasis.*—The incidence and mortality from trypanosomiasis for the past nine years has been as follows :—

	<i>Reported deaths.</i>	<i>New cases proved microscopically.</i>	<i>Suspected cases.</i>
1927 ... ..	79	285	213
1928 ... ..	67	656	368
1929 ... ..	78	1,572	1,777
1930 ... ..	51	638	89
1931 ... ..	117	471	42
1932 ... ..	85	512	24
1933 ... ..	109	648	45
1934 ... ..	127	714	59
1935 ... ..	72	635	40

The distribution of new cases in 1934 and 1935 was :—

	1934.	1935.
West Nile ... ..	615	568
Gulu ... ..	22	16
Madi ... ..	21	13
Chua ... ..	24	14
Lakes Edward-George area ...	81	64
Kigezi ... ..	1	—
Source of infection uncertain ...	9	—



There were no further cases of infection with *T. rhodesiense*; the measures to control immigration from infected areas of Tanganyika Territory must, however, still remain in force if the risk of introduction of the infection is to be reduced to a minimum. Of the 72 deaths, 19 occurred in hospital and the remainder in the districts.

*Plague*.—During 1935, 2,010 cases, with 1,870 deaths, as compared with 977 cases, with 937 deaths, in 1934, were reported. 806 cases occurred in the Eastern Province, 740 in Buganda, and 465 in the Lango district of the Northern Province. The remainder of the Northern Provinces and the whole of the Western Province were free of the disease.

*Typhus*.—Only five cases, all of which occurred in the first four months of the year, were reported; and it is evident that the universal use of the disinfectant mentioned in the Report of last year has been successful in controlling the disease.

*Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis*.—1,318 cases, with 469 deaths, were reported, as compared with 743 cases and 289 deaths in 1934. 1,265 of the cases occurred in the Western Province. The epidemic was at its worst in August and September.

*Dysentery*.—During the year, 4,434 cases, including 1,407 cases of amoebic dysentery, were treated. The amoebic type of the disease has been a serious problem this year, particularly in Arua, Lira, Mbale, and Jinja, where several cases occurred among Europeans. Carriers among domestic servants were discovered in Arua and Mbale.

*Leprosy*.—1,445 cases attended Government hospitals, but their attendance was so spasmodic that improvement could not be expected. Leper colonies at Nyenga, in Mengo, and Buluba, in Busoga, have been instituted by the Franciscan Sisters, and at Bunyonyi, in Kigezi, and Ongino and Kumi, in Teso, by the Church Missionary Society.

*Typhoid fever*.—Fifty-six cases were diagnosed during the year, twelve with four deaths among Asiatics, and the remainder among Africans, there being no cases among Europeans. Thirty of the cases occurred in Kampala.

*Tuberculosis*.—There was a decrease from 1,007 to 827 in the number of cases treated in 1935. Investigations into the type of tubercle bacillus found in cases of phthisis were undertaken at the Veterinary Laboratory, Entebbe, and, out of 141 sufferers from the disease, four persons, all of whom either tended or owned cattle, were found to be infected with the bovine type of the bacillus.

*Syphilis and yaws*.—During the year, 137,076 cases of these two diseases were treated. This was nearly 6,000 more than in the previous year. The number of cases of syphilis was lower, but the number of cases of yaws increased by more than 7,500. In

Buganda, syphilis predominates as a diagnosis while in the Northern Province yaws is more common. In the other Provinces, the two diseases appear to be of almost equal incidence.

*Anthrax*.—Twenty-one cases occurred in Ankole, while five cases were reported from Masaka and five from Bugishu. All were due to eating infected meat.

*Smallpox*.—Since a negligible proportion of the population was protected by vaccination, an intensive vaccination campaign was advocated early in 1935, but in the absence of any apparent imminent danger of an epidemic of smallpox, considerable apathy was encountered, except in the Northern Province where practically the entire population of the West Nile, Madi and Gulu districts were vaccinated under the supervision of a sanitary inspector. Two cases of smallpox were discovered during the year, one in April in an African pilgrim returned from Mecca and one in December in a child who had recently arrived from India. Fortunately, no epidemic followed the case in April; but early in 1936, cases of smallpox occurred among contacts of the Indian child. In each case, all contacts were isolated and vaccinated, and vaccinators were posted on the roads leading out of Kampala, to vaccinate all persons entering or leaving the town.

*General diseases*.—There were 61,053 cases including 118 cases of cancer.

*Affections of the nervous system and organs of sense*.—There were 70,319 cases in 1935, as compared with 71,416 in the previous year. 5,970 cases of trachoma were diagnosed, and this disease, which causes a great deal of blindness in the country, appears to be increasing in frequency. Treatment is prolonged and irksome, and few sufferers persevere with it until cured.

*Affections of the circulatory system*.—5,127 cases, with 57 deaths, were treated.

*Affections of the respiratory system*.—Ninety-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-one cases, with 371 deaths, were recorded. Pneumonia was responsible for 3,346 cases and 346 deaths. The death-rate in hospitals from this disease was 23.36 per cent.

*Diseases of the digestive system*.—Cases seen numbered 106,446. Included in this total were 2,274 cases of ankylostomiasis, 3,278 of taeniasis, and 1,567 of ascariasis. Many more persons than the numbers recorded were treated for helminthic infestations, as it is the custom at most hospitals to examine the stools of all in-patients and to treat those in whom helminths are found. Ankylostomiasis is, in fact, extremely common, and causes a considerable amount of anaemia and debility.

*Diseases of the genito-urinary system*.—There were 4,115 cases, including 1,952 women.

## UGANDA, 1935

*Puerperal state.*—The table below gives the number of cases the last five years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Women who attended for ante-natal supervision.	3,760	7,254	12,110	12,828	18,110
No. of attendances of women for ante-natal supervision.	—	—	—	33,107	47,110
Women who attended for conditions connected with the puerperal state.	993	1,359	2,050	2,064	2,110
Women admitted to hospital for childbirth.	620	786	853	1,101	1,110
Babies born in hospital ... ..	591	758	822	979	1,110
Number of infants brought up for supervision.	878	1,390	2,206	3,029	3,110

There was a very great increase in the number of women who attended for ante-natal supervision during 1935. The following table compares the results of pregnancy in women who had attended hospitals for supervision and in those who had not so attended.

	<i>Women who had attended for supervision.</i>	<i>Women who not attended</i>
Number ... ..	2,006	352
Pregnancy resulting in:—		
(a) Miscarriage ... ..	149	69
(b) Still-birth... ..	69	50
(c) Living child ... ..	1,788	233
Percentage resulting in living child ... ..	89.1	66.2

These figures provide a striking proof of the value of supervision.

The number of infants shown above is that of healthy or relatively healthy children brought up to see that their general progress is satisfactory, and who at the most require treatment for minor ailments such as constipation or stomachic disturbances. Children brought up for serious illnesses are shown on the general sickness returns only.

*Affections of the skin and cellular tissues.*—There were 125,961 cases, compared with 127,257 in 1934. Scabies accounted for 38,651 and ulcers for 49,861 of this number. There was a decrease of about 3,000 in the number of cases of scabies.

*Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.*—The number of cases treated was 3,937.

*Affections produced by external causes.*—One hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-four cases, with 178 deaths, compared with 98,971 cases and 146 deaths in 1934, were returned. Although 311 persons were bitten by snakes, only two died.

### Non-Native Populations.

At Government hospitals, 2,911 Europeans and 7,696 Asiatics were treated. The principal diseases were malaria, injuries, and affections of the respiratory tract.

### Provision for Treatment.

In the Protectorate, there are European hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale with a total of 34 beds; Asiatic hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Masindi and Butiaba, with 56 beds; and 23 hospitals with 1,246 beds for Africans. There are 88 country dispensaries many of which provide beds so that serious cases can be admitted.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal and Kabale, and a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso district. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala), and at Nkokonjeru in Mengo district. The Church Missionary Society has established leper colonies at Bunyonyi, in Kigezi, and at Kumi and Ongino, in Teso, while the Franciscan Sisters (Mill Hill Mission) have colonies at Nyenga in Mengo district and Buluba in Busoga district.

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

Great attention is paid by the Medical Department to ante-natal and post-natal welfare and to the supervision of school children. The ante-natal and post-natal work in Government institutions has been mentioned above. As in past years, the Church Missionary Society maintained the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School, and its dependent centres; while the Mill Hill Mission maintained the Nsambya Maternity training School, and a number of centres scattered throughout the Protectorate. During the year, 15 girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificate of the Midwives Board.

The number of women admitted for child-birth to the various institutions was:—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and Centres ...	...	...	1,585
Nsambya Maternity Training School and Centres ...	...	...	1,580
Government Hospitals and Centres ...	...	...	1,502
			<hr/> 4,667 <hr/>

This figure represents 4.7 per cent. of the total births recorded in the Protectorate during the year.

The sanitary condition of schools received a considerable amount of attention during the year, as owing to the desire of the young African for education, and the inadequacy of funds to erect buildings in sufficient numbers, there is considerable overcrowding. Proper latrine accommodation is often completely lacking at schools. In certain districts routine inspection of school children was carried out, treatment being given where necessary by the examining officer. It was found that there was a great deal of preventable disease among the children and, both by propaganda and treatment in child welfare and school clinics, every endeavour is being made to raise the standard of health of the coming generation.

## Preventive Measures.

**Malaria.**—Anti-malarial planting of swamps was continued at Tororo, Soroti and Lira, and 182 acres of new planting were established. At Mbale, beds of cassia and eucalyptus were prepared to plant an area near the railway station in 1936. Routine anti-mosquito measures were enforced in all townships.

**Yellow fever.**—During 1934 and 1935, 16 persons, out of 50 whose serum was tested, were found to have protective properties for yellow fever, proving that they had had the disease at some period during their lives. These persons came principally from the West Nile, Chua, Gulu, Bunyoro, Toro and Kigezi, but one was resident in Lango and one in Bugwere. These results make it possible that yellow fever of the rural type has been endemic over a wide area of Uganda in the recent past and, as no persons with protection have yet been discovered in Kenya or Tanganyika Territory, Uganda appears to be the easterly limit of the endemic area. As the vector of the disease, *Aedes aegypti*, is known to be present in most stations in Uganda; an intensive campaign to eliminate the breeding places of this mosquito is being put into operation.

**Trypanosomiasis.**—The situation on the Koich river system caused considerable anxiety. Two experiments, one on this river and the other at Terego in the West Nile district, where there was a new outbreak, were in progress at the end of the year. On the Koich river blocks of bush were cut off from each other by large clearings and the flies in these blocks were caught by hand. At the beginning in August, each of the six boys engaged in one such block captured about a 100 flies a day, but by the end of the year the number had dwindled to 20. It is hoped that hand catching will either eliminate tsetse from the block altogether or else reduce it to such small numbers that the fly will not be able to maintain itself. At Terego, the experiment of protecting the population at risk by the injection of two grammes of *Bayer 205* is being tried. The method is based upon recent work carried out at the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute, Entebbe on the prophylactic use of this drug. It is hoped that by sterilizing the peripheral blood of all members of the population re-infection of the fly will be prevented, so that when the present infected fly die out a clean population in contact with clean flies will be left.

**Plague.**—It had been hoped that the control measures suggested by Sir Edward Thornton when he visited the country in 1930 had been successful in reducing the plague menace to a relatively minor problem, but it is now evident that the decline in the number of cases was not associated with control measures but was due to the fall in an epidemic wave. The ascending portion of the next wave has now apparently been reached, and the most alarming feature of the outbreak has been the large area over which

sporadic cases have been found. In Busoga, where 505 cases occurred in 1935, 490 rats were found dead as the result of cyanogassing 4,311 huts at a cost of Shs.7,680/-, an average of 0.11 rat to a building. As plague continued to increase during the year, the Native Administration ordered that all huts and granaries were to be unroofed under the direct instruction of the Muruka chiefs. There were 13,976 huts dealt with, and 170,684 rats killed, an average of over 12 rats to a hut. As a result of this measure, there was an immediate decline in the number of cases. It is noteworthy that in one area the chiefs on their own initiative took off the thatch and burnt it. It is believed that the most hopeful method of eradicating plague in the affected areas lies in the improvement of rural sanitation, and the replacement of the present hut by better houses in which the rat finds no harbourage and his contact with man is reduced to a minimum.

### **Mbale Welfare Exhibition.**

This, the second Exhibition of this type held in the Protectorate, was open from 13th November to 19th November. The site decided upon was at Nakaloke, five miles from Mbale, the headquarters of the Saza chief of Mbale county, and the nucleus of the exhibition was a permanent model native village, which remains as an example of hygienic housing to the local populace. Associated with this village was a model agricultural holding. This ambitious project was only possible with the help of the Native Administration, who afforded considerable financial aid. Model shops, a native eating-house, market, butchers' shops, slaughter house and dwelling houses with latrines and kitchens attached, were erected in permanent materials; while model huts built in *pisé de terre* and wattel and daub for the peasant who can afford nothing more expensive were shown. All the temporary buildings were thatched by the "step" method, which reduces harbourage for rats to a minimum. There was also a model granary, incinerator, well, and labour camp. In addition, there were veterinary, bacteriological and entomological exhibits, which attracted large crowds. A baby show, at which nearly 650 babies competed for prizes, was held in the first three days. It was estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 persons visited the exhibition. It was very satisfactory to find that by the time the exhibition opened all the permanent buildings had been leased by Africans at a rental which will ensure a reasonable return on the capital expended.

### **V.—HOUSING.**

It is considered that one of the main ways by which disease in Uganda may be prevented is by improvement in the housing conditions of the people. The principal improvements desired are increased ventilation, increased lighting, increased height of the walls, and the provisions of latrines for each household. The

Asiatic bazaars continue to require careful supervision, particularly with regard to over-building on plots and overcrowding of dwelling. Strict compliance with building rules is, however, insisted upon where new houses are concerned, and close supervision of the minor as well as the major townships was continued.

The considerable slum area in Jinja, lying between the bazaar and the lake shore, received special attention during 1935. Most of the occupants of the hovels in this locality are immigrants from other parts of the Protectorate or from adjoining territories. They have now been given 12 months' notice to evacuate the area, and two rehousing schemes were under consideration at the end of the year.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Minerals.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin ore, gold, salt, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals, and petroleum. Of these, tin ore and gold alone have been found, so far, in quantities justifying organized production and export.

Conditions, in particular the climate and the necessity for close supervision of native interests, render Uganda more suitable generally for exploitation by substantial companies and syndicates, but the efforts of a number of small workers with local knowledge have met with some encouragement.

The quantity of tin ore produced showed an increase over the figures for 1934: the total value did not, however, increase in the same proportion owing to a lower average of the world price for the metal.

Exports in long tons were as follows:—

					Quantity.	Value. £
1934	...	...	...	...	437	72,234
1935	...	...	...	...	552	86,027

Of the latter quantity some 332 tons were the produce of the Mwirasandu Mine.

Ankole and Kigezi districts continue to afford the most promising indications of gold, and all but a fraction of the year's production comes from alluvials in these two districts. The outputs from Budama and Chua districts were 270 and 2 troy oz. respectively.

Exports and values were as follows:—

				Unrefined gold. Troy oz.	Yielding Fine gold. Troy oz.	ascertained. Fine silver. Troy oz.	Ascertained value. Gold. £	Silver. £
1934	...	...	...	6,373	5,842	383	40,126	35
1935	...	...	...	6,329	5,651	346	39,978	43

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Work on the copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) was continued and a more intensive prospecting programme is now being initiated.

Labourers employed on prospecting and mining usually operate on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by natives.

Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. Distribution from Katwe, which is by far the largest source of supply is greatly facilitated by the joining of Katwe to the Protectorate road system.

	1934.	1935.
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>
Production from Katwe and Kasenyi	2,206	1,349
Production from Kibiro ... ..	230	216

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by natives. Brick-clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements and limestone is available in certain areas.

### Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture is mainly concerned with the production of coffee, tea and sugar.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

##### *Economic Crops.*

*Cotton.*—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro district of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Production. (Bales of 400 lb.)</i>	<i>Value at port of shipment, Mombasa. £</i>
1927-28 ... ..	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928-29 ... ..	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929-30 ... ..	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930-31 ... ..	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931-32 ... ..	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932-33 ... ..	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933-34 ... ..	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934-35 ... ..	1,171,453	253,242	2,822,739
1935-36 ... ..	1,366,974	305,000*	—

\* Estimated.



## UGANDA, 1935

The crop is peasant-produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by the Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced and tested with a view to subsequent introduction into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

						Tons.	Value. £
1929	...	...	...	...	...	67,523	424,000
1930	...	...	...	...	...	33,578	137,387
1931	...	...	...	...	...	45,435	149,224
1932	...	...	...	...	...	56,311	168,366
1933	...	...	...	...	...	81,271	262,539
1934	...	...	...	...	...	35,689	85,947
1935	...	...	...	...	...	50,685	135,779

The 1935-36 planting season was again beset with difficulties. The heavy rains which fell during May and June were followed by conditions of semi-drought during July and August. Weather conditions during September were, however, favourable and effected a considerable improvement in crop prospects. The acreage planted was approximately 1,366,974, as compared with 1,185,599 for 1934-35. Although there is an apparent increase in acreage, it is estimated that the actual acreage was the same as that of last season: the acreage for Buganda was computed on a new basis and the indications are that acreages in the past have been under-estimated.

The condition of the crop improved during October and at the end of November warranted an estimate of approximately 305,000 bales. Rainfall during December and January was abnormally heavy and effected an improvement for the late-sown crop, particularly in Buganda, where the crop was unusually late. Wet conditions continued throughout February, and although rain caused some damage to earlier pickings, the grade of the crop can be considered satisfactory. Total production is expected to reach the estimate of 305,000 bales of 400 lb. each.

*Coffee.*—Both *arabica* and *robusta* are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu district some 5,000 acres are under *arabica*, grown in small plots by peasants. Steps taken in 1931 in this district to organize and control

marketing of the crops, with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers of a co-operative selling society, have resulted in the production of coffee of excellent quality. The carefully organized buying and factory arrangement developed under the measures taken have been reflected in the comparatively high prices received for the coffee marketed. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native coffee-growers shows no signs of any lessening of interest in this crop.

*Arabica* coffee is also produced in Ankole district, where it is estimated that there are approximately 3,791 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators. The crop in this district is still in the early stages of development, but the demand for plants continues. It is estimated that approximately 541 acres were planted in 1935. A small amount of *arabica* is also grown by the natives of the Toro district. *Robusta* is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro. It is considered that the total acreage under coffee comprises 19,000 acres under *robusta* and 11,000 under *arabica*.

In all areas where coffee is grown, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1935 amounted to 125,706 cwt. valued at £230,976, compared with 154,298 cwt. valued at £293,313 for 1934, and with 100,444 cwt. valued at £210,638 during 1933.

*Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.*—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown as food crops but, as a result of the endeavour to widen the range of economic production, a greater interest has been shown in cultivation for export, particularly with regard to groundnuts. Government has been endeavouring to formulate measures to increase production of such crops. To this end, an important step was taken during 1932 by the passing of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932. The object of this Ordinance is to arrange for adequate and proper market facilities, to ensure that the produce is marketed and exported under the best available conditions, and to see that the native growers receive the best possible price for their produce. The following table gives the estimated quantities exported during the last two years :—

1934.				1935.			
		Exports.	Value.			Exports.	Value.
			£				£
Groundnuts	...	288 Tons.	2,583	1,370 Tons.		16,460	
Simsim seeds	...	1,375 "	14,264	1,620 "		17,629	
" oil	...	3,938 Imp. gal.	385	6,200 Imp. gal.		753	

## UGANDA, 1935

**Tobacco.**—In Bunyoro district the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth, from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf.

Most of the crop is purchased for local manufacture. Increasing quantities are being exported overseas, and every endeavour is being made to build up an export market.

The total Bunyoro crop produced during 1935 amounted to 30 tons, for which the growers received £8,661.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile district, and in 1935 production amounted to 88,821 lb.

Exports during 1935 and 1934, including non-native produced tobacco, were :—

		1934.		1935.	
		Lb.	Value. £	Lb.	Value. £
Tobacco manufactured	... ..	10,057	1,309	9,012	1,352
Tobacco unmanufactured	... ..	912,346	26,307	479,220	15,705
Cigarettes	... ..	64,848	11,737	110,916	13,649

### Food Crops.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards their staple articles of diet, viz., grain eaters and plantain eaters.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced at Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, at numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administration under the supervision of Government.

## NON-NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

### Land Tenure.

Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at rental of Sh.1/- per acre, revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three-tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three

years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected. Such leases are subject to strict control.

### *Markets and Produce.*

Non-native planters have in the main confined themselves to crops for export overseas. The local sugar factories, however, are able to supply all present local demands. Tea is produced mainly for local consumption but small quantities are exported also.

All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

### *Labour.*

Labour is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Up to 1923, the local labour supply was generally sufficient, and no foreign labour was required. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district for another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish widespread economic crops. From 1923 to 1927, a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The labour supply is usually adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

### EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

European planting was first begun seriously a few years prior to the outbreak of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and Para rubber. Individual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921, the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products some of these were reopened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926-27 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro district. The recent economic depression seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-27, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1935, there were 223 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department having 22,564 acres under cultivation.

## UGANDA, 1935

Although, as stated, European planters at the beginning confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, latterly they have begun to devote their attention to tea and tobacco also. The *arabica* type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years, but recently the *robusta* type, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has found increasing favour, more particularly at the low elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1935 at 6,774 acres *arabica* coffee (2,421 in the Toro district) and 6,774 acres *robusta* coffee (5,659 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed "Coffee."

A fairly large acreage was originally put under Para rubber but owing to the low prices, very little tapping took place for several years. In 1935 the acreage was recorded at 9,932. Many plantations closed their rubber areas and no attention was given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many estates have recommenced tapping. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,800 but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291, and in 1932 were nil. In 1933, 356 centals were exported valued at £268; in 1934, 3,269 centals valued at £7,111; and in 1935, 8,314 centals valued at £20,394.

The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase. The total acreage in 1935 was estimated at 1,620.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export but the acreage is small and the quantity produced is not very important.

### ASIATIC AGRICULTURE.

Speaking generally, Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo district. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol which is utilized both as a motor fuel and as methylated spirit. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro district, on a leasehold area of 5,000 acres; 4,800 acres have been planted. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga district. The production of white sugar in 1935 was 25,394 tons.

The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1935 was estimated at :—

	Acres.
Coffee <i>arabica</i> ... ..	213
Coffee <i>robusta</i> ... ..	556
Para rubber ... ..	1,905

There are records of 58 Indian estates with a total area under cultivation of 21,306 acres.

### Live Stock.

The live stock of the Protectorate is almost entirely owned by natives, although there are a few European firms engaged in dairying on a small scale, and also some settlers who keep a few head for their own personal requirements. The stock of the country consists almost wholly of native breeds and, although from time to time grade and pure bred stock of European breeds have been introduced for experimental purposes, it cannot be claimed that success in their utilization has been attained. The adverse climatic and disease conditions have been the principal cause of their lack of success, and it is probable that the selection of satisfactory native types and cross-breeding are more likely to give favourable results at this stage of the Protectorate's development.

The cattle of the Protectorate are derived from two strains, the Lebu, small, well covered, short-horned animals with a well marked hump, and the Ankole, which are much larger animals with long horns, a straight back, and long legs, representing a somewhat bulky flat-sided type. The breeds which now persist in the various districts are either one of these strains in a pure or nearly pure state, or races of cross-breeds which have been fixed as types by years of inter-breeding. The cross-bred cattle differ in size from the original parent stock, but maintain to some extent the dominant characteristics of one of the parent breeds.

The sheep of the country are of the fat-tailed, haired type; and the goats are of the type peculiar to eastern central Africa whose skins are covered with hair of varying lengths. Adult sheep and goats afford from 20-30 lb. of meat when killed.

Census figures of stock for 1935 are:—cattle 2,032,339; sheep 109,326; goats 2,187,538. The above figures do not include those of the West Nile district, where in 1934 there were 145,313 cattle, 109 sheep and 148,388 goats.

For various reasons, including the cost of obtaining and maintaining them, few horses have been kept in Uganda in the past, but their numbers have recently been increased by the importation of a small number of ponies from Kenya, which appear to be thriving.

The importation of poultry from Europe has justified itself, and breeding has been so satisfactory that it has been possible to distribute progeny from the Kojia stock farm to smaller stock farms which, again, have been able to distribute sittings of eggs to small pens of poultry.

Pig-keeping is not yet an industry, although a few missions and settlers keep small herds of pigs and some natives are now following their example. In the larger stations there is a demand

## UGANDA, 1935

for pork and, provided that the animals are kept in suitable pens and under hygienic conditions, pig-keeping should be profitable.

During the year, as a result of the ever increasing consumption of meat by the native population and the maintenance of controlled stock routes, there has been a steady increase in the movement of cattle from outlying areas to the marketing centres. This has brought new prosperity to many of the cattle-owning peoples, who, formerly, found great difficulty in obtaining sufficient cash for their ordinary needs. Karamoja alone exported 6,000 head of cattle to Jinja and Kampala during the year. The district benefiting to the extent of approximately £12,000. The improvement of the slaughter trade is not only gratifying on account of its immediate economic benefits, but also because the growing demand for local stock for the meat markets must result in a general improvement of the herds as the castration of surplus males for sale eventually as fat bullocks, and the weeding out of inferior cows, take effect.

The training of market masters in meat inspection continued and it would appear that there is a steady improvement in the meat offered for sale at outlying centres, as a result not only of the inspections carried out by these trained men but also of the fact that the native consumer is becoming more critical in his purchases.

As regards disease, the situation during 1935 was satisfactory. Although rinderpest appeared in both the eastern and north-western areas of the Protectorate, yet, by careful control, the disease was never allowed to assume epizootic proportions and there was no interference with the normal internal cattle trade. Several outbreaks of rinderpest occurred early in the year in the Bugishu and Teso districts, but, by immunization and quarantine measures, the disease was stamped out by early March. One focus of outbreak, on the Kenya-Bugishu border, was eliminated in 1934 by quarantine measures alone. During October, rinderpest appeared in Karamoja and again in Teso, but, although there was some infection persisting in Teso at the end of the year, the Karamoja slaughter trade was not interrupted to any marked extent. In the West Madi area, which adjoins the Sudan, infection was observed in a small herd of cattle during the month of November. The origin of this outbreak was traced to the presence of rinderpest among buffalo in the area. Other diseases, such as contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and blackquarter, were reported during the year but the consequent death-rate was not heavy. Trypanosomiasis is unfortunately widespread in the Western Province, but, although its presence prevents the free movement of stock, it seldom causes heavy losses. During the year rabies was definitely diagnosed

West Nile district, for the first time in Uganda, from the brain of a dog. No cases were seen in livestock, a few dogs only being affected.

There is, strictly speaking, no dairying industry. Except in Kampala (where European firms operate), the milk supply to the larger towns is in the hands of native cattle-owners. Some of the smaller stations obtain their milk supply from stock farms, maintained either from British or Native Government funds. The future of ghee and butter production as a native industry must still be regarded as indeterminate.

The hide and skin trade did not show to advantage during 1935. Dealings in shade-dried hides suffered a sharp decline towards the end of the year, following upon adverse criticism from buyers, directed in particular against the serious damage to hides resulting from careless preparation. On the other hand, the trade in sun-dried hides became brisker towards the end of the year, but no general increase in quality can be recorded. Practices designed to make hides weightier at the time of sale—as, for example, imperfect drying or treatment with foreign matter—have been on the increase. Hides to the weight of 14,076 cwt., valued at £26,197, were exported, as compared with 16,036 cwt., valued at £27,295, in 1934. The skin trade was again disappointing, the total output being 132,797 skins, valued at £4,642.

### **Fisheries.**

Throughout the Protectorate, fisheries are mainly in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. This native fishing industry is developing steadily and satisfactorily. There are restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessel which may be employed, upon the mesh of the nets used, and the size at which certain species may legally be taken; but otherwise the industry is not controlled. The development and control of economic fisheries has now been added to the functions of the Game Department, and every endeavour is being made to assist and expand the activities of what would be a profitable industry.

The chief statistics relating to native fisheries for the year 1935 are given below:—

268 cwt. of fishing-nets valued at £10,359 were imported from overseas;

7,604 half-yearly licences were issued on the Victoria Nyanza.



## UGANDA, 1935

Comprehensive statistics of catches have been collected of the main landings along the Lake Victoria coast; conditions in various localities, particularly in the River Nile stream from the Murchison Falls—and in Lake Albert, investigated; and experimental netting has been considerable opportunity offered.

Lake Albert Resources Limited, the non-native fishing company operating in Lake Albert, went into voluntary liquidation in the year.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of trade and there is, in consequence, complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the "f.o.b. Mombasa" value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every effort is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards territory of origin in accordance with the declaration of goods. Succeeding paragraphs under the heading of Imports and Exports deal briefly with the information so obtained.

The trade improvement commented upon in the Report for the year 1934 can be stated to have been maintained during 1935 in spite of the fact that, as a result of a decrease in cotton and coffee exports, Uganda's export trade has suffered a decline. Imports, however, have advanced from £1,751,051 in 1934 to £1,783,417 in 1935 and trade prospects for the year on the indications of cotton crop exports may be regarded as encouraging provided that speculative over-stocking is avoided.

### Imports.

The total value of imports into Uganda in 1935 for the Protectorate was £1,783,417 as compared with £1,751,051 in 1934, an increase in value of £32,366.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this section, the import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of "value at Mombasa", the cost of freight and handling through the port of Mombasa not being included.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to form the main item imports into Uganda; and imports of these commodities during the last two years were valued as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	365,138	346,059
Cotton blankets ... ..	44,001	35,146
Cotton yarns and manufactures...	14,060	13,500
Total ... ..	<u>£423,199</u>	<u>£394,705</u>

*Tobacco.*—The value of imports of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco, was £70,705, as compared with £97,044 during 1934. Manufactured tobacco and cigarettes originating in Tanganyika Territory were valued at £41,506, as compared with a value of £5,790 in 1934.

*Other imports.*—The following show increases: certain food-stuffs, galvanized sheets, cycles, motor vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, kerosene, and motor spirit. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year was £167,356, as compared with £151,648 in 1934, the principal commodities being wheat meal and flour, £25,365; maize meal and flour, £10,207; tea, £18,713; soap (common), £22,323.

### Exports.

The total value of domestic exports of Uganda during 1935 in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £3,630,529 as against £3,773,766 in respect of the previous year, representing a decrease of £143,237 or 3·8 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with groundnut seed, 81 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Uganda for 1935.

The lint cotton shipped during 1935 totalled 1,012,968 centals, valued at £2,822,739, as compared with 1,142,568 centals of a value of £2,927,796 in 1934, a decrease in weight of 129,600 centals and in value of £105,057.

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 15s. 8d. in 1935, £2 11s. 3d. in 1934, and £2 5s. 6d. in 1933.

India continues to be the main customer for raw cotton, 926,488 centals, valued at £2,610,686, being consigned to that country for 1935. India therefore received, for home consumption and export, 91·5 per cent. of the exports of this commodity; the share of this share represented 92·5 per cent. of the total value.

## UGANDA, 1935

*Cotton seed.*—During 1935, 50,685 tons valued at £1 shipped, as compared with 35,689 tons valued at £85,9 an increase of 14,996 tons in quantity and £49,832 in v ments to the United Kingdom totalled 49,018 tons £131,281.

*Coffee.*—During 1935, 125,706 cwt. of a value of £2 exported, as compared with 154,298 cwt., valued at : the previous year: a decrease of 28,592 cwt. in quan £62,337 in value.

*Sugar.*—Exports of this commodity showed a de 294,685 cwt., valued at £240,593, in 1934, to 253,951 at £168,358, in 1935; 150,836 cwt. were shipped to Kingdom, and 94,929 cwt. to Tanganyika Territory.

*Sisal.*—This commodity appears for the first time ports from the Protectorate. During the year, 552 t and 22 tons of tow, valued at £8,455 and £291 respec exported.

*Other produce.*—Exports of cigarettes, hides and s tin ore, rubber, sesame seed and groundnuts showed Decreases are recorded in tobacco, timber and gold

The principal countries of the Empire to which the the Protectorate were consigned are shown below :—

Country.				Article.				Quantity	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	Coffee	...	...	cwt.	8,3	
				Sugar	...	...	"	150,8	
				Tea	...	...	"	3	
				Tin ore	...	...	tons		
				Cotton (raw)	...	...	centals	39,8	
				Cotton seed	...	...	tons	49,0	
				Groundnuts	...	...	tons	7	
				Hides	...	...	cwt.	5,6	
				Rubber (raw)	...	...	centals	8,3	
Aden	...	...	...	Coffee	...	...	cwt.	5,4	
				Sesame seed	...	...	tons	19	
India	...	...	...	Cotton (raw)	...	...	centals	926,4	
				Ivory (elephant)	...	...	cwt.	1	
				Other goods	...	...	value	-	

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Article.</i>			<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
					£
Union of South Africa...	Coffee	...	...	cwt.	26,898
	Groundnuts	...	...	tons	457
	Other goods	...	...	value	—
					£53,498
Zanzibar	Cigarettes	...	...	lb.	905
	Ivory (elephant)	...	...	cwt.	181
	Other goods	...	...	value	—
					£6,043
Canada	Coffee	...	...	cwt.	16,068
	Other goods	...	...	value	—
					£31,246
					£31,246
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Coffee	...	...	cwt.	19,126
	Other goods	...	...	value	—
					£32,957
					£32,957
Nyasaland Territory.	Mandated Sugar (refined)	...	...	cwt.	94,929
	Cigarettes	...	...	lb.	63,273
	Tobacco (manufactured)	...	...	„	9,012
	„ (unmanufactured)	...	...	„	369,221
	Other goods	...	...	value	—
					£108,576

Empire percentage of total domestic exports : £3,630,529=91.75 per cent.

*Note*.—The foregoing figures relate to “country of consignment” and do not purport to reflect the countries of “ultimate destination”. For example, much of cotton shipped to India is re-exported to Japan; coffee for America is shipped to United Kingdom, as is cotton seed for the Continent.)

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Natives.

Excluding those engaged in agriculture on their own behalf, employed casually on small-holdings, the average monthly total persons in employment amounted to 45,756, showing a decrease of 1,000 as compared with 1934. The decrease is attributable to reductions in the number of persons employed by the Government, not in the Public Works Department, and by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Cotton ginneries employed (for up to six months) an average of 15,000 workers; mines, 8,250,

## UGANDA, 1935

coffee estates, approximately 5,000; sugar estates, 7,000; estate, 1,400. It may be noted that the mines, sugar and the sisal plantation have practically doubled the number of employed since last year.

Banyaruanda and Barundi from the Belgian Mandated of Ruanda-Urundi enter the Protectorate each year in numbers seeking work. At a rough estimate about 15,000 in 1935, and, in addition, about 5,000 labourers of other from Tanganyika. All these immigrants find employment. Baganda engage large numbers as agricultural labourers and also work at the ginneries in the Buganda Province, plantations, and in mines. The numbers of contract natives were West Nile natives, 13,414, Banyaruanda, 7,600, others, a total of 21,814.

The average monthly wages paid to natives varied very ably in different localities and, even where casual labour concerned, there is no standard scale applicable to all. In the cotton industry, unskilled labourers were paid from Shs.13/-, without rations, and from Shs.6/29 to Shs.7/29 with rations; in the mining industry, the corresponding minimum was Shs.4/48 and Shs.5/- and the maxima Shs.8/99 and Shs.10/99. On coffee plantations, the wages for unskilled labour were with rations, and Shs.10/-, without rations; on sugar plantations, Shs.8/- to Shs.10/-, with rations, and Shs.12/- to Shs.15/-, without rations. Untrained domestic servants receive from Shs.10/- a month. Experienced house boys are paid at rates ranging between Shs.30/- and Shs.80/- and cooks at rates between Shs.25/- and Shs.100/-. The wages of motor drivers vary between Shs.25/- and Shs.100/-; of carpenters and masons, between Shs.25/- and Shs.70/-; of shop assistants, between Shs.25/- and Shs.60/- with a commission averaging about 25 per cent on the wages; and of clerks, between Shs.25/- and Shs.240/-.

Rations on an approved scale are issued to contract labourers under their terms of employment. An experiment is presently being made with a revised dietary scale on more generous lines in connection with road construction by Government on the Fort Portal road.

There has been little alteration in the levels of food prices throughout 1935. The average cost throughout the Protectorate of the principal foods was:—bananas, 43 cents a bunch (increase of 3 cents); potatoes, 1½ cents per lb.; maize cobs, 1½ cents each; winged beans, 1½ cents; and mtama, 5½ cents, 7¼ cents and 6 cents per lb. respectively (decrease of almost 3 cents); simsim, 10 cents per lb. (decrease of 1 cent); cattle, £2 11s. 11d. a head (decrease of 5d.); sheep, £2 11s. 11d. a head; goats, from Shs.7/- to Shs.7/55 a head; eggs, 4 cents each; chickens, 42 cents each; and salt, 12 cents per lb.

Hours of work vary according to occupations. Government employees, industrial labourers and employees of the building trade perform, on an average, 46 to 48 hours a week; employees in mines, 44 hours, and employees in ginneries, for a few months yearly, 40 hours a week. Agricultural labourers are normally engaged in task work, which occupies them from 36 to 42 hours a week.

### **Non-Natives.**

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. Free nursing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and sometimes free dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging is from Shs.14/- to Shs.17/- a week, and from Shs. 180/- a month. The cost of petrol has fallen from 10/- a gallon to Shs.2/60. The prices of clothing remain at about 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. above London prices.

Asiatics are engaged primarily in commercial and industrial work. The majority belongs to the small shopkeeping class, but a considerable number finds employment in cotton ginneries. There is a fair average standard of wages generally applicable to them, and the cost of living is low.

## **K.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**

### **Education.**

*European education.*—Education of a higher standard is provided in Kenya or overseas. Certain Government travelling concessions are made to pupils attending school in Kenya. The only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 30 children attend.

*Indian education* is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council controlled over by the Director of Education. A Government school was started in Kampala in 1932 taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination; a similar school in Mombasa was opened in January, 1933. There are, in addition, several schools in the Protectorate owned by the Indian community and assisted from public funds.

*Arab education.*—There are two grant-aided Junior schools, one in Mombasa and one in Kampala.

For Asiatic children are generally sent to India for their education. But an arrangement has been made at the Government Indian School in Kampala, to accept pupils from Standard V to the Cambridge University Junior Examination standard.

## UGANDA, 1935

*African education.*—The system of education for boys sub-grade schools, after which, in order of gradation up to elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior schools, and, finally Makerere College, a Government institution, a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the Buganda Province and the district of the Eastern Province, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the subjects of hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and managed by the District Boards, which represent local interests and are assisted by Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take a leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational training for medical, veterinary, engineering, and agricultural professions, for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Extension classes have been opened for students who require higher education. The students taking this course have been undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. This course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus and use the vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to the primary standard. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, domestic science, and welfare, etc.

### **Agricultural Education.**

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, the study of agriculture and its relations to the everyday life of the village people form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary schools. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction in the cultivation of cash and food crops for elementary teachers are held periodically.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably: a number of small holdings have been established at the Government experimental stations, the period of training lasting for two years.

Technical schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society (in Buganda) and the Verona Fathers Mission (in the Northern Province). Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

### **Fees.**

The scales of fees payable by natives vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different courses, but may be summarized as under:—

#### *Day Schools.*

Sub-grade schools: usually no charge. Elementary schools: from 12s. to £2 per annum. Central schools: from 12s. to 16s. per annum. Lower middle schools: from 12s. to 18s. per annum. Upper middle schools: from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

#### *Boarding Schools.*

Lower middle schools: from £3 10s. to £17 per annum. Upper middle schools: from £3 10s. to £21 per annum. Junior secondary schools: from £3 to £21 10s. per annum. Makerere College: £15 per annum.

Government technical schools: £7 10s. per annum. (During the later years of the courses of instruction, pupils at the Government Technical Schools receive "wages", from which are deducted sufficient sums to provide each pupil with a suitable set of tools to help him to carry on his trade when he leaves school.) The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided; in the majority of schools of the Church Missionary Society pupils are expected to provide their own books and writing materials.

Government expenditure on education in 1935 was estimated to be £58 (exclusive of grants from the Native Governments); in fact, £37,438 were paid in grants to Missions.



## UGANDA, 1935

The contributions to District Boards of Education Administration funds and Central Government during 1935 are applied as follows:—

### EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (BOYS AND GIRLS)

	Buganda Province.	Eastern Province.	Western Province.	Northern Province.
<b>By District Boards.—</b>	£	£	£	£
From Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	10,393	2,296	3,528
<b>Total from Native Government Funds and Education Rates.</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>3,528</b>
<b>By Central Government.—</b>				
(a) Grants of assistance to District Boards in respect of elementary education.	75	187	545	212
(b) Expenditure on normal schools (Grades A and C).	6,911	2,300	500	400
(c) Government elementary schools.	271	156	—	—
(d) Block grants to central schools.	1,400	1,000	425	1,550
(e) Jeanes Teachers Training	—	32	51	36
<b>Total from Central Government</b>	<b>8,657</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>2,198</b>
<b>Grand Total Central and Native Governments and Education Rates.</b>	<b>£13,157</b>	<b>£14,068</b>	<b>£3,817</b>	<b>£5,726</b>

In two districts, Bunyoro and Toro, an education shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and proceeds are included in the amount voted to the local District Boards.

### Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one among the natives and such institutions are at present unnecessary. In cases when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after them, orphans and the aged and infirm have been taken into the missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies. There are no special institutions except the maternity centres and schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to welfare work will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

### Recreations and Games.

sions and games are controlled and encouraged by such the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football n. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide associations have ed, and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing . There are eighty-three registered Scout Troops, eight e and three Ranger Companies, and two Brownie Packs tectorate.

### Music, Art, and Drama.

is taught in most schools and there are church choir connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. dral choir at Namirembe, and the choirs at the Roman minaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

om the ordinary school lessons in drawing, little attempt give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no encourage the development of local art.

no doubt that the African has an inborn dramatic in- he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; mimicry is highly developed, and when acting he does om self-consciousness. It has been the custom for many l the important schools to have plays on speech days nd of the last term in the year. The instinct for n is made use of in the teaching of the junior classes ry schools, and such methods are encouraged in the ols.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Roads.

l of 1935 there were 2,499 miles of main roads built ed by the Protectorate Government. These are classi- vs :—

#### *Gross load.*

...	1,189½ miles	...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons.
			For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
...	525½ miles	...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons.
			For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons.
...	784 miles	...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons.
			For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

ost of maintaining these roads was £19.64 a mile. ere were approximately 4,800 miles of roads, built l by the Native Administrations, generally capable oss load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

## UGANDA, 1935

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers. Control of traffic and inspection of public motor vehicles is also organized by the same Department.

During the year, 4,709 motor vehicles were licensed. Of these 1,708 were motor-cars, 1,970 motor-lorries, 1,000 cycles, 237 omnibuses and 19 trailers. The number of licences issued in the names of Africans was 785. The number of licensed drivers was 5,362, 1,294 being Europeans, 1,250 Africans, and 2,818 Africans.

### Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. The line affords direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the branch line to Mbale adds 100 miles of track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 430 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and runs north-west to Jinja, and thence across the Nile to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Mbale, serving Mbale en route, and taps the most productive agricultural area of the Protectorate. Another line connects the main line at Jinja with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga steamer service is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last financial year is shown in the following statement :—

			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
*Kampala	...	...	49,527	53,525	61,303	52,700
Jinja	...	...	19,661	14,996	17,333	19,500

\* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of the year.

The outwards traffic for the year 1935 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the lake ports, is reflected in the following statement :—

		Passengers.	Parcels and Luggage.	Livestock.	General Merchandise.
		£	£	£	£
Kampala	...	10,604	1,546	36	104,442
Jinja	...	3,339	609	7	17,011
Soroti	...	788	167	4,479	16,481
Mbale	...	776	155	2	16,672
Kumi	...	132	11	46	2,124
Nsinze	...	776	27	3	24,226

### Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals.

Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe, and from the last port an auxiliary service is available to Nyakanyasi on the River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali and call at Kelle, Sangai, Lalli, Atura, Kachung, and Masindi Port, whence transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Mahagi in the Belgian Congo, and Pakwach, thence shipment to Mutir, Rhino Camp, Obongi, Ogujebbe, Laropi, and so on. From the last-mentioned port there is a road to the Sudan, which is in direct communication with the Sudan.

### **Omnibuses.**

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the central centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. Motor omnibuses are almost entirely owned by Asiatics and exist primarily for their convenience, although also carrying on a parcel carriers trade. Passenger rates are the average charge being 5 cents a mile.

In the year, 237 omnibuses were registered, an increase of 10 on the previous year. Of this total twelve were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railway and twenty-nine by natives.

The type of vehicle used as an omnibus is being improved. All motor vehicles are inspected and a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government inspector is necessary before a licence is obtained. Insurance policies against third party risks are compulsory for public service vehicles.

### **Posts.**

The success which had already resulted from the scheme under which the Posts and Telegraph services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika were amalgamated in 1933, was more than maintained in 1934, both financially and otherwise. Post Office operations in Tanganyika resulted in an excess of cash revenue over expenditure of £7,875 : an increase of £3,547 over 1934.

A common postal issue of postage and revenue stamps, common to all territories, was placed on sale on the 1st May. The introduction of a "common" stamp has proved a decided convenience to the public and to the Department.

In common with the rest of the Empire, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika placed on sale 4 denominations (20 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, and Sh.1/-) of special stamps designed to commemorate the Jubilee of His late Majesty, King George V.

During 1935, business continued to show an upward trend, and this has been reflected in practically all branches of postal service.

The air mail service, operated by Imperial Airways, was duplicated and was maintained with creditable efficiency during the first nine months of the year but, owing to various reasons, there were some delays during the last quarter.

The air mail postage rate to United Kingdom, and to other countries was reduced to 50 cents a half ounce and weight of the air mail letter packets post paid amounted respectively to 125,100 and 3,100 lb. The total correspondence amounted to 97,500 items, with a value of £15,539. Approximately 26 per cent. of the Protectorate letter mail was conveyed by air.

The air mail parcel service is restricted to Great Britain and Empire countries in southern Africa. During the year 1,730 parcels were posted in the Protectorate, and 632 in the Colony.

The air mail money order service is confined to Great Britain and India. During the year 1,730 air mail money orders of a total value of £15,539 were issued. This was a 10 per cent. increase on the previous year. The number and value of orders paid were thirty-nine and £180, as compared with thirty-one and £58, respectively, paid in 1934.

The internal mail services were carried out with efficiency. An important change affecting road-borne mails was the introduction of fast motor mail vans to replace the old type of horse-drawn vans. Every prospect of saving from 3 to 6 hours on service of conveyance of mails to and from centres in the Western Province.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, and other packets dealt with during the year was 1,100,000, an increase of 18 per cent. over 1934.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail parcels, on-delivery parcels, increased slightly to 38,677. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 4,447, having a value of £10,836. The inter-state parcel rate between Uganda/Kenya was abolished and replaced by a uniform rate.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 11,320, of a value of £129,123. Those paid numbered 11,320, of a value of £61,046.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year numbered 30,366 in number and £16,847 in value, the increase being 3,479 and £1,733.

### Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 130,968, an increase of 8 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 21,200, of which 7,001 were telegrams to and from Great Britain.

A special Jubilee letter telegram service was offered to the public during Jubilee week.

The internal telegraph and telephone system comprises 1,575 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 4,602. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few outlying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are telephone exchanges connected by trunk lines at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale, Iganga, Tororo and Masaka.

Communication with places outside the Protectorate was maintained in a satisfactory manner through the cable system and the Kenya Radio service, both operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, and also by means of Government land lines to southern Africa and the Belgian Congo.

The Kampala Wireless Station, situated on Kololo Hill, gave satisfactory service throughout the year. Though primarily provided for the purposes of the air services, the station is utilized for internal telegraphic traffic with Arua and Gulu and, during any interruption of land lines, for communication with the neighbouring territories.

There was an increase of approximately 7 per cent. in the volume of telephone trunk traffic, 126,000 trunk calls being handled. Local calls, numbering 1,219,000 show an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year. The condition of the telephone system, particularly at Kampala, was the subject of many complaints from the public; the Government, recognizing that some improvement and extension is required, has referred the matter to a committee constituted to consider schemes for the rehabilitation of assets and development, and proposes to ask the new Postmaster-General, when he will assume his duties in 1936, to give it his early attention.

On the initiative of the Union of South Africa a Postal and Telecommunication Conference of all countries, British and foreign, in Southern Africa was held at Pretoria. The Posts and Telegraphs Department was represented.

### Air Transport.

The Cape-to-Cairo air service (duplicated at the beginning of the year) operated twice weekly in each direction by Imperial Airways, to which reference has already been made, is also available for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and freight. Entebbe is a regular call on this service. At the end of the year an investigation into the potentialities of civil aviation in the Protectorate was carried out.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Entebbe and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Savings Bank. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Protectorate.

### *Savings Bank.*

A Savings Bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The value of Savings Bank deposits in 1935 showed an increase, being £69,345 as compared with £67,000 in 1934 and deposits exceeded withdrawals by £20,267. At the end of the year the total number of depositors was 7,957 and the total standing to their credit, including interest, was £104,000, representing an increase of 1,757 depositors and £22,513 as compared with 1934. The number of African depositors increased from 4,550 to 6,088; there were 249 European and 1,180 African depositors and 54 trust accounts. A further sum of £10,000 was added to invested funds of the Savings Bank.

### Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda. In that year florin currency was substituted, and this in 1922 displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1922. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation:—

#### Coin:—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount;  
50 cents (= 6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.

10 cents = 1.2d.	}	which are legal tender up to 20s.
5 cents = 0.6d.		
1 cent = 0.12d.		

#### Notes:—

Shs.10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; 5.

### Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Standards in England, are maintained as the Protectorate standards. The wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the District Commissioners.

treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures; he is assisted by a qualified Deputy Inspector. All European police officers have the powers of a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, of unstamped weights and measures. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the Deputy Inspector, who holds the secondary standards. Inspections for justness are made from time to time at all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1935 amounted to £229,962, as compared with £204,909 in 1934. This expenditure may be summarized under the following heads:—

### MAIN SECTION.

	£	£
Public Works Department, personal emoluments	36,389	
Other charges ... ..	5,488	
Annually recurrent... ..	59,363	
Extraordinary ... ..	55,237	
	<hr/>	156,477

### OTHER SECTIONS.

Jinja water supply ... ..	2,732	
Kampala water supply ... ..	8,652	
Transport section ... ..	16,224	
	<hr/>	27,608

### LOAN WORKS.

Kampala water supply construction ... ..	287	
Western Province road construction ... ..	6,901	
Water-drilling scheme ... ..	10,303	
	<hr/>	17,491

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Works for other departments ... ..	11,200	
Works for Native Governments ... ..	16,975	
Works for private individuals ... ..	211	
	<hr/>	28,386
		<hr/>
		229,962
		<hr/>

Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, included completion of the District Commissioner's Office at Kampala and the Mental Hospital at Mbarara, commencement of the Police headquarters office at Kampala, erection of quarters at various stations, including five double-ended houses.



### XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PR Justice.

#### HIGH COURT.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Council in 11th August, 1902, and consisted of a chief Justice and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily it sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. It is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes, and jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Council and the sentence is not carried out until it is confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the High Court Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect the proceedings and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. It also lies from the judgments and order of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the first and third held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, and the second and fourth in turn.

#### BRITISH COURTS.

The Governor is authorized to confer special powers upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for the offences of manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Such cases are tried in British Courts with the aid of assessors, and the proceedings are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of cases in the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate, whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass sentences, namely :—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	{	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fines not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	{	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fines not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Subordinate Courts of the third class. { Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa of European or Asiatic extraction, the term "native" for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating rebellion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve months, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, in certain circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a native convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three months' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is recorded, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence when required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court relies upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last six years :—

## CRIMINAL.

<i>Discharged for want of evidence.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>	<i>Found insane.</i>	<i>Total number of persons.</i>	<i>Total number of cases.</i>
585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712
348	7,445	807	8	8,608	5,926
759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221
677	5,545	350	2	6,574	5,637
650	4,614	311	2	5,577	4,949*

Includes 157 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. 69 cases involving 77 juveniles.

# UGANDA, 1935

## CIVIL.

Year.		Amounts of £15 and under.	Amounts above £15 to £50.	Amounts above £50 to £150.	Amounts above £150.	V
1930	...	1,891	866	318	88	
1931	...	1,971	306	306	83	
1932	...	1,506	654	204	56	
1933	...	1,341	505	172	42	
1934	...	1,052	370	105	28	
1935	...	1,133	404	109	17	

\* Includes 110 cases tried by the High Court in its original

The cases dealt with by the High Court of Appeal compared with the last six years are shown below :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Criminal appeals ...	103	77	122	1
Civil appeals ...	18	22	24	
Criminal revisions ...	81	102	106	1
Civil revisions ...	7	1	4	
Confirmation of death sentence ...	7	17	16	
Confirmation of sentence ...	—	283	334	2
Miscellaneous appeals ...	—	3	2	
Miscellaneous revisions ...	—	—	—	
Total	216	505	608	58

## NATIVE COURTS.

Native Courts exist in every district. Certain cases are excepted from their jurisdiction : cases in which a native is charged with an offence in consequence of which he has been convicted, offences committed by natives in any place which may be a township, civil and criminal cases in which an appeal has been allowed, and cases in which a native is regularly employed in Government service, offences punishable as breaches of any special law, e.g., arms and explosives, mining, etc.

The powers of the different classes of native Court are defined by various enactments. For instance, the powers accorded to a District Native Court may enable it to award imprisonment and fine Shs.1,000/- and 24 strokes of the cane. The limits of jurisdiction of a District Native Court are defined by law, e.g., of cattle with Shs.1,000/-. There is an appeal from a District Native Court to a District Court. The appeal lies thence to the High Court.

In the Buganda Province of the Protectorate the Lukiko at Mengo has full jurisdiction in all cases in which the parties are natives of the Protectorate, except in cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which he has been convicted, and breaches of special laws such as laws relating to arms and fiscal are withdrawn.

There is an appeal to the High Court from the Court of the Lukiko in criminal matters where a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years, or of fine exceeding £100, or of whipping over 24 strokes, has been passed, and in civil matters in cases where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit exceeds £100. The Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, is empowered to revise all the proceedings of the Court of Lukiko. The High Court may exercise any of the powers vested in the Provincial Commissioner. There is an appeal to the High Court in any original case, civil or criminal, tried before the Court of the Lukiko in which the accused, the complainant, or any of the parties are not natives of Buganda.

### Police.

A Protectorate Police Force is maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance, which decrees that it "shall act as a Police force and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties."

This Force has a personnel consisting of thirty-three European Officers and Inspectors, eight Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,042 African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of seventeen Magisterial districts and these divisions are grouped into the four Administrative Provinces of the Protectorate. The Police divisions in each Province are under the command of a Superintendent. Of these divisions, nine are controlled by Officers of Police, the remainder by the Civil District Officers.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 73,112 fingerprint files. This department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, also undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration, passport control duties and the detection of weights and measures.

There is a training depot for police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, traffic, and traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are held there, and there is also an elementary vernacular school for the children of serving policemen. A magazine in Swahili, entitled *Mbari za Uganda Police Na Prisons*, published monthly, introduced into the Force in 1931, primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, has progressed most favourably. Its circulation during the year has increased from 1,350 copies a month.

## UGANDA, 1935

The Uganda Police Ambulance Division formed in the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas has a membership of 33 including eight Africans, under a Superintendent who is the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police acts as District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for the Protectorate.

At the Central Registration Bureau, firearms to the value of 3,211 were registered, consisting of 1,100 rifles, 1,628 405 pistols and revolvers, 56 muzzle loaders and 22 machine guns.

The number of cases reported to the police during the year was 7,434, and persons proceeded against on charges of crime were 5,668, as against 7,072 and 6,192 respectively in the previous years.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations and serve as warders in the Native Administration. In addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing their efficiency special instructional courses are given periodically at the Protectorate Police Training Depot. The results are proving satisfactory.

### Prisons.

The Protectorate Government maintains a Central Prison and sixteen district gaols. The Central Prison, which is situated at Port Bell, seven miles from Kampala, is not complete. Completed portions include the general administration block, workshops, a special section for the segregation of young offenders, females, Asiatics and Europeans, the punishment and infirmary cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in the wards in this prison is based on the scale of 40 square feet per inmate. The portion so far completed provides accommodation for 1,042 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners housed at this prison during 1935 was 896. A number of other wards accommodate the surplus population.

The 16 district gaols provide accommodation for 1,042 term prisoners and remands. Of these, three are of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. The others, two are buildings adapted for use as prisons for lock-up only and the remainder are mud and wattle. The standard accommodation in these district prisons is on the scale of 28 square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the administration and control of the Prisons Service. The prison staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and three Head Gaolers normally recruited from the Prison Service. All these are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local European

of Police or, where there is no such officer, by the District Commissioners. The subordinate warder staff is composed of Africans, who, before being posted for duty, undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists, but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of the main Central Prison, where juvenile offenders are given elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry. At the Central Prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. Practically all uniforms required for the native personnel of Government Departments, Native Administrations and the Protectorate Police and Prisons services, amounting to some thousands per annum, are manufactured in this prison together with a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles for various Government Departments. Prisoners at district gaols are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons and police buildings, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations.

The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons during the year was 4,994, the daily average of inmates being 1,731.

All executions are carried out at the Central Prison; 20 persons were executed during the year.

The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths during the year was 26, being 1.50 per cent. of the daily average prison population; the main causes of death were pneumonia and meningitis.

Short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts in certain districts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the county chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola) chiefs. Central Native Administration Prisons, for the accommodation of long-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts, exist in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole. Native Administration prisons are, on the whole, satisfactory and the health and discipline of prisoners are good. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; and, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons is undesirable in that it means the unsophisticated types of a non-criminal type are inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class.

### Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

## XIV.—LEGISLATION.

### Ordinances.

The more important Ordinances enacted in 1935 were :-

*The Mining Ordinance, 1935*, repealing the Mining Ordinance, 1930, provides a better measure of control over mining in the Protectorate than has hitherto obtained. Opportunity was taken of its enactment to effect a general consolidation of the existing laws relating to mining and to re-arrange its provisions in more logical sequence.

*The Public Health Ordinance, 1935*, is a comprehensive Ordinance which deals with all aspects of the complex subject in its title. Under this Ordinance a Central Advisory Committee for Public Health is established to advise the Governor on all questions relating to public health.

*The Companies Ordinance, 1935*, was enacted to bring the Companies Ordinance in the Protectorate into line with the English Companies Act, 1929. This represents a step forward in the direction of the unification of commercial legislation in the African territories, since Tanganyika and Kenya have enacted similar legislation.

*The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1935*, making comprehensive provision for the preparation and publication of a new Edition of the Laws. The last revision was in 1923.

*The Inquests Ordinance, 1935*, amplifies the law relating to the holding of inquests; before its enactment this matter was inadequately dealt with in the Criminal Procedure Code. It is noted that provision is made for the stay of inquest proceedings pending the determination of criminal proceedings.

*The Game (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, effects certain amendments to the principal ordinance of 1926, and consolidates many amendments to the first five Schedules to that Ordinance. A number of the changes were made in conformity with the International Convention relating to the preservation of fauna and flora in Africa.

*The Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, is designed to ensure greater accuracy in the records of births and deaths by providing that the necessary information be afforded in a written return on the prescribed form instead of as has hitherto been the practice.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

*The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, gives effect to the commendations of the Conference of Law Officers held in Nairobi 1933. The amendments are the outcome of experience gained during the three years the principal Ordinance had been in force.

*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935*, gives effect to the recommendations of the Conference of East African Law Officers in 1933, the Bushe Commission, and the Governors' Conference, 1935.

### Subsidiary Legislation.

The more important Rules and Regulations made in 1935 are :—

*The Mining Regulations, 1935*, which deal with such matters as mining fees, rents and royalties, and mining rights ; the registration of prospecting licences, claims, river locations, water rights, leases of legal instruments, and the keeping of proper records and returns.

*The Companies Rules, 1935*, following on the enactment of the Companies Ordinance, 1935, are chiefly concerned with the prescription of the various forms to be used by Companies on registration, filing returns of allotments, increase of capital, register of mortgages and charges, directors, annual returns, etc.

*The Post Office Regulations, 1935*, were made under the 1934 Ordinance, and cover such postal services as the transmission of letters by post, the renting of boxes, franking machines, and telegrams and postal orders.

*The Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935*, made under the 1934 Ordinance, apply to the drugs mentioned in Part V of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, and govern their manufacture, sale, distribution and possession. The dispensing of prescriptions containing these drugs is also regulated.

*The Traffic Rules, 1935*, make certain minor amendments to the 1934 Rules, the most important being certain provisions to increase the safety of passengers in public service vehicles.

*The Births and Deaths Registration Rules, 1935*, were enacted to give effect to the provisions of the amended Ordinance, 1935, and principally prescribe the new forms to be used under the revised Ordinance.

*Bicycle Rules, 1935*, reduce the registration fee for bicycles from 6s. to 3s.

### Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation is in force in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness :—

*The Factories Ordinance and the Factories Rules* provide for proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant, and for the safety of employees.



## UGANDA, 1935

(ii) *The Employment of Children Ordinance, 1930.* and *Employment of Children Rules, 1931*, prohibit the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between 12 and 18 years of age.

(iii) *The Employment of Women Ordinance, 1931*, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iv) *The Mining Ordinance, 1935*, and *the Mining Regulations, 1935*, provide for compensation for injury or death to mining employees. A comprehensive list of injuries is given, with the percentage of incapacity on which the amount of compensation is to be based. Payment of wages, when due, in cash is obligatory under the Ordinance and, in the monthly returns to be made, outstanding wages must be stated.

(v) *The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1934*, gives powers to fix a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid in a particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(vi) *The Factories (First Aid) Rules, 1933*, make compulsory provision for the maintenance of adequate first-aid outfits in factories. No legislation was enacted in 1935 making provision for sickness or old age.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £1,073,146 at the end of 1935, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £484,963 provided a total surplus of £1,558,109. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of £397 and a transfer to Reserve of £16,000. There was again a substantial increase of revenue following a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's work was a surplus of £126,593 and a payment of £20,000 into the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.
	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295
1932 ... ..	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933 ... ..	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405
1934 ... ..	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516
1935 ... ..	1,566,688	1,420,095*	1,558,109

\* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,436,332, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,566,688: there was thus an increase of £130,356. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs ... ..	61,540
Licences, Excise, etc. ... ..	50,502
Fees of Court, etc. ... ..	12,610
Posts and Telegraphs... ..	4,845

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £435,935 and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,440,095. There was thus an increase on the expenditure estimates of £4,160.

### Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1933:—

<i>Designation and amount of Loan.</i>	<i>Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1933.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	£	
1. Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, No. 1 of 1932. £2,000,000	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0·407 per cent. on the Protectorate share of the Loan (£1,117,095) commenced on the 1st September, 1935.
2. Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, No. 1 of 1932. £235,600	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2·017 per cent. per annum will commence on the 15th August, 1936.

These Loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, supply and other public works for the development of the Protectorate and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

### Assets.

Protectorate surplus at the end of the year amounted to £1,109; of this sum £860,524 was invested, £495,756 held in cash and deposits at short call, and £64,994 as stores. In addition £35 held in cash and deposits at short call represents unexpired balances of loan funds and sundry deposits.

## UGANDA, 1935

### Revenue.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and yield of which were :—

	£
(a) Customs and Excise duties ... ..	436,6
(b) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton ...	12,8
(c) Cotton tax ... ..	100,0
(d) Motor and carriage licences ... ..	29,2
(e) Stamp duties ... ..	13,5
(f) Trading licences ... ..	20,6
(g) Poll taxes, native ... ..	550,3
(h) Poll taxes, non-native ... ..	29,2

(a) *Customs and Excise duties.*—Revenue is derived from Customs chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures also section below headed “ Customs Tariff.”) Revenue derived from Excise duties levied on sugar, tea, cigarette manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes.

(b) *Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton.*—Licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and E. Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. Licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(c) *Cotton tax.*—The tax on the export of cotton is calculated according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American “ middling ” future on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was £1 10s. in December, 1934, and in accordance with the Ordinance of two cents per pound was made on cotton exported during the year.

(d) *Motor and Carriage licences.*—The basis of taxation is weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor-car and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(e) *Stamp duties.*—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See section below headed “ Excise and Stamp Duties.”)

(f) *Trading licences.*—*Non-native.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £10. Licences for each additional trading store costs £5 and £10 respectively.

*Native.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s. Hawkers' licences cost £6 for non-natives and £3 for natives.

(g) and (h) *Poll tax.*—These are dealt with separately in a section of this chapter headed “ Poll Tax.”

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each, are as under :—

	£
Forestry fees ... ..	13,396
Inspection of cattle ... ..	5,876
Registration of bicycles ... ..	16,094
Land rents ... ..	25,515
Sale of ivory ... ..	13,550
Medical and hospital fees and receipts ... ..	10,811

## Customs Tariff.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, the grant of Imperial preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as being in transit may be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (a package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government, a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories. The free unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products is thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties", which may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry. Building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at reduced ratings; and exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and verminicides, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance of the 27th June, 1935 introduced the following alterations in duty ratings :—

The adjustments made were as follows :—

Article.	New rates of duty.	Rates of duty replaced.
... ..	Shs.2/65 per lb. or <i>ad valorem</i> 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.	Shs.2/40 per lb. or <i>ad valorem</i> 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.
... manufactured,	Shs.2/65 per lb. or <i>ad valorem</i> 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.	Shs.2/40 per lb. or <i>ad valorem</i> 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.

Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1935 amounted to £1,758.

## UGANDA, 1935

### Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of excise duties between Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1931, which was amended on the 27th March 1935, by the enactment of the Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935. The latter Ordinance increased excise duties on cigarettes and tobacco manufactured (other) from Shs.-/75 per lb. and Shs.-/50 per lb. respectively to Shs.1/25 per lb., and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

Sugar	...	...	...	Sh.1·00 per cwt
Tea	...	...	...	Sh.0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	Sh.0·75 per lb. from 1-1-35, and Shs.1/25 per lb. from 27-6-35.
Manufactured tobacco...	...	...	...	Sh.0·50 per lb. from 1-1-35, and Shs.1/25 per lb. from 27-6-35.
Beer	...	...	...	Shs.40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1935 amounted to £38,678.

### Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889. The Indian Act may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The amount of duty adjudicated shall not exceed Shs.10/- nor be less than Shs.1/-.

### Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax which also in some instances includes "tribute," a tax levied on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs. £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is fixed according to the average ability of the natives of the district. In most cases a district is further subdivided into counties for administrative purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for their service, together with the "tribute." The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute" :—

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Gross yield.</i>	<i>Gross yield per province.</i>	<i>Rebate and tribute paid.</i>	<i>Net yield.</i>
	<i>Shs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Uganda Kingdom—</i>					
Mengo ... ..	15	70,466			
Entebbe ... ..	15	28,417			
Masaka ... ..	15	23,599			
	10				
Mubende ... ..	15	21,903			
	10				
			144,385	23,740	120,645
<i>Western Province—</i>					
Busoga ... ..	21	97,466			
Bugwere ... ..	18	32,678			
Bugishu ... ..	18	32,716			
Budama ... ..	18	25,400			
Beso ... ..	18	55,585			
Karamoja ... ..	5	4,904			
			248,749	71,233	177,516
<i>Northern Province—</i>					
Amoyoro ... ..	10	11,018			
Amulu ... ..	14	12,418			
	8				
Amua ... ..	8	7,414			
West Nile ... ..	8	18,088			
Amongo ... ..	18	45,147			
			94,085	24,107	69,978
<i>Southern Province—</i>					
Amoro ... ..	21	15,934			
	12				
	10				
	6				
Amokole ... ..	21	29,966			
	12				
Amgezi ... ..	16	17,181			
	7				
			63,081	22,083	40,998
Totals ... ..			550,300	141,163	409,137

The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. 0d. (payable by males only), was superseded by a poll tax with effect from 1st January, 1934, levied according to the income of the taxpayer. This tax applies to both males and females, but persons under the age of 18 and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 per annum are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed the minimum tax of £2 applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

## XVI.—GAME.

Control of elephants has, to a certain extent, achieved its avowed object of protection of the interests of the native population, but has not effected an adequate reduction in the elephant population,

## UGANDA, 1935

a reduction which is essential if extending settlement and progressively increasing human population are not to be in conflict with the largest and most destructive of wild animals.

A continuation of the activities of 1934 in Buruli and N. B. in Mengo has resulted in the destruction of a further 290 elephants and the expulsion of the main herds from this region.

The total elephant wastage for the year is again approximately 2,100, a stupendous figure, but without question necessary. There are still some 20,000 elephants in Uganda.

The year 1935 shows an appreciable increase in revenue from the sale of licences. More than 50 per cent. of the game and elephant licences, and fully 75 per cent. of the bird licences taken out were issued to Africans and Asiatics. For a variety of reasons the existing low price for ivory has evidently come to stay, but 1935 has seen a little improvement in the price. A scheme to popularize elephant hunting unfortunately did not come into effect till the middle of October, but it reacted immediately and favourably, as was shown by appreciable increase in the number of licences taken out during the last two months of the year. The game licence-rates for non-natives are now :—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue) ...	50
Visitor's (14 day) ... ..	15
Resident's full (valid as above) ... ..	5
Resident's (14 day)... ..	2
Two elephants ... ..	10
Three elephants ... ..	20
One bull giraffe ... ..	15
One black rhinoceros ... ..	5

Bird licences at Shs.10 per annum are eagerly sought by the natives, but it cannot be said that bird shooting for sport is prevalent among them.

The Lake George Game Reserve, which in 1932 was established in the south and west through uninhabited country to afford protection to the game on one side of the new motor road connecting Lake George and Fort Portal, now provides the tourist driving along the road with a view of buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings more as a general rule than as an exception.

The game situation is generally satisfactory, and rinderpest has been practically absent except for an outbreak, believed to have originated with buffaloes, in West Madi on the Sudan border towards the end of the year.

In many parts of the Protectorate the wild ungulate population is increasing.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

Reports, etc.

(a) Annual.

					Shs.	Cts.
Agricultural Department.	2 parts	{ Part I ...			3.	00
		{ Part II ...			4.	00
Education ...					3.	00
Forests ...					1.	50
Game ...					4.	00
Geology ...					1.	00
Do. Bulletin No. 2 ...					5.	00
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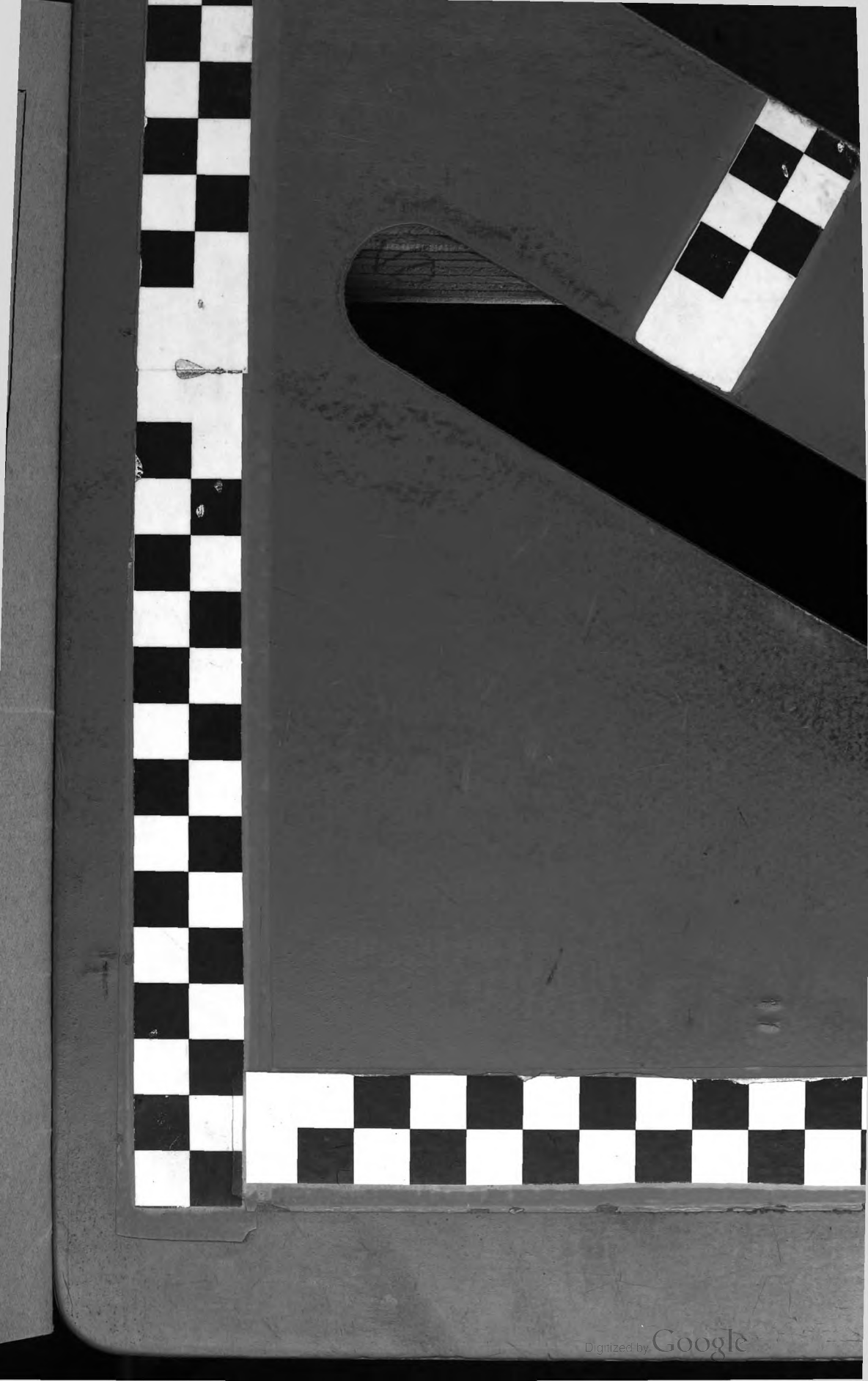
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SEYCHELLES FOR 1935

## CONTENTS

Chapter.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	8
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	8
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	9
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	11
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	13
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	14
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	16
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	16
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	17
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	18
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	19
XVI. GENERAL ... ..	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	23
MAP	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony of Seychelles comprises ninety-two islands, which are situated in the Indian Ocean between the 4th and 10th parallels of South Latitude and 46 and 57 lines of East Longitude. Their aggregate area is estimated at 156½ square miles. The nearest port on the mainland is Mombasa, a distance of approximately 100 miles, and the islands of Zanzibar, Mauritius and Madagascar are respectively 970 miles, 934 miles and 600 miles away.

The main group of islands are of rugged granite formation and lie at the centre of a bank which is about 12,000 miles square. They were visited in 1934 by the John Murray Scientific Expedition to the Indian Ocean in the Egyptian survey vessel *Mabahiss*, under the direction of Colonel Seymour Sewell, I.M.S., Sc.D. In the report

of this expedition the results of the soundings and observations taken point to the fact that the Seychelles Islands are peaks on the middle of a great submerged bank, which may have once been part of a southern continent, the continent of Gondwanaland (or Lemuria as it is sometimes called), which was supposed to connect India with Madagascar and South Africa and which went down after a tremendous volcanic upheaval when the lost continent began to subside 10,000 years ago.

The Seychelles Islands are peculiar in being one of the few places in the world which were entirely uninhabited when they were discovered, and also in their extraordinary lack of fauna. Apart from the ordinary domestic animal a few harmless snakes exist on the hills, rats and small lizards are common, and the flying fox is sometimes seen. The giant tortoise is found indigenous on Aldabra.

The largest and most important island is Mahe, which has an area of 55 square miles and a population of 25,367 out of an estimated 29,803 in the whole Colony. It is of extremely rugged formation with a very narrow littoral, from which rises steeply a central range from 2,000 to almost 3,000 feet. The highest point is Morne Seychellois at 2,993 feet. The scenery is very beautiful and the sea extremely colourful, owing to the coral reefs which surround the island.

Mahe has only one harbour, at Victoria, which is the principal town and the headquarters of Government. The harbour is about three miles wide and is protected on the east and south by a circle of islands which form the Mahe group. About one third of the total population live in Victoria, the rest being scattered in hamlets which lie along the sea shore or in estates on the hills.

Other islands of the main group and mostly of granite formation are :—

Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres); Curieuse (900 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Felicite (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); Ste. Anne (500 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres) and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

Outlying islands are all of coral formation, the farthest from the main group being Aldabra, which is 630 miles from Mahe. Aldabra is one of the most interesting of the Seychelles Islands. It has a lagoon over 50 square miles in area which teems with the hawksbill turtle and the edible turtle. The island is also the home of the giant tortoise. It is visited only by small schooners from Seychelles which collect coconuts and turtles and transport labour.

The main islands are now given up to the cultivation of coconuts, patchouli, vanilla, citriodora and palmarosa, while cinnamon grows wild on all the hills. On many of the outlying islands coconut palms flourish particularly well, while others have a rich treasure of guano. The names of all the islands are given on the sketch map at the end of this Report.

### Climate.

The climate is pleasant on the whole and is quite healthy, there is no malaria, but it lacks bracing qualities. For the six months about May in each year, the south-east trade wind is constant. It corresponds to the winter season elsewhere in southern islands. For the rest of the year, the north-west monsoon blows, with less force, and for a part of this time the weather becomes uncomfortably warm. The maximum shade temperature rarely exceeds 86°F. but seldom falls below 74°F. Variations in temperature are more noticeable than would be the case outside of the tropics.

The rainfall is heaviest between the months of November and March, but it is not confined to that season. It varies from 100 inches to 135 inches in a year, the average being 90 inches. The southern islands of the Colony are only just out of the range of the cyclone belt, within which Mauritius falls.

### History.

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese navigator, Pedro Mascaregnas, 1505, but the discovery was not immediately followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by the islands in Mahe at the present time.

After the Government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name the islands originally bore, their position was first defined in 1710 and M. Picault, who took possession in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahe after Mahe de Labourdonnais. Later on the group was renamed the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau des Sechelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV from 1754 to 1756. During the war of the French Revolution, Mahe was extremely important to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on 10th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of H.M.S. *Porpoise*.

The last French Governor, M. de Quincy, who was born at Paris on 1st November, 1748, became (after the departure of Lieutenant-General, R.N., who had been placed in charge) the first Agent of the British Government. M. de Quincy's reign as Governor lasted 20 years. He remained for 18 years in the service of the British Government, and died on 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806, but it was not until the year of Mauritius in 1810 that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony. A board of Civil Commissioners was constituted in 1872, when the finances of Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius.

In 1897, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out in 1903, when Seychelles was, by Order in Council, constituted a separate Colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

During the French occupation, settlers, mostly from Mauritius, were placed on Mahe and the descendants of these form the majority of the European and mixed element of the population, whose language is French. Slaves were also brought in from Mauritius and this class, after the British occupation, was greatly augmented by the fact of Seychelles being chosen as a refuge for African slaves freed from time to time on the high seas by the Navy. In the conditions existing in Central Africa until late in the last century, it was not practicable to return these people to their homes. Their descendants to-day form the large majority of the population of the Colony. These have retained the cheerful, carefree characteristics of their forbears, but they have lost all tribal tradition and language and now speak a patois of French, locally known as Creole. All profess Christianity, most being of the Roman Catholic faith, and they all bear French names, presumably given to their fathers on baptism. They are a simple and law-abiding people, keep themselves and their children surprisingly clean, but, as a class, they are very improvident.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government organization is of the usual "Crown Colony" type. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is the responsible Home Authority.

A Governor and Commander-in-Chief exercises jurisdiction under the Common Law (the Code Napoleon), relative Imperial Orders in Council, and local Ordinances enacted by a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, as President, three senior Departmental Heads and three unofficial residents appointed by the King on the nomination of the Governor, in the case of each of the latter, for a period of three years at a time. An Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the three Official Members of the Legislative Council and one Unofficial Member. In the absence of the Governor, the Chief Justice acts as Administrator of the Colony.

## III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony consists of the descendants of the early French settlers and of the African slaves, with an intermediate Creole class. A few persons of United Kingdom birth are employed in the service of the Government and of Cable and Wireless, Limited, and a very small number are otherwise employed.

A census was taken on 26th April, 1931, showing a total population at that date of 27,444 (13,289 males and 14,155 females), with a distribution as follows:—

Mahe ... ..	21,712
Neighbouring islands ... ..	4,240
Outlying islands ... ..	1,492

The following are the more important vital statistics for the year, as compared with those for 1934:—

	1934	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>	1935	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>
Births ... ..	862	29·31	819	27·48
Deaths ... ..	317	10·78	420	14·09
Marriages ... ..	154	5·24	188	6·31
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year) ... ..	42	49·88*	89	108·67
Emigration ... ..	310	10·54	383	12·85
Immigration ... ..	440	14·95	381	12·78

\* Rate per 1,000 births.

The census of 1931 was the fifth taken in the Colony. The following figures of population show the rates of increase per decennial period:—

1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
16,440	19,237	22,691	24,523	27,444

These figures may be taken to indicate increases by birth, since neither immigration nor emigration is on a large scale and, roughly, the numbers balance each other.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The health of the population generally is good. Nevertheless, the Colony is not immune from many ailments and the treatment of disease and the steps taken to conserve the health of the people must be referred to. Fortunately the anopheles mosquito has never been introduced, or, if so, has never established itself, so that malarial fever, which is prevalent in most other places in the tropics, is unknown here. Occasional outbreaks occur of jaundice, whooping-cough, influenza, dengue fever, and chicken-pox. There was no epidemic during the year under review, nor, in most years, do any of the above diseases occur to an alarming extent. Ankylostomiasis (hookworm) is common. For the treatment of this disease provision exists, and observance of hygienic principles is important,



especially with respect to the provision and inspection of latrines. Neglect of proper precautions is dealt with by prosecution before the Courts.

The Medical Department is well staffed, organized, and equipped to deal with the medical needs of the people. A large hospital, well situated in the town of Victoria, affords accommodation not only to the sick poor, its primary purpose, but also to those who can afford to pay at first, second, or third class rates, all of which are very moderate. The staff consists of a Senior Medical Officer who acts as Resident Surgeon and is also in charge of an X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Department, three Nursing Sisters (of the Order of St. Joseph de Cluny), and seven Probationary Nurses undergoing training. A cottage hospital has also been provided to serve the needs of the people of Praslin and La Digue islands, with an Assistant Medical Officer in charge and a trained nurse. A third Medical Officer is in charge of the district of Anse Royale on the main island. Periodical medical inspections are made of the outlying islands in the interests of those employed there.

During the year, 976 cases were treated in the Seychelles Government Hospital.

The school children are given simple lessons in hygiene.

Leprosy shows no improvement as compared with the previous year; its incidence is confined mainly to the African labourers. A leper settlement has been established on an island of 54 acres in extent and most of the lepers have been removed from a smaller island inadequate for its purpose. Forty-two lepers are isolated in the settlements and 51 others are under supervision. Treatment, especially in the earlier stages, is giving encouraging results. Visits of relatives are allowed under appropriate conditions. Most of the lepers have small gardens of their own and they keep pets, such as rabbits and pigeons.

An asylum at Anse Royale exists for the reception and treatment of lunatics. At present there are 28 inmates.

Tuberculosis shows a slight improvement. A modern tuberculosis ward, situated in the hospital grounds, was completed during the year 1931 for the isolation of patients.

The outlying islands contain no permanent residents. Most of the islands are planted with coconuts for which labour is engaged from the island of Mahe, all together absorbing about 1,500 men, women, and children. Conditions are good and there is little sickness. Some outbreaks of beri-beri have occurred in the past and another deficiency disease, known locally as "Decoque", is met with. The Government hopes when conditions permit to obtain the services of a research medical officer for investigation of the cause of the latter disease.

The Medical Department absorbs a considerable proportion of the revenue of the Colony, but it is money well spent.

### V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population on estates are accommodated in small thatched huts made of leaves from the coconut tree. A fee is paid by the manager to erect the huts and when the labourer leaves the estate the huts remain the property of the employer. All materials are supplied by the estate. Many of the labourers do not reside on estates and, apart from the few who own a plot of ground, these rent a plot for one rupee (1s. 6d.) a month to erect a hut which, generally, is made of leaves. The more thrifty among them build wooden houses, roofed with galvanized iron and having two rooms and sometimes a verandah. Those renting a room in a house in the town generally pay from Rs.2 to Rs.3 per month. Sanitary Inspectors carry out a house-to-house inspection of all premises to enforce sanitary laws. There is no shortage of dwellings nor any congestion. There are no building societies.

The accommodation for labourers in the outlying islands consists of small thatched huts with walls covered with coconut leaves, the ground forming the floor. Certain huts are single, whilst others accommodate two to three families.

### VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief exports of the Colony are the products of the coconut. The net export values of these products for 1935 were as follows :—

			Rs.
Coconuts (47,000)	...	...	1,028
Copra (4,311½ tons)	...	...	584,614

Cinnamon, a jungle tree, is exploited for its essential oil, which, in spite of the fluctuation of price, remains the export product second in importance, with an output of 57,130 kilos, exported mainly to the United States of America, representing a value of Rs.189,929. Cinnamon bark exports amounted to 1½ tons, of a value of Rs.138. 4,679 kilos of patchouli oil, valued at Rs.28,338, were also exported. Mention should also be made of the vanilla industry, which, although gradually dying out, produced 118 kilos for exportation, representing a value of Rs.780. The Colony is well adapted for the development of fisheries. Two million pounds of fresh fish, representing Rs.800,000, are captured per annum for local consumption. 5,538 kilos of turtle strips worth Rs.3,211, 4,303 kilos of calipee worth Rs.8,606, and 168 kilos of green turtle-shell worth Rs.84, were exported in 1935. The other fishery products are tortoise-shell, 742 kilos valued at Rs. 9,432, and tripangs, 1,547 kilos valued at Rs.1,547. 49,350 kilos of birds' eggs yolk liquid worth Rs.7,004 were also produced.

Phosphatic guano was exported to Kenya, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa and Belgium to the amount of 10,082 tons valued at Rs.150,740.

No geological survey has been made of the Colony, which is of granite formation with occasional dykes of basalt and intrusions of dolerite. Unproductive lands covering about one-third of the acreage of the Colony comprise outcrops of granite following erosion and coral reefs still in their position of growth. Other productive but uncultivated lands cover an area of about 13,597 acres. Land under forest stretching over 2,500 acres, one-fifth of which is under commercial timber, produced timber for the local market. Crops of tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, maize, vegetables, and manioc, which, together with breadfruit and banana, are all consumed locally, are grown in areas totalling over 500 acres.

The number of pigs in the Colony is 7,500. Other livestock comprise: horses, 15; asses, 25; cattle, 1,000; goats, 400. The yield of animal produce during the year under review was as follows:—

<i>Produce.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	lb.	Rs.
Meat ... ..	70,000	28,000
Hides (mostly from calves)	3,760	168
Pork meat ... ..	36,000	12,960
Turtle meat ... ..	45,000	14,850

Almost every Seychellois is an agriculturist or a fisherman or both. Estates are run either by the owners themselves or leased to individuals on short terms.

Farm labourers under 15 years numbered	...	1,374
„ „ of 15 years and over numbered...	...	6,141
Fishermen numbered	...	1,100

There are no exploitable minerals in the Colony (except phosphate guano) and no manufactures. Baskets, straw hats, mats, etc., are produced but only in a very small way. All production is in the hands of individuals or small companies.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of the Colony during the year 1935 amounted to Rs.1,887,528, being an increase of Rs.83,471 as compared with the previous year.

The total imports amounted to Rs.891,359, an increase of Rs.67,496, as compared with the previous year.

The total exports amounted to Rs.996,169, an increase of Rs.16,065 compared with the year 1934.

The following statement shows the value of imports into and exports from the Colony during the year 1935 :—

	Rs.
Trade imports ... ..	806,970
Government imports ... ..	16,933
	<hr/>
	891,359
Domestic exports ... ..	996,169
	<hr/>
Excess of exports over imports ... ..	Rs.104,810

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	567,472	302,449
India ... ..	85,300	311,406
France ... ..	16,773	35,942
United States of America	4,154,146	5,878
Japan ... ..	—	53,652
Australia ... ..	—	33,009

The value of copra exported to the principal countries in 1934 and 1935 was as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	485,610	486,900
India ... ..	15,300	82,141
Mauritius ... ..	7,242	15,573
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Rs.508,152	Rs.584,614
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The value of essential oils exported to the principal countries for the same period was :—

	1934.	1935.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	28,027	56,767
United States of America	170,981	152,796
Holland ... ..	6,783	—
France ... ..	—	9,049
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Rs.205,791	Rs.218,612
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The quantity and value of guano exported for the same period was :—

	1934.		1935.	
	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>Rs.</i>
United Kingdom	3,300	33,000	—	—
Ceylon ... ..	500	10,000	500	10,000
Kenya ... ..	112	1,240	76	860
Mauritius ... ..	—	—	1,410	18,440
New Zealand ...	8,150	163,000	6,000	90,000
South Africa ...	—	—	346	5,190
Belgium ... ..	—	—	1,750	26,250
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>207,240</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>150,740</b>

The value of piece-goods imported from the principal countries was as follows :—

	<i>United</i> <i>Kingdom.</i>	<i>India.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>Russia.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1934 ... ..	13,767	25,578	41,085	—	80,430
1935 ... ..	32,998	42,692	20,054	132	95,876

#### General Course of Prices.

The price of imported articles has continued at the level of the previous year while the price of exported produce has shown an appreciable rise.

Copra was sold throughout the year at prices ranging from Rs.105 to Rs.180 per ton as compared with Rs.75 to Rs.90 per ton during the year 1934.

The price of essential oil (cinnamon leaf) fluctuated from Rs.3.20 per litre to Rs.3.40 per litre during the year. Caret (tortoise-shell) was sold throughout the year at prices ranging from Rs.8 to Rs.12 a kilo. Essential oil distillation has increased during recent years, but is now very seriously affected by other competing products, as is the case with copra, the principal industry.

Approximately one-third of the imports into the Colony came from the United Kingdom (Rs.302,449). India supplied 2,319 tons of rice (Rs.196,908).

#### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

All the unskilled work on estates is performed by native labourers. The supply of labour is adequate. Natives and their families who reside on estates are given a small allotment of land for themselves and are usually allowed to keep such small stock as pigs, goats, etc.

Labour contracts are generally oral, but the labourer goes on working from month to month for as long as he and his employer are mutually satisfied. The rates of wages are fair, taking into

consideration the cost of living, the average being Rs.8 per month—equal to 115 lbs. of rice, the staple foodstuff. Women and children (about 2,000) are employed for picking cinnamon leaves for distillation; they earn Rs.4 per month for a ton of leaves delivered at the distillery, representing some five hours' work per day. As this is task work, extra hours mean extra pay. On the whole the labour situation normally is not unsatisfactory and the relations between employers and employed are good. For the male labourers also the majority of estates provide task work of half a day, or more for those desirous of earning more. The employment of labour on the outlying islands is governed by law. Written contracts are entered into for periods of six months at a time. The minimum scale of wages per month is :—men, Rs.4; women, and males under 15, Rs.2. In addition they are entitled to rations on a scale laid down by regulation. The life on these islands is liked by the labourers. They manage to save money which, in the case of most of them, on their return to Mahe, very soon disappears amongst relations and friends.

*Cost of Living of Senior Officials.*

*(Family of 2 adults and 2 children).*

The rent of houses is Rs.25 to Rs.50 per month, depending on the size, locality, and grounds. The cost of servants is as follows: cooks Rs.20 to Rs.30, house boys Rs.7 to Rs.15, maid servants Rs.7 to Rs.10, washerwomen Rs.10 to Rs.15, gardeners Rs.10 to Rs.15. The average cost of living per month is as follows :—

	Rs.
Rent ... ..	35
Food ... ..	100
Cook ... ..	25
Boy ... ..	10
Washerwoman ... ..	12
Servant ... ..	6
Lighting ... ..	15
Gardener ... ..	12
Fuel ... ..	8
School books and fees ... ..	15
Medical and dental attendance ... ..	15
Tobacco ... ..	10
Social life ... ..	20
Charities... ..	5
Taxes ... ..	15
Church (seats) ... ..	5
Insurance ... ..	15
Bedding and household utensils, etc. ... ..	10
Clothing, boots, etc. ... ..	10

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Rs.343

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Assistance towards the cost of passages for leave is now granted by the Government.

*Average Rate of Wages for Labour.*

	<i>Per annum.</i>	<i>Per day of 8 hours.</i>	<i>Per task or job of 5 to 6 hours.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Agricultural :—</i>			
Managers ...	500—720	—	—
Overseers ...	180—360	—	—
Gardeners ...	120—180	—	1.00 per day.
Labourers ...	72—120	.40	1.50 per night.
<i>Domestic Service :—</i>			
Predial ...	120—180	—	—
Domestic ...	120—300	—	—
<i>Trade and Manufacture :—</i>			
Carpenters ...	240—480	1—1.50	—
Masons ...	240—480	1—1.50	—
Blacksmiths ...	300—720	—	—

Women labourers are paid approximately half the pay of men.

Labourers in Government employ receive from Rs.8 to Rs.10 per month.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is entirely in the hands of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Missions and is not compulsory. There are 26 primary schools at which free elementary education is given. Of these 19 are Roman Catholic schools with 2,405 pupils (1,096 boys and 1,309 girls); the average attendance in 1935 was 1,851.23 or 76.97 per cent.; the remaining schools are Church of England schools with 467 pupils (252 boys and 215 girls); the average attendance was 367.07 or 78.6 per cent. The Churches receive an annual Government grant of Rs.22,214. The schools are required to conform to a programme of studies approved by the Governing Body of Education. Periodical inspections are made by a Government Inspector. A Marist Brothers College, known as the St. Louis College, gives both primary and secondary education up to the standard required for the University of London Matriculation Examination. The number of pupils in 1935 was 189. St. Joseph's Convent School afforded education to 96 girls (and 13 small boys) up to the School Certificate Examination of Cambridge University. At both institutions, moderate fees are charged which do not, however, cover expenses.

A scholarship of the annual value, free of income-tax, either of Rs.1,200 (approximately £90) tenable for 5 years or of Rs.1,500 (approximately £110) tenable for 4 years, together with a free

passage to England and back on completion of studies, has been awarded when funds allowed to a scholar, under the age of 19, to enable him to pursue his studies in any part of the British Empire outside Seychelles. The scholarship is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination to the candidate who has passed in the first division and is recommended for the scholarship by the examiners.

There is no public system of accident, sickness or old age insurance. Pauper relief is afforded by the Government in the form of small monthly allowances such as the necessities of each case require and by the reception in an Institute, known as the Fiennes Institute, of those unable to care for themselves. The total cost to the Government for poor relief during the year under review was Rs.16,695.

A benevolent society, known as "La Ligue de Secours," supported by private donations, also gives some assistance.

The St. Louis College has a good brass band.

Association football is played all the year round, and cricket is played every Saturday afternoon by two local teams.

Tennis is also a popular game.

A Philharmonic Society and an amateur Dramatic Society exist. Dances and concerts are given by these.

The visit of a warship, twice or oftener a year, from the East Indies Station is an event always looked forward to.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Until recently, the transport of produce was by sea, as it still is to some extent. This was a considerable handicap to planters affected, who might, at certain seasons of the year, have to wait two or three months for a safe passage. Motor roads have been constructed, much to the satisfaction of outside planters. A programme to complete the roads of the main island was commenced during the year from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund of £30,000, half of which is a free grant and half a loan free of interest for the present.

There are no railways and no telephones. Small sailing and auxiliary coasters provide transport for the adjacent islands and large sailing and auxiliary ships ply to the outlying islands. A large Government motor-launch, the *Alouette*, serves mainly as a bi-weekly ferry for passengers from Mahe to Praslin and La Digue.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers which call at Port Victoria once every four weeks *en route* from Bombay to Mombasa and East African ports, and once every eight weeks on their return voyage from Mombasa to Bombay.



Steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line call at Mahe once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Singapore, Hong Kong and Batavia.

Steamers of the Scandinavian East African Line call at Mahe approximately every two months on their way from Madagascar ports to Europe.

The above-mentioned are the regular callers, whilst others (steamers and sailing ships) call at Mahe occasionally for various ports.

A low-power wireless station which was attached to the Postal Department was transferred to Cable and Wireless, Limited, in December, 1934. Its range is approximately 400 miles and it is mainly useful for communication with vessels calling at Port Victoria although, owing to its geographical position with respect to certain sea routes, an increasing number of vessels passing within range signal the station and frequently make use of it for traffic.

#### Mail and Postal Service.

The revenue of the Postal Department amounted to Rs.78,432 (Rs.61,102 was derived from the sale of Silver Jubilee stamps alone), and the expenditure to Rs.23,247. The mail service during the year was fairly good and mails were despatched on 32 occasions. The regular mail service is performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which call on their voyage from Bombay to Mombasa once every four weeks and on their return journey once every eight weeks. This service has been supplemented by the steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line which call once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Singapore, Hong Kong and Batavia. Mails are also despatched by various cargo steamers which call at irregular intervals.

In 1935 the Post Office continued to despatch air mails to Europe, the near East, and those African territories on the London—Cape Town air route. The transit of mails to Europe by air via Karachi and Nairobi takes approximately 12 days and 15 days respectively, as compared with 21 days and 25 days approximately for mails by steamer alone via Bombay and Mombasa.

Parcels from Europe are received via Bombay, but parcels from Seychelles are despatched via Bombay or Mombasa.

#### Cable Services.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintains a station at Victoria and gives a very satisfactory service. Seychelles is an important cable junction, there being cables to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden and Colombo.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banking.

There are no banks in the Colony with the exception of a Government Savings Bank. The amount of deposit at the Treasury Savings Bank at the end of the year was Rs.216,074, an increase of Rs.1,144 on the previous year. In order to facilitate trade, the Treasury purchases and sells Drafts and undertakes the collection of documentary Bills, etc., for London and foreign banks. The proceeds are remitted through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

### Currency.

The monetary unit in Seychelles is the Indian silver rupee of 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are in circulation :—silver 50-cent. pieces and 25-cent. pieces. Mauritius silver coins of 20 and 10 cents, and bronze coins of 5 and 2 cents, and 1 cent are also in circulation. Mauritius notes have been withdrawn from circulation and replaced by currency notes issued by the Government of Seychelles which are of the following values :—Rs.50, Rs.10, Rs.5, Re.1, and one-half rupee. The Seychelles currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1935, amounted to Rs.335,117 secured by investments and cash in hand in terms of law.

### Weights and Measures.

The metric system is in general use but there are some old French measures which are also used, such as :—

- (1) *L'aune*, a measure for retailing cloth, etc., of 46·9 inches = 1·20 metres.
- (2) *L'arpent* = 5,048 square yards or 0·42 hectare, for measuring land.
- (3) *La gaulette*, employed on estates as a measure of task work in the fields = 10 French feet.
- (4) *Le tierçon*, a small barrel, a measure of capacity generally imported from Mauritius, containing rum, about 190 litres.
- (5) *Le vel*, a measure of capacity for coconut oil = 7·57 litres.
- (6) *The cord*, used for stacking firewood, 4 ft. × 4 ft. × 8 ft. = 128 French cubic feet.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works are under the control of a Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, assisted by a small staff. The night-soil service of the town and the scavengery work are done by contract. The maintenance and repair of public buildings and roads constituted the principal activities of the Department during the year.

## XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

**Justice.**

*System of Law.*—The law in civil matters is contained in the French Civil Code, Code of Commerce, and Code of Civil Procedure as they existed in 1810 and as amended by local Ordinances.

The Penal Code is mainly based on the French Penal Code but with considerable importations from English law and the Indian Penal Code.

*Courts.*—The Supreme Court of Seychelles has full jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters save capital offences.

The Court of Assize has jurisdiction to try capital offences.

Both Courts are presided over by the Chief Justice. In the Court of Assize he is assisted by eight Assessors.

The Police Magistrate holds his Court in Victoria. He exercises a limited jurisdiction over minor offences. The maximum punishment he can inflict is a fine of Rs.250 and imprisonment for two months.

A Justice of the Peace is appointed for the district of South Mahe and another for the islands of Praslin and La Digue. They exercise a limited jurisdiction and the maximum punishment is a fine of Rs.100 and one month's imprisonment.

When occasion offers, the outlying islands are visited by an official appointed as Magistrate with the general powers of a Justice of the Peace.

An appeal lies from the inferior courts to the Supreme Court of the Colony.

In certain circumstances appeals lie, and points of law may be referred, to the Supreme Court of Mauritius.

**Police.**

The establishment of the Police Force consisted in 1935 of :— One Superintendent, three Sergeants, nine Corporals, sixty-eight Constables.

There were seven Police stations in Mahe, two in Praslin, and one at La Digue.

*Criminal Statistics for 1935 :—*

		<i>Total Numbers.</i>			
	<i>Proceeded against.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Fined.</i>	<i>Imprisoned.</i>	
Supreme Court	... 174	124	65	55	
Summary Courts	... 1,132	743	650	81	

Four male juveniles under the age of 16 were sentenced to corporal punishment, and in four cases were fined or bound over. No corporal punishment can be inflicted on persons over 16 years of age.

*Punishments.*—Fines can be paid by instalments and time given for paying them. Time to pay is always given to first offenders.

It is not possible to maintain a reformatory for juvenile offenders. They are only sent to prison in exceptional cases. There is no developed probation system, but suitable cases are bound over for three years to be of good behaviour and to come up for judgment if called on.

### Prisons.

The prison is situated in the town of Victoria. Its accommodation is ample. The sexes are separated.

Male prisoners are employed on making coconut fibre, stone-breaking, and on extra-mural work in maintaining Government properties, etc.

Female prisoners are employed on laundry and sewing work.

The health of the prisoners was excellent.

In 1935, the daily average number in prison amounted to 54 men and 5.75 women.

## XIV.—LEGISLATION.

*Social Legislation.*—The population is almost entirely agricultural and there is no factory or workmen's compensation legislation. Employers must provide medical and hospital treatment for workmen living on their property.

The Poor Relief Ordinance (No. 29 of 1919) provides for the provision of out-relief and also for the management of the Fiennes Institute, the Public Assistance Institute for the aged and infirm.

### *Important Ordinances passed in 1935 :—*

No. 3.—An Ordinance to regulate the Deportation of undesirable British subjects and for similar purposes.

No. 9.—An Ordinance to amend the Agricultural Loan (crop privilege) Ordinance, 1923. (No. 9 of 1923).

No. 10.—An Ordinance to amend the Loan to Planters Ordinances, 1904 to 1927, so as to enable a reduction to be made in the rate of interest payable on certain loans made under the said Ordinances.

No. 16.—An Ordinance to amend the Prison Ordinance, 1892. (No. 1 of 1892).

No. 19.—An Ordinance to control the export and marketing of Essential oils.

- No. 20.—An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the printing and publication of Newspapers within the Colony.
- No. 23.—An Ordinance to provide for the control of the manufacture and consumption of the liquor called "Toddy."
- No. 25.—An Ordinance to amend The Seychelles Penal Code as re-enacted by Ordinance No. 4 of 1923.
- No. 26.—An Ordinance to regulate the Importation, Exportation, Manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs.
- No. 28.—An Ordinance to prohibit the passing of the sentence of Death upon Expectant Mothers and for other purposes connected therewith.
- No. 29.—An Ordinance to amend the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture and sale of Bacca Ordinance, 1928. (No. 9 of 1928).

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs.728,173, being an increase on the estimate of Rs.145,245. The expenditure amounted to Rs.675,058, showing an excess of Rs.116,244 on the estimate.

The following statement shows the revenue for each of the last five years :—

				Rs.
1931	...	...	...	692,412
1932	...	...	...	701,164
1933	...	...	...	592,043
1934	...	...	...	795,766
1935	...	...	...	728,173*

The following statement shows the expenditure for each of the last five years :—

				<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>From Surplus</i>
				Rs.	Funds.
					Rs.
1931	...	...	...	753,911	60,440
1932	...	...	...	681,446	4,185
1933	...	...	...	654,500	4,049
1934	...	...	...	679,255	—
1935	...	...	...	675,058	(Rs.36,046 from C.D.F.)

Customs brought in the greater part of the revenue, i.e., Rs.289,080.

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\* (Includes a sum of Rs. 166,182 transferred from the Guano Royalty Fund.)

The following table shows the proportion of receipts over a period of five years :—

			<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Taxes.</i>	<i>Other Sources.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931	...	...	227,909	174,069	290,434	692,412
1932	...	...	252,531	164,319	284,314	701,164
1933	...	...	267,678	150,686	173,679	592,043
1934	...	...	274,037	150,498	371,231	795,766
1935	...	...	289,080	149,853	289,235	728,173

### Public Debt.

The Colony has no Public Debt.

### Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January, 1935, was Rs.438,205. On the 31st December, 1935, the amount had increased to Rs.491,230.

### Taxation.

The following are the main heads of taxation :—

*Customs Tariff.*—An Ordinance was passed in July 1932 granting a minimum preference of 10 per cent. in respect of goods of Empire origin, the *ad valorem* duty on which is 15 per cent.

A specific duty on food-stuffs, spirits, kerosene, paraffin, crude oil, petrol, benzine, and other motor spirits. A Poor Tax of 1 cent of a rupee per degree of alcohol is levied on spirits. The above tariff, excepting wines, paraffin, kerosene, petrol and other motor spirits, is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.

*Export Duty.*—A duty of Re.1·00 per ton of guano, mangrove bark and prepared fertilizers; Re.1·00 per hectolitre of whale oil; Rs.2·00 per ton of cinnamon bark.

Details of *Stamp Duties, Court Fees, etc.*, are set out in detail in the Blue Book for the year.

A *Rural House Tax* of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is imposed with certain exceptions on the value of every rural house, exclusive of the value of the land on which such house is erected, provided that the minimum tax on any rural house shall be one rupee whenever the value of such house is less than one hundred rupees. There is also a *Town Property Tax* of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value of all immovable property situated within the limits of the town of Victoria.

*Income-Tax.*—This was payable during 1935 at the following rates :—

When income is less than Rs.1,000 the rate shall be 1 per cent. on the amount subject to a minimum tax of Rs.2.

When income amounts to Rs.1,000 or more :—

2 per cent. on the 1st Rs.1,000.

3        "        "        excess over Rs.1,000 up to Rs.3,000.

5        "        "        "        "        Rs.3,000        "        Rs.8,000.

7½       "        "        "        "        Rs.8,000        "        Rs.15,000.

10       "        "        "        "        Rs.15,000       "        Rs.25,000.

15       "        "        "        "        Rs.25,000.

Company income tax was payable as follows :—

5 per cent. on the 1st Rs.5,000

10       "        "        excess over Rs.5,000 up to Rs.10,000.

15       "        "        "        "        Rs.10,000.

#### XVI.—GENERAL.

There has been an appreciable rise in the price of copra, the main product of the Colony, and in the price of cinnamon leaf oil and guano, the exports of which rank second and third respectively in order of value. Most planters' estates are mortgaged and, owing to falls in the prices of their products, the planters are experiencing difficulties in meeting their obligations. The position, however, has improved with the rise in the price of copra. Labourers' wages have been reduced but, on the whole, for those willing to work, employment has been available. Planters generally have allowed and encouraged their labourers to grow crops themselves, such as sweet potatoes, manioc, etc., which, together with rice (imported) and fish (which are abundant) form their staple diet. The trade figures given above indicate the extent to which the value of the trade of the Colony has declined. A beneficial effect of the recent depression has been to impress on the planters the necessity for better and more intensive cultivation, to which many are applying themselves with advice and guidance from the Agricultural Department.

In May, the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George the Fifth was celebrated throughout the Colony. In the ensuing celebrations, over which Governor Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G., personally presided, all sections of the community participated.

On 5th November, Sir Gordon Lethem proceeded on leave of absence prior to his assumption of duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Leeward Islands.

From the 6th November the Government was administered by Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, C.M.G., Provincial Commissioner in the Administrative Service of the Protectorate of Uganda, in pursuance of His Majesty's Dormant Commission dated 5th October, 1935.

The Colony has received generous assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. The following grants were sanctioned during the year :—

	£
For the services of an entomologist for two years' research into the question of scale pests on coconut plantations ... ..	3,000
(a) For the completion of the coastal road system on the main island of Mahe ... ..	30,000
For the reconstruction and building of bridges ...	2,000
For coast works—opening of reef passes and building of landing jetties ... ..	825
For a motor roller and lorry for road work ...	650
For the training of an Agricultural Student at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad ... ..	855
(b) For improving hotel accommodation ... ..	960
(a) Half is a free grant and half a loan free of interest for the present.	
(b) Loan.	



## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Seychelles Handbook, 1928, by S. H. C. Hawtrey. Price 2s. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810. (With a portfolio of the Maps and Plans.) By A. A. Fauvel. Price 15s. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

\*A Voyage Round the World in H.M.S. *Sulphur*—  
London, 1843.

By Sir E. Belcher

\*Six years in Seychelles, with 30 photographs from original drawings (1885).

By H. Watley Estridge.

\*History of Mauritius or the Isle of France and the neighbouring islands from their first discovery to the present time.

Composed principally from the papers of Baron Grant, by his son, Charles Grant, Viscount de Vaux, London, 1801.

Sept années aux Seychelles.

par P. J. Guerard, Consul de Portugal. (1891).

Mauritius, Seychelles, etc., in "Her Majesty's Colonies", London, 1886.

By John Horn.

\*Islands of East Africa—from Keith-Johnston's Compendium, London, 1878.

\*England's Colonial Empire. Mauritius and its dependencies (1846).

By Charles Pridham, B.A., F.R.G.S.

out of  
print.

The Annual Blue Book and the Annual Reports of the several Government Departments may be obtained from the Governor's Office, or from the Crown Agents in London, at various prices. The Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Seychelles is also obtainable at the Governor's Office or, in London, from His Majesty's Stationery Office (price varies from year to year).

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\* Copies may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.



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Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
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## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

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Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

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## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1770

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

MAURITIUS, 1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1685 and 1731  
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Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

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*Continued on page 3 of cover*



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# MAURITIUS

## REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF MAURITIUS FOR THE YEAR 1935

### CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III.—POPULATION ... ..	7
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	10
V.—HOUSING ... ..	12
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	17
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	20
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	22
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	26
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES... ..	32
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	35
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS ... ..	37
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	40
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	41
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	48
APPENDIX I.—ORDINANCES PASSED DURING 1935 ... ..	50
APPENDIX II.—LIST OF LOCAL PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST ... ..	51

MAP.

### I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The island of Mauritius is of volcanic origin. It is situated in the South Indian Ocean at about 1,400 miles from the east coast of Africa and lies between 19° 50' and 20° 35' S. latitude and between 57° 18' and 57° 48' E. longitude. The greatest length from north to south is nearly 39 miles and the widest breadth from east to west is 29 miles. The area of the island is about 716 square miles, exclusive of that of several small islets round the coast which measure about four square miles.

The dependencies comprise a large number of small islands between 230 and 1,200 miles away. The largest, Rodrigues, which lies 350 miles to the north-east of Mauritius, had a population estimated at 9,425 on 31st December, 1935. The estimated population of the lesser dependencies on that date was 1,328.

Brit. Emp. R. L.  
S. A. H. R. L.  
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Mauritius is situated just within the tropics and enjoys a climate free from extremes of weather except that tropical cyclones at times cause considerable damage to crops, but rarely to buildings. For a great part of the year south-east trade winds, heavily laden with moisture, blow gently over the island tempering the tropical heat. The rain falls mostly in showers. Particularly in the summer months, December-March, the south-east winds are replaced by the light variable winds of the doldrums, which cause discomfort to Europeans, although the temperatures are not high, whereas in the winter months in the residential districts at altitudes of 1,300 to 1,800 feet the temperature may fall to 50° F. The yearly rainfall varies from 30 inches on parts of the coast to 150 inches in the upland regions.

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date and was no doubt visited later by the Malays who colonized Madagascar in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The Portuguese rediscovered it in 1507. They only used Mauritius as a port of call for repairs and supplies, and let loose pigs, goats, deer, and monkeys. It seems probable that rats were introduced in this period as they were a serious pest to the succeeding Dutch colonists.

The Dutch took possession from 1598 and were employed chiefly in exploiting the ebony. They attempted to cultivate sugar-cane, but were frustrated by rats. Although they denuded the forests of ebony they later added to the economic resources of the island by introducing useful trees, plants, and cattle. Negroes were imported for labour, and, as escape into the forests was easy, bands of runaway slaves called Maroons were formed. The combination of the rats and this dangerous population of mixed, but mostly African, origin uncontrolled by any tribal or political system proved too much for the Dutch who abandoned the island in 1710.

The French annexed it in 1715, and by 1722 the population, apart from Maroons, amounted to 160 persons, soldiers, colonists, and slaves. Mahé de Labourdonnais was chosen to develop the Colony and arrived in 1735. In order to make the island self-supporting, he introduced manioc and maize from Brazil and promoted the extension of agriculture by introducing products from all parts of the tropical world. He especially encouraged the cultivation of sugar. He substituted animal draught for carriage by slaves, and to ensure an adequate supply of labour he brought slaves from Africa. From an encampment of straw huts he built up Port Louis into a town of public buildings, private houses, stores, shops and barracks. Labourdonnais laid the foundations of modern Mauritius.

In 1755, large herds of cattle were brought in from Madagascar. Pierre Poivre, Intendant in 1767, established the cultivation of cloves and nutmegs.

In 1810, when Mauritius became British, the population had grown from 160 to about 80,000, of whom 65,000 were slaves. Sugar was then, as now, the principal product, and when in 1825 the duty of ten shillings a hundredweight, levied on Mauritius sugar entering England (in order to protect the West Indian sugar), was remitted, cane plantations immediately developed to a large extent, fresh land was put under cultivation, roads were opened, and steam power was applied to mills. From 18,000,000 pounds the output of sugar rose to 41,000,000 pounds in 1827, and increased annually afterwards.

On the abolition of slavery, 68,613 slaves were freed, and the colonists received £2,112,632 in compensation.

In 1842, Indian immigration at the rate of 6,000 a year was approved, and this resulted in an entire change of the balance of the population.

After a terrible outbreak of malaria in 1866 the wealthier inhabitants of Port Louis moved to higher parts of the island. As a result the country towns expanded considerably and the roads were improved and extended. The railway, begun in 1859, became very popular. One of the most striking features of the progress made has been the social and economic development of the Indians who to-day own and cultivate more than two-fifths of the whole area under sugar-cane. Besides becoming gardeners and taxi-drivers, many Indians have taken to raising cows, goats, fruits and vegetables, and the supply of these essential foodstuffs is almost entirely in the hands of Indians. The section of the population they have displaced centres more and more in the towns, forming the clerk and artisan class.

From 1902 to 1909 the island suffered from severe financial depression owing to the low price of sugar. Matters were aggravated in 1902 by an outbreak of surra which caused great havoc among the draught animals, and necessitated the introduction of mechanical transport.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1909 to investigate the resources and administration of the island and reported in 1910.

About 1911 the destructive beetle *Phytalus smithi* was discovered in the sugar-canes and more than 300 millions of these insects are now destroyed every year.

The great rise in the price of sugar which took place during and after the War brought prosperity, and both the Government and the general community were for a time far more prosperous than ever before.

As a result a number of important schemes were inaugurated, including the amelioration of sanitary conditions, the improvement of the harbour, the extension and improvement of water-supplies

both for domestic purposes and for irrigation, the improvement of the railways, and the extension of education.

Unfortunately, however, from 1921 onwards the price of sugar fell, and the greatly lessened revenues of the Colony had to provide for the maintenance of many works undertaken in better times. In 1929 the state of the sugar industry was so bad that Sir Francis Watts was appointed, at the Colony's request, to visit the island, and to report on the economic situation. The Home Government was, however, unable to approve his recommendation that a subsidy should be given to sugar to supplement the preference granted on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, though a loan was made to the planters from local funds. Despite this loan, however, and an earlier loan granted in 1929, the condition of the sugar industry at the end of 1930 was extremely serious.

The position became worse in 1931 owing to a cyclone which caused considerable damage to property and reduced the year's output of sugar by about 33 per cent. The Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £750,000 for planters, house owners, and repairs to Government property, on condition that a Financial Commission should visit Mauritius with a view to devising measures to bring about a balanced budget. The Commission's report was published at the beginning of 1932 and immediate steps were taken to carry out measures of retrenchment and economy. As a result it has been possible to balance the budgets for subsequent years.

The situation again became critical in 1934 after a severe drought which reduced the sugar crop by over 20 per cent. below its normal figure. This reduction of the crop coupled with the low prices fetched for sugar resulted in a considerable depletion of the sterling usually available in London for financing the following crop. To assist the sugar industry the Government decided to guarantee the repayment up to £450,000 to the London banks which agreed to open credit by overdrafts to the local banks repayable after the sale of the 1935 crop.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with an Executive Council and a Council of Government. The Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. The next year the Constitution was amended and a Council, including unofficial members, was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and of an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landed population and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven unofficials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government, under the revised Constitution, was composed of the Governor, eight *ex-officio* members, nine members nominated by the Governor and 10 members elected by the population: of the latter, two represent the town of Port Louis, the capital of the island, and the remaining eight represent the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July, 1933, by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who are to be unofficials and, although no provision to that effect is made in the Letters Patent, the nominated unofficial members have been allowed a free vote on all occasions. The new Letters Patent, however, provide that the Governor shall have power to enact legislation considered by him to be essential in the interests of good government. Debates in the Council may be either in English or French.

The Constitution of the Executive Council which was hitherto composed of the Governor and four *ex-officio* members was amended at the same time, and the former practice of appointing two unofficial members to the Council was revived.

The number of registered electors on 31st December, 1935, was 9,459. Every male person who is qualified as follows is entitled to be registered as a voter :—

- (1) has attained the age of 21 years ;
- (2) is under no legal incapacity, and is in possession of his civil rights ;
- (3) is a British subject by birth or naturalization ;
- (4) has resided in the Colony for three years at least previous to the date of registration, and possesses one of the following qualifications :—
  - (a) is the owner of an immovable property of the annual value of Rs.300 ;
  - (b) is paying rent at the rate of at least Rs.25 a month ;
  - (c) is the owner of movable property within the Colony of the value of at least Rs.300 ;
  - (d) is the husband of a wife, or the eldest son of a widow, possessing any one of the above qualifications ;
  - (e) is in receipt of a yearly salary of at least Rs.600 or of a monthly salary of at least Rs.50 ; and
  - (f) is paying licence duty to the amount of at least Rs.200 a year.

The ordinary duration of the sessions of the Council of Government is eight months, from May to December, and meetings are held on alternate Tuesdays or oftener when necessary. The life of a Council is five years.

The town of Port Louis is administered by a Municipality, an institution which dates as far back as 1790. It was then called "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and was instituted, as were other local Municipalities by the "Assemblée Coloniale." These institutions are mentioned in the law of the constitution of the Ile de France promulgated by the "Assemblée Coloniale," on 21st April, 1791. Sixteen prominent men of the town acted as Councillors of the "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and were denominated the "Conseil des Notables." The "Conseil des Notables" was dissolved in 1792. It was reconstituted at the end of the 18th century under the denomination of the "Conseil des Communes" and was abolished on 10th February, 1820.

The present Municipal Corporation dates from 1850, the first elections taking place at the Masonic Lodge "La Triple Espérance" from 21st to 23rd February in that year. On 24th August, 1925, the Municipal Corporation celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

The administration of the other principal townships of the Colony, viz., Curepipe, Beau Bassin and Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes is vested in Boards of Commissioners appointed annually by the Governor. These Boards are empowered to take measures within the prescribed limits of the townships for the making, maintenance, etc., of roads, sewers, bridges, canals, and other works of public utility, for the prevention of fires, and for the proper paving and lighting of the town, etc.

In addition to the Township Boards, District Boards are appointed annually for each district. These Boards are empowered to pass regulations for the making, maintenance, and improvement of branch roads and footpaths, and for the levying of taxes in the extra urban areas.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population is divided for statistical purposes into (1) the general population, i.e., Europeans and descendants of Europeans and people of African, Chinese and mixed origin, and (2) the Indian population, i.e., Indian immigrants and their descendants.

The estimated population of the island and its dependencies on the 31st December, 1935, was 407,020 showing an increase of 2,830, the rate of increase being 7.0 per 1,000 living.

The geographical distribution of the population is shown in the following table :—

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Area in Square Miles.</i>	<i>Census Population, 26th April, 1931.</i>			<i>Population on 31st December, 1935.</i>		
		<i>General population.</i>	<i>Indian population.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>General population.</i>	<i>Indian population.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Port Louis...	16½	29,832	24,603	54,435	30,895	24,299	55,194
Pamplemousses ...	69	6,847	30,000	36,847	6,599	28,789	35,388
Rivière du Rempart	57	5,518	25,274	30,792	5,813	26,050	31,863
Flacq ...	115	10,438	42,202	52,640	10,710	40,659	51,369
Grand Port ...	100½	12,484	36,135	48,619	12,826	35,005	47,831
Savanne ...	94½	6,645	24,456	31,101	6,741	23,653	30,394
Plaines Wilhems ...	78½	41,866	53,392	95,258	44,957	56,198	101,155
Moka ...	89	5,522	23,761	29,283	5,780	23,878	29,658
Black River ...	100	5,437	8,826	14,263	5,401	8,014	13,415
Total—Mauritius ...	720	124,589	268,649	393,238	129,722	266,545	396,267
Rodrigues ...	40	8,084	118	8,202	9,190	235	9,425
Minor Dependencies ...	47	1,354	103	1,457	1,243	85	1,328
Grand Total—Dependencies	87	9,438	221	9,659	10,433	320	10,753
GRAND TOTAL—Mauritius and Dependencies	—	134,027	268,870	402,897	140,155	266,865	407,020



The preponderance of males in the Indian population and that of females in the general population is shown in the following figures :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mauritius—General Population	...	...	...	63,515	66,207	129,722
"    Indian	"	...	...	137,574	128,971	266,545
Rodrigues—General	"	...	...	4,486	4,704	9,190
"    Indian	"	...	...	156	79	235
Minor Dependencies—General	"	...	...	701	542	1,243
"    Indian	"	...	...	61	24	85
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	<b>206,493</b>	<b>200,527</b>	<b>407,020</b>

The year was marked by an increase in the number of deaths of infants under one year.

The figures for births, deaths and still births for the last three years were :—

#### BIRTHS.

	<i>Number of births.</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 of population.</i>		
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
General Population ...	4,570	4,609	4,498	36.3	36.1	34.9
Indian Population ...	8,909	8,907	8,748	33.9	33.7	32.9
Whole Population ...	<u>13,479</u>	<u>13,516</u>	<u>13,246</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>33.6</u>

#### DEATHS.

	<i>Number of deaths.</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 of population.</i>		
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
General Population ...	3,102	2,987	2,954	24.6	23.3	22.9
Indian Population ...	7,513	7,082	7,491	28.6	26.8	28.2
Whole Population ...	<u>10,615</u>	<u>10,069</u>	<u>10,445</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>26.5</u>

#### STILL BIRTHS.

	<i>Number of still-births.</i>			<i>Rate per 100 births.</i>		
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
General Population ...	267	282	297	5.8	6.1	6.6
Indian Population ...	978	1,025	1,004	10.9	11.5	11.5
Whole Population ...	<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,307</u>	<u>1,301</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.8</u>

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 1,847. The infantile mortality rate was 139.4 per thousand live births registered during the year as compared with 129.7 and 131.5 for 1934 and 1933 respectively.

The marriages during the year numbered 1,651 as compared with 1,767 in 1934. The marriage rate or number of persons married to every thousand of the entire population was 8.4 against 9.0 in 1934.

The departures exceeded the arrivals by 267.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The present constitution of the Medical and Health Department dates back to 1895 when under Ordinance No. 32 of 1894-5 the powers vested in the General Board of Health were transferred to the Director, Medical and Health Department.

The headquarters staff of the Department consists of the Director, the Deputy Director and the clerical and accounting staffs of the correspondence, financial and storekeeping branches.

The administrative unit of Government is the district which is the political unit as well. Every district with the exception of Black River is provided with a hospital for the reception and treatment of the sick poor. Patients from the Black River district are treated in the Victoria Hospital, Quatre Bornes, or the Civil Hospital, Port Louis. The medical and sanitary administration of each of the rural districts is entrusted to a Government Medical Officer who is in charge of the district hospital and dispensaries and who is also the Health Officer for the district. To assist him, he has a number of subordinate officers; dispensers and sanitary officers and the staff necessary for the care of the patients in the hospital. In addition to his medical and sanitary duties he has also statutory duties of a medical or sanitary nature which he carries out on behalf of the Police and Poor Law Departments. The district dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Government Medical Officer.

The hospitals of the Colony are divided into two groups:—

(i) General hospitals, namely:—Civil, Victoria and Moka, totalling 637 beds, which are fully equipped for X-ray and major operative work; and

(ii) district hospitals where only medical and midwifery cases are admitted and where minor surgery is carried out to a certain extent.

Patients who apply to the latter hospitals and require special treatment, surgical or other, are conveyed to the nearest general hospital by motor ambulance. A mental hospital and a leper hospital are also administered by the Department.

The general health of the population during 1935 has been reasonably good. There was an exceptionally good crop leading to a consequent increase in the amount of money circulating in the Colony. There has been no scarcity of food and the general economic condition of the people, though low, has not been bad.

The principal diseases affecting the population are hookworm disease and malaria.

The prevention of hookworm disease has ceased to be a matter in which the central government can usefully intervene. With the abolition of the system of preparing for agricultural use manure whose chief constituent was human excrement, the widespread infection with hookworm of the canefields ceased. Naturally, some years were required for the cleansing of the soil but it may now be safely presumed that hookworm disease is seldom contracted in the canefields. The problem has become one of personal hygiene, dependent upon a radical change in the personal habits of a very conservative and still ignorant people. The influence of education and propaganda on an agricultural population whose standard of living is definitely low is practically negligible. It is only when a man becomes fairly prosperous that he feels the need to modify his habits according to the new standards of living to which his increased prosperity has raised him. Thus, though the majority of the rural inhabitants have provided their premises with latrines the proper use of which would undoubtedly prevent hookworm infection, they have not yet habituated themselves to their use.

But though the prevention of the disease is now in the ineffectual hands of the rural population, the Government can still institute measures for its control. By the frequent and extensive treatment of the rural population with appropriate drugs the Government ensures that a large percentage of them are periodically released of the infestation to which their blind adherence to custom makes them liable. The hookworm-malaria branch of the Department undertakes mass treatment of the rural population and in this way ensures for those who are willing to take the treatment a certain degree of relief from the consequences of their hygienic shortcomings. Concurrently with the administration of treatment, the staff of the branch hammer home the principles of prevention, but this part of the campaign shows little sign of being effective so long as the general economic level of the population is low.

During the year 115,554 treatments were given.

*Malaria.*—In 1932 the malaria situation in the Colony was reviewed in the light of past colonial experience and of the new information which had become available through the labours of the Malaria Committee of the League of Nations in Europe. As a result of this review it became evident that much energy was being dissipated by the institution of inappropriate measures and the maintenance of old drainage works whose usefulness had disappeared, either on account of their having been established in areas where such treatment was uneconomic or inappropriate or because subsequent events had nullified their effectiveness. It was accordingly decided to apply to the different regions of the Colony the measures which in the light of the new experience were likely to produce the most effective return for the energy expended. In practice this has meant the virtual abandonment of anti-mosquito measures throughout the greater part of the rural areas lying below 600 feet altitude. Here the object of the Government is to make

totaquina as widely available as possible so that sufferers may be able to obtain the treatment which they need. In a few populous places old drainage works of known effectiveness are maintained, but no new works are being undertaken in the meantime.

In most of the region lying higher than 600 feet anti-mosquito work is feasible, on account of the density of the population and of the effects of the cool season in restricting to practical numbers the permanent mosquito nurseries in the area. This area has now been the subject of close study for the past three years and it has been found that most of the mosquito nuisances are not such as require extensive permanent drainage works for their abatement. The problem on the central plateau is not the abolition or the treatment of large natural mosquito-breeding places but the abolition of innumerable small nuisances created and maintained by human agency. The area is strewn with gardens and small holdings on each of which there are maintained collections of water in the shape of watering tubs, barrels, tanks or pits. Of these the pits of the market gardens are the worst offenders as they have been repeatedly found to contain larvae of *A. Costalis*. Water receptacles of this kind are quite unnecessary in this area because practically every house or garden has a piped water supply. In fact most of the storage receptacles are filled from the pipe. The hookworm-malaria branch has been fully occupied in attempting to deal with this nuisance, but progress must necessarily be slow. Nevertheless control of such water collections is essential for control of malaria in this locality.

## V.—HOUSING

The housing of the wage-earning population of the Colony may be considered in three categories: (a) housing on estates, (b) housing in rural areas not estates, and (c) housing in towns.

Estate labourers are, for the most part, adequately housed. They are accommodated in lines, or rows of huts, constructed either of stone or of wattle and daub, with roofs more commonly of thatch, but frequently of corrugated iron. Adequate provision is made for the ventilation and lighting of these quarters, but ventilation and lighting appear generally to be disliked by the occupants. At night, every accessible crevice is carefully closed, though the presence of ridge ventilation in many cases assures reasonable change of air in spite of the efforts of the occupants to exclude fresh air from their sleeping apartments. When the dwelling is thatched the problem of assuring adequate ventilation is difficult. The lines must be kept clear of weeds, and all houses are required to have a clear space of at least 10 feet round them. Each camp has adequate latrine accommodation and a supply of wholesome water is laid on, though in many cases the labourers prefer to use the polluted water of streams or nearby irrigation channels for their domestic purposes. As a general rule, the lines are not lit at night. Lighting is scarcely necessary as the occupants retire shortly after sunset.

The housing in rural areas other than estates is fairly satisfactory. The Indian labourer can himself with the aid of his friends construct a satisfactory hut. He generally owns the piece of land on which he builds his hut and what is not occupied by the hut is planted with sugar cane or other agricultural produce, while room is also found for a primitive byre or a shelter for goats. The amenities of life are few, and a locality settled by a number of such persons bristles with sanitary problems arising out of poverty. Fortunately, most of them are now on a pipe-line so that their water supply gives little cause for anxiety, though they may have to carry their water several hundred yards from the nearest public fountain.

In the towns and townships conditions vary. There are areas of overcrowding with its consequent insanitary conditions. Too many persons live in one room, though the climate is such as to obviate many of the evils attendant upon this practice.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Meteorological Conditions and Sugar Production.

In so far as weather conditions have been concerned, the year 1935 was an exceptionally favourable one for the sugar industry of Mauritius. Temperature was generally above normal while rainfall was copious and well distributed. Two cyclones threatened danger : one, on 27th January and the other on 28th February ; but, in both cases, these disturbances passed at a safe distance from the island and no winds of destructive violence were experienced.

As a result of the unusually propitious weather, the sugar output attained the record figure of 280,500 metric tons of sugar extracted from 2,501,529 metric tons of cane. The next best figure was recorded in 1914, with 277,300 metric tons of sugar extracted from 2,577,140 metric tons of cane. In view of the fact that the area under cane was, in 1935, about 20 per cent. below the area cultivated in 1914, the figure realized indicates a high standard of efficiency both in the field and in the factory.

The following table exhibits the comparative production for the past seven years :

YIELDS OF SUGAR IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS.							
<i>Districts.</i>	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929
Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart.	69·97	30·13	57·77	62·73	41·81	43·00	54·68
Flacq... ..	44·15	30·87	41·37	35·97	27·91	37·81	38·91
Moka ... ..	35·76	29·30	40·08	34·12	20·83	32·10	35·97
Plaines Wilhems ...	20·62	11·54	18·22	17·05	11·64	14·62	15·66
Black River... ..	11·28	5·99	8·88	9·06	6·29	9·81	9·22
Grand Port ... ..	53·38	38·37	50·66	46·66	28·52	46·53	47·18
Savanne ... ..	45·34	32·66	44·48	41·63	27·01	37·09	36·41
Total ... ..	280·50	178·86	261·46	247·22	164·01	220·96	238·03

The figure for 1931 evinces a reduction, estimated at 34 per cent. due to a severe cyclone. In 1932, a moderate cyclone, passing centrally over the island, caused a reduction estimated at 7 per cent. In 1934, there was a severe drought.

*Grades of Sugar.*—The proportion of raws was, this year, 85.03 per cent. of the total sugar production; vesous (plantation white) were 14.63 per cent., while low sugars approximated to 0.34 per cent. Corresponding figures for 1934 were as follows: Raws 78.76 per cent.; vesous, 20.56 per cent. and lows, 0.68 per cent.

*Area under Sugar Cane.*—At the beginning of 1935, the area under cane was estimated at 138,309 acres—a figure practically the same as the one for the year previous. Estates with factory cultivated 61,190 acres; estates without factory, 36,789 acres, giving a total estate cultivation of 97,979 acres or 293 acres above last year's figure. The balance of 40,330 acres was cultivated mostly by Indian peasant proprietors.

*Sugar Market.*—The average net price for the crop reaped in 1934 approximated to Rs.6.06 per 50 kilos, including extra colonial preference. For 1935, the average net price realized so far (February, 1936), is about Rs. 5.82 per 50 kilos.

Owing to the slump in the sugar market, the Secretary of State for the Colonies consented to a partial remission of loan repayments for this year, so long as the average sale price did not exceed 10s. 6d. c.i.f. London.

*Disposal of the 1934-5 Sugars.*—The total quantity of sugar exported during the 1934-5 year (1st August, 1934 to 31st July, 1935) was 166,040 metric tons, distributed as follows:

				<i>Metric tons.</i>
Great Britain	...	...	...	158,726
Canada	...	...	...	6,401
Hong Kong	...	...	...	681
Other places	...	...	...	232
Total	...	...	...	166,040

The exportation for 1935-6, up to the end of December, 1935, was as follows:—

				<i>Metric tons.</i>
Great Britain	...	...	...	93,253
Canada	...	...	...	31,531
Hong Kong	...	...	...	51
Other places	...	...	...	118
Total	...	...	...	124,953

or more than twice the amount for the corresponding period last year.

The local consumption of sugar for the 1934-5 year was 11,211 metric tons, as against 10,381 for the year previous and 9,111 for 1932-3.

**Labour.**—No special difficulties were experienced during the year in regard to labour, although the harvested crop was the heaviest on record.

**Sugar Machinery.**—Machinery to the value of Rs.438,588 was imported during the year, as against Rs.397,700 last year. Tramway material to the value of Rs.194,666 was imported in 1935 as compared with Rs.280,557 in 1934.

**Fertilizers.**—The importation of fertilisers in 1935 totalled 15,589,852 kilos valued at Rs.1,754,425 as compared with 14,970,515 kilos valued at Rs.1,807,097 in 1934.

**Pests and Diseases of the Sugar-Cane.**—With regard to *Phytlus Smithi* Arrow, the major enemy of sugar-cane plantation in Mauritius, no new centre of infestation was recorded though, in certain localities, the general spread of the pest proceeds. The Phytlus Investigation Officer, Mr. W. F. Jepson, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., journeyed during the course of the year to Java, the Malay States and the Philippines and made a thorough investigation of the possibilities of supplying fresh enemies for *Phytlus*. In all, 14 new species of parasites were shipped and liberated. Of these, four species have already established themselves in Mauritius.

#### Minor Agricultural Industries.

**Tobacco.**—A reduction of the planted area to 404 acres, as compared with 1,080 for the previous year, was rendered necessary by the accumulated stocks of unsold leaf at the Government tobacco warehouse. On the whole, conditions were generally favourable but late rains caused secondary growth in late plantations and, whilst increasing yields, the quality suffered. The amount of leaf purchased by the Warehouse during 1935 was 275,710 kilos, of a value of Rs.268,321, as compared with 461,881 kilos of a value of Rs.541,403 in the previous year.

Attention is still being directed towards the possibility of establishing an export trade. The flue-cured and air-cured leaf shipped to London in 1934 was returned as unsuitable for the home market as regards flavour. Notwithstanding, enquiries were received as to whether Mauritius leaf could be obtained in commercial quantities and a small shipment is to be forwarded to England in 1936, for which sale is guaranteed.

**Aloe Fibre.**—Market conditions remained very poor throughout the year. The total export in 1935 was 446 metric tons as against 670 in 1934.

During the early months of the year, the factory of the Mauritius Spinning and Weaving Co. closed its doors and, at the present time, there is no particular prospect of the manufacture of fibre bags being resumed.

**Pineapple.**—There was a small extension of the area under cultivation. The canning factory is still, however, far from being able to work on full load, although prospects appear somewhat better; the production in 1934-5 was 2,188 cases of canned fruit and it is hoped to reach about 5,000 cases for the year 1935-6.

*Tea.*—Efforts to further progress in this industry are being maintained. The total production of the two principal tea gardens reached 40,480.5 kilos for 1935.

*Coconut Industry.*—The export of copra during the year 1935 amounted to 1,746 tons of a value of Rs.217,985 as against 1,565 tons of a value of Rs.161,687 in 1934. The export of coconut oil during the year was 2,652 litres valued at Rs.906 as compared with 15,324 litres valued at Rs.3,653 in 1934.

*Alcohol.*—The total quantity of alcohol distilled for human consumption amounted to 539,361 litres, as against 510,232 litres during the previous year. The quantity distilled for industrial purposes was 360,670 litres as against 441,620 litres in 1934. The exportation of rum during the year was 18,155 litres, valued at Rs.5,299, as against 35,325 litres valued at Rs.10,177 in 1934.

*Veterinary and Livestock.*—Interest in cattle breeding and management continues to awaken but there is still plenty of room for further development. At the beginning of 1935, the horned cattle on estates totalled 14,615 head as compared with 14,247 at the beginning of 1934. This increase was confined entirely to milch cattle or cattle in herds (as opposed to draught oxen); motor transport continues to expand, and by doing so automatically decreases the number of burden cattle. Cattle importation from Madagascar and other places amounted to 4,406 head; of these, 4,403 were imported from Madagascar for beef and three from elsewhere for other purposes.

### **Other Manufacturing Industries.**

Activity was well maintained in the subsidiary industries of the Colony. Engineering workshops numbered 47, employing about 500 people. During the year, there were in operation 75 bakeries, 40 lime kilns, nine cigarette factories, six distilleries, three hydro-electrical plants (for light and power), four salt-making establishments, four docks (landing, etc.) employing in all over 2,000 persons.

Cabinet-making firms numbered 130. In addition, leather tanning, boot and shoe making, aerated water works, ice works, etc., etc., provided means of livelihood to a large number of people and contributed, to a certain extent, in making the Colony more self-supporting.

### **Fisheries.**

The island of Mauritius is almost entirely encircled by a coral reef the distance of which from the beach varies considerably. Between the reef and the shore lie the comparatively shallow waters of the lagoon in which many varieties of valuable fish are to be found.

These fish are caught principally by means of a locally made basket-trap known as "Casier", but some varieties are taken regularly by professional and amateur fishermen on hook and line.



Outside the lagoon the professional concentrates on basket-trap fishing close to the reef and deep-sea hand-line fishing from sailing craft, while the amateur, with a motor boat at his disposal, "trails" for tunny, marlin, baracuda and other large surface-feeders which are taken in considerable numbers at certain seasons of the year.

In 1926, Mr. J. Hornell, F.L.S., F.R.A.I., formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, visited the Colony and made a most valuable report upon the whole question of fisheries in Mauritius and his recommendations have as far as possible been given effect to during the past nine years by a Fisheries Advisory Committee and the local Government.

The most important matters that have been considered are the questions of net fishing and the salt fish trade, the Committee advocating the suppression of nets and increased protection for the local industry of preserving fish by drying and salting.

Fishing with large nets has been prohibited since 1st October, 1934, without prejudice to the quantity, quality or price of fish in the markets.

River fishing, which is strictly preserved, is confined to a sporting type of carp which takes a fly and a fish known as "Chite" which resembles a mullet and is found in the estuaries of the few local rivers.

The enforcement of the Fisheries Laws is carried out by the Fishery Control Sections of the Police Force who concentrate upon the prohibition of net fishing by patrols afloat and ashore and supervision of fish transport and markets.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

Mauritius produces barely one-tenth of the foodstuffs required for its inhabitants, and imports practically all articles of food and drink (except sugar) and manufactured goods of all descriptions. The principal item of the Colony's export trade is sugar, though aloe fibre, copra, raw hides, etc., are also exported.

In 1935 economic conditions showed an improvement on 1934 but, on balance, imports exceeded exports by Rs.1,241,905. This situation was caused not by the smallness of the sugar crop but was solely due to the low price realized.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
				<i>Rupees (c.i.f.)</i>	<i>Rupees (f.o.b.)</i>
1935	...	...	...	29,891,160	28,649,255
1934	...	...	...	29,680,346	26,136,140
1933	...	...	...	29,035,237	32,176,743
1932	...	...	...	26,992,760	27,662,851
1931	...	...	...	32,064,074	23,829,884

The declared value of exports in 1935 does not include the value of sugar quota certificates which in this year may amount to about Rs.4,858,000. The actual value of exports in 1935 may therefore be placed at Rs.33,507,255.

**Imports of Merchandise.**

Rice, which is the staple food of the population represented about 22 per cent. of the total imports in 1935 against 20 per cent. in 1934. The total quantity of rice and flour imported was equal to the annual average of normal years.

As a result of quotas imposed in 1934 on cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, the bulk of the trade in these goods which was shifting to Japan has reverted partially to the United Kingdom; India, however, has gained a large share of the importations of cheap grey and printed cottons. No quota has yet been imposed on the importations of woollen piece-goods and Japan continues to gain considerable increases in this line.

Previous to 1932 the greater proportion of manufactured tobacco and cigarettes consumed locally was imported, but, as a result of the increase of Customs duties combined with technical advice and control by the Agricultural Department, importations have decreased and a greater proportion of the tobacco consumed is now produced in the island.

The trade returns indicate a similar trend for wines, matches, salt and maize and there are indications that the local manufacture of common soap will increase.

The trade in edible oils which was formerly chiefly with India and China now shows an increase in favour of the United Kingdom, owing to the superior quality of the soya oil there obtained.

In addition to the above the Colony is also a large importer of chemical fertilizers for the cane fields; coal and motor spirits for rail and motor transport; machinery for sugar estates; vehicles of all description; bullocks for food and gunny bags for packing sugar. Other considerable items of importation are wearing apparel, drugs, provisions, timber, etc.

The following table shows some of the principal articles imported during the last two years :—

			<i>Quantity.</i>		<i>Value in Rupees (c.i.f.)</i>	
			<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Rice	...	kilos	60,589,845	59,872,476	6,585,730	5,916,026
Flour	...	"	9,625,013	14,796,214	1,000,061	1,340,935
Coals	...	"	36,861,763	35,546,079	439,048	469,362
Timber	...		—	—	260,489	446,045
Apparel	...		—	—	524,350	632,542
Gunny bags	...	number	3,251,800	3,800,400	974,600	1,116,914
Cotton, grey or	...	metres	4,702,085	3,016,894	862,859	575,432
white,						
"	coloured	"	5,749,678	4,068,131	1,374,683	1,049,457
Silk	...		—	—	541,430	396,108
Machinery	...		—	—	575,964	612,474
Motor-cars	...	number	291	246	641,167	553,817
Petrol	...	hectolitres	54,170	55,788	696,481	754,821
Saltpetre	...	kilos	4,846,508	3,533,177	694,957	664,763
Sulphate of	...	"	9,819,471	7,396,528	885,677	732,290
Ammonia.						
Soap	...	"	1,171,323	1,625,744	456,343	649,941

The proportion of food, drink and tobacco to manufactured articles imported is shown below :—

		<i>Food, drink and tobacco.</i>	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Total imports including other articles.</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1935	...	12,900,047	14,745,275	29,891,160
1934	...	12,010,600	15,231,749	29,680,346

The figures indicate inability on the part of the consumer to purchase manufactured articles, but the higher price of most of the principal essential foodstuffs increased the total imports to slightly more than in 1934. On the other hand certain luxury articles such as silk and motor cars show increases.

### Exports of Merchandise.

The sugar exports for the last two years were :—

				<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Value in Rupees f.o.b.</i>
1935	...	...	...	233,202	26,895,460
1934	...	...	...	185,616	24,510,185

Practically all sugar exported is consigned to the United Kingdom.

Apart from sugar other exports are comparatively insignificant in value. They are chiefly :—aloe fibre (445 tons valued Rs.83,141) ; copra and poonac (1,746 tons valued Rs.217,985) ; rum (182 hecto-litres valued Rs.5,299) ; coconut oil (2,652 litres valued at Rs.906).

Domestic exports in 1935 amounted to Rs.28,008,615 and re-exports to Rs.640,640.

The re-exports are chiefly lentils, gunny bags, salted fish, old metals, etc., to the neighbouring islands of Reunion and Madagascar and also the Union of South Africa.

### Bullion and Specie.

Apart from the trade in merchandise, bullion and specie were imported and exported to the total value of Rs.36,866 and Rs.1,275,622 respectively in 1935 against Rs.2,182,000 and Rs.2,419,834 in 1934.

### Distribution of Imports.

The import trade is mainly from the United Kingdom (30½ per cent.) and India (36¼ per cent.). The United Kingdom is the source of most of the manufactured articles and India of grain, spices and gunny bags.

Other sources of supply are Australia (5 per cent.), France (3¼ per cent.), Japan (3½ per cent.), United States of America (3¼ per cent.).

Australia is the principal source of supply for flour and butter. Importations from France and Japan are declining. The United States and the Dutch East Indies are the principal sources of petroleum products.

### Course of Prices of Imports.

It is to be deplored that the average price of rice was higher in 1935 than in 1934 and was nearing 11 cents per kilo c.i.f. The price of flour and of other essential foodstuffs also tended to increase. The price of petrol however decreased.

### Development of Empire Trade.

Since 1924 the Colony has accorded preference to United Kingdom goods. This preferential tariff was extended from year to year and assumed in 1933 an Imperial character. As from 1934, quotas were imposed on artificial silk and cotton piece-goods and as a result both the United Kingdom and India benefited.

These factors caused the import trade from the Empire to increase from Rs.19,052,690 in 1932 to Rs.23,460,095 in 1935, whereas the imports from foreign countries fell from Rs.7,811,096 to Rs.6,358,009.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No marked change was in evidence during the year. Labourers under monthly contract received, in cash, Rs.10 per month, with rations, free lodging, free medical help, etc., in all equivalent to Rs.18 to 20 per month.

Male day labourers received R.0.50 to R.0.60 per daily task, according to locality, during the intercrop season but, while the harvest is in progress, wages are about double these figures. Females, as a rule, receive half the wages of males.

Remuneration for piece-work was, on the average, as follows:—

	Per acre.
	Rs.
Clearing land ... ..	30-40
Digging cane holes ... ..	18-20
Manuring ... ..	15
Weeding ... ..	8
Cutting canes (20 tons/acre) ... ..	10-12

The wages of artisans were between Rs.1 and 2 per day according to nature of work, while those paid monthly received between Rs.35 and 75 according to circumstances.

The supply of domestic servants is abundant; but such servant may not always be efficient. Butlers, cooks, gardeners and other servants receive between Rs.10 and Rs.35 per month. Chauffeurs get, on the average, Rs.35 per month. Owing to better general conditions, labour is more abundant in the central districts than elsewhere.

No very great change occurred in rates of salaries in 1935. The following table indicates, in a general way, the ruling rates during the year :—

	<i>Rs. per annum.</i>
Managers of sugar estates and senior Government officials ... ..	8,000—13,000
Government, bank and commercial clerks (higher grade)	4,000— 7,000
Clerks and employees on sugar estates ... ..	1,500— 3,000
Junior clerks and employees ... ..	720— 1,500

In spite of occasional fluctuations, the cost of living in 1935 was perceptibly higher than during the year previous. Rice, the staple food of the population, was indexed at 72, as compared with 66 last year (and 100 in 1914). Other grains oscillated between 78 and 84. Flour rose from 35 during the first quarter to 63 during the last. Edible oils were between 78 and 85, while lard rose from 56 in the first quarter to 75 in the last. Tea and coffee remained about stationary: the former at 107 and the latter at 75. Articles of clothing oscillated between 158 and 139. The quarterly weighted index for the total cost of living (28 items) in 1935 was as follows (100 being the index for 1914) :

First quarter ... ..	114·5
Second „ ... ..	119·2
Third „ ... ..	117·2
Fourth „ ... ..	112·7

The mean for the year was 115·9 as compared with 112·8 in 1934. As regards the labouring classes, the following table indicates the purchasing power of wages, in terms of rice, since 1927 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Average daily wages of male labourer.</i>	<i>Average price of fair quality rice per lb.</i>	<i>Purchasing power of wages expressed in lb. of rice.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
1927 ... ..	1·25	0·13	9½
1928 ... ..	1·25	0·10	12½
1929 ... ..	1·00	0·10	10
1930 ... ..	0·80	0·09	9
1931 ... ..	0·75	0·08	9
1932 ... ..	0·45	0·05½	8
1933 ... ..	0·45	0·06	7½
1934 ... ..	0·45	0·06	7½
1935 ... ..	0·55	0·07	8

The official index numbers do not take into consideration the altered standard of living since 1914 nor those items such as housing, lighting, tuition of children, taxes, etc., which have either not been reduced or else actually increased. In consequence, the cost of living for Europeans and people living in European style is, in fact, higher than the official index would lead one to suppose.

**IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**

*Primary.*—Primary education is not compulsory, but it is given free through Government and State-aided schools which are open to all children of the Colony. The following table shows the number of primary schools, the number of pupils on roll, and the staff of teachers during the year 1935 :—

<i>Schools.</i>				<i>No. of Institutions.</i>	<i>No. of Teachers.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils on roll.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils in average attendance.</i>
Government	...	...	...	50	387	14,975	10,720
Aided	...	...	...	76	603	24,506	17,279
<i>Total</i>				126	990	39,481	27,999

State-aided schools are under the control of a Manager, and the Government contribution includes the salaries of the teachers together with recurrent grants to meet part of the expenditure on maintenance of school buildings and furniture.

Pupils must be at least five years old and must have been successfully vaccinated in order to be allowed admission to a primary school; when they are under five they undergo a preliminary training before being promoted to the lowest form.

The curriculum of studies includes the teaching of English, French and arithmetic. In the higher classes elementary history and geography are taught and girls study needlework. Regular instruction is also given in physical drill, nature study, hygiene and elementary principles of agriculture.

There are six primary school standards or classes, viz. :—

Standard I with pupils from 5 to 6 years of age.

Standard II with pupils from 6 to 7 years of age.

Standard III with pupils from 7 to 8 years of age.

Standard IV with pupils from 8 to 10 years of age.

Standard V with pupils from 9 to 11 years of age.

Standard VI with pupils from 10 to 12 years of age.

There are no fixed age limits for the different standards but no pupil may be entered on the attendance register who is under five years of age, and no pupil may be retained on the register after the annual examination which follows his or her fourteenth birthday, exception being made for pupils following the scholarship classes.

Examinations which were formerly held for all the classes are now limited to Standards V and VI. The new system allows educational officers to devote more time to inspection work proper with the result that teaching methods are gradually improving.

Fourteen apprenticeships are awarded annually to primary school pupils to encourage the study of needlework and handicraft. Twenty-six scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the secondary schools are awarded every year, through competitive examinations, to the best pupils attending primary schools.

There are thirty gardens attached to the primary schools and they are cultivated by the pupils of Standards III to VI. These gardens are regularly inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department who give advice as to proper cultivation.

*Secondary.*—There are two categories of secondary schools, viz.:—(1) Secondary aided schools, which are managed privately but are under Government control, and (2) the Royal College and the Royal College School which are managed by Government.

(1) *Secondary aided schools.*—Government grants to secondary aided schools are assessed with reference to attendance and efficiency, as tested by inspection and examination, and not, as in the case of primary aided schools, with reference to maintenance and salary charges.

The following table shows the number of institutions, the number of pupils on roll and in average attendance, and the staff of teachers during the year 1935:—

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>No. of Institutions.</i>	<i>No. of Teachers.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils on roll.</i>	<i>No. of Pupil in average attendance.</i>
Aided ... ..	9	132	1,556	1,374

These schools provide not only for elementary education such as given in primary schools, but also for higher education leading up to the Cambridge School Certificate and the London Matriculation.

The curriculum of studies includes the teaching of English, French, mathematics, needlework (for girls), hygiene, history and geography. In addition to these, drawing and music are taught on a more moderate scale.

These schools are visited periodically by the Superintendent of Schools, who examines the lower forms. The middle and higher forms are examined partly by local examiners and partly through examinations conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

Working hours in both primary and secondary schools extend, as a general rule, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. no provision being made for evening classes.

(2) *Royal College.*—The Royal College is a Government School for the secondary and higher education of boys up to a standard equivalent to that of the Higher Certificate examinations conducted by Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It comprises two schools under the management of the Rector, the Royal College proper in Curepipe and the Royal College School in Port Louis, where pupils who live in or near the capital are educated on the same lines as in Curepipe up to School Certificate Standard. At the Royal College the teaching staff consists of the Rector, 12 Masters with degrees in Honours at British Universities, 11 Assistant Masters appointed locally, and a Physical Training and Gymnastic Instructor (who also attends once weekly at the school

to take classes) ; and at the Royal College School, of the Headmaster, one Master and eight Assistant Masters. Assistant Masters are encouraged to take the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of London University. The College has well-equipped libraries and chemical, physical, and biological laboratories ; almost as many pupils follow classical as scientific studies. The subjects taught are English, French, mathematics, Latin, Greek, chemistry, physics, biology, geography and history ; and classes are held during school hours in physical training and gymnastics. Admission to the College and School is conditional upon passing an entrance examination or winning one of the 20 Annual Primary Schools Scholarships and Exhibitions or one of the two Secondary Schools Scholarships awarded annually. The boys are drawn from all classes and races in the Colony, and range in age from 10 to 20 years. The fees are from Rs.96 to Rs.192 per annum, and pupils may travel at quarter rate on the Government railways. About six scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the College are awarded annually to College and School pupils, besides four scholarships and four exhibitions open to other secondary schools as well, and also a Classical and a Modern Scholarship of the present value of £1,300 each (with first-class passage to and from England) tenable for four or five years at a British University or any other approved place of education in the United Kingdom. Besides the winners of these two scholarships, a few boys whose parents can afford it go to England or France to study for a profession, usually Medicine or Law, and almost always return to Mauritius to practise. Of the remaining pupils the majority on leaving the College find employment in the island.

The boys receive a training in classical and scientific subjects. Specialization begins at the Entrance class, and the division into modern and classical sides becomes complete in the Upper Middle class. At the School, pupils may undergo commercial training in place of classics or science.

Classes are held between 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on five days weekly. In addition to the ordinary classes there are Saturday extension classes where candidates for Pharmaceutical Diplomas and other public science examinations are helped in their studies. The number of pupils on the roll of the Royal College in January, 1935, was 325, and of the School, 156. The average attendance at the College was 273 and at the School, 124. (The number of College pupils on the roll in May, 1935, after the publication of the School Certificate results, was 307.) One hundred and one pupils sat in December, 1934, for the Cambridge School Certificate, of whom 48 obtained certificates. In May, 1935, the number of pupils who had passed this examination and proceeded to the highest class of the College was 43.

Besides the regular Physical Training Classes encouragement is given to rugby and association football, hockey, boxing and gymnastics and athletics, in which, although by no means all the



boys join, the standard of proficiency is high. As the pupils are all day-boys it is difficult to obtain much support for other social activities, but a school magazine is published thrice yearly.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

There are six Roman Catholic infirmaries for men and women, and two orphanages for children under the management of Sisters of Mercy; also an orphanage for boys and one for girls under the control and management of the Church of England, and one "home" for men and women under the management of the Church of Scotland. These institutions receive from the Government a maintenance fee for each pauper maintained therein.

Under Ordinance No. 44 of 1932, subsequently amended by Ordinance No. 21 of 1934, a home, styled the Austin Wilson Home, has been instituted and incorporated to provide accommodation and subsistence for aged gentlefolk. The funds for the establishment of this home have been generously contributed by Mr. G. J. Wilson in memory of his son, the late Austin Wilson.

A Mohammedan orphanage was also established in Port Louis in 1932 for the maintenance and education of orphans of the Mohammedan creed. Funds for running the institution are obtained from voluntary subscriptions among the Mohammedans.

Outdoor assistance to paupers was being granted by the Poor Law Department partly in cash and partly in food provisions until the 31st of October, 1935, when the grant of relief in kind was discontinued.

Several private religious societies for the distribution of assistance in food and medical care are also in existence. The Société Française d'Assistance chiefly assists French nationals.

The Child Welfare Committee and the Oeuvre Pasteur de la Goutte de Lait, two philanthropic Institutions in receipt of Government grants, deal especially with expectant and nursing mothers and their babies.

The Workmen Compensation Ordinance provides for the grant of compensation by employers to workmen who are injured in the course of their work.

### **Recreation, Music, Art and Drama.**

Association football is the most popular form of sport. Golf, tennis, cricket, hockey and rugby football are played mostly by the wealthier classes. The Mauritius Turf Club and the Mauritius Jockey Club hold race meetings from May to September at the Champ de Mars in Port Louis and at Floreal in the district of Plaines Wilhems; and regattas are held by the Yacht clubs of Mahebourg and Tombeau Bay. "La Chasse" or the shooting of driven deer is a favourite sport of Mauritius. The season is from June to the beginning of September.

There are several flourishing companies of Girl Guides and Brownies; the latter are known locally as Blue Birds. The Boy Scouts have not been so successful as the Girl Guides, but efforts are being made to encourage the movement.

There is not much encouragement for any of the arts. Music is fostered principally by the parish churches whose amateur singers frequently give concerts. The Christian Brothers also provide musical training, and apart from the Police Band, which consists of a bandmaster and 30 bandsmen, a band styled the "Alliance Musicale" and comprising about 25 units was established in 1933.

The Municipality of Fort Louis has instituted a drawing class, practically the only encouragement to local talent. The Institute has a collection of pictures presented by Mr. Rochecouste but there is no other art gallery.

Occasional dramatic performances are given by amateurs, but no permanent society has been formed. In better times the Municipality of Port Louis subsidizes a theatrical company from France, which plays in the theatre at Port Louis. The Chinese have their own theatre in the town, to which companies come from China when conditions are prosperous.

There exists a Royal Society of Arts and Sciences which was founded in 1829 under the title of Société d'Histoire Naturelle and was granted a Royal Charter in 1846. It interests itself in most branches of science and arts, especially those relating to questions of agriculture and the natural history of the Colony. The Society was incorporated with the Mauritius Institute in 1906 and its library has been transferred to the Institute.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Roads and Road Transport.

The Colony is well served with 500 miles of main roads maintained by Government and 188 miles of branch roads maintained by the District Boards. All roads are metalled and 165 miles of the main roads have been covered with bitumen.

Every visitor to Mauritius remarks upon the excellent roads which enable every point of interest in the Colony to be reached quickly and in comfort. The surfaces of all the main roads are tarred and a policy of systematic widening and improvement of bends and gradients has been steadily pursued for the past ten or more years with remarkable success.

At the close of the year 1935 there were 2,656 motor vehicles in use classified as under:—

Private cars	...	...	...	1,622
Taxi Cabs	...	...	...	364
Lorries	...	...	...	338
Motor Cycles	...	...	...	210
Omnibuses	...	...	...	122

Motor vehicles imported during the year totalled 332, of which 232 were of English make.

The general type and condition of motor cabs for hire in Port Louis and the townships is very good and fares are normally fixed at Rs.0.25 per mile for short distances while special terms can be arranged for long journeys or hire by the day.

The local motor bus carries from 20 to 26 passengers at fares averaging from 2 to 5 cents per mile and operates on all the main roads with considerable benefit to the travelling public. The retail price of petrol is usually Rs.10.00 per eight gallon case which is equivalent to about 1s. 10½d. per gallon.

The annual tax payable in respect of motor vehicles is Rs.4 per horse-power in respect of motor cycles and Rs.5 per horse-power in respect of other classes of vehicles. Lorries pay an additional tax of Rs.40 per ton gross weight and motor buses a licence duty varying from Rs.200 to Rs.500 per annum in accordance with their seating capacity. Motor lorries plying for hire pay a further licence of Rs.200 per annum. Motor cabs pay a licence duty of Rs. 30 per annum and the cost of a driving licence is Rs.5 a year.

Cars of visitors are subject to a tax at the rate of Rs.5 a month.

### Railways.

The figures and remarks given in this report are for the financial year from 1st July, 1934, to 30th June, 1935.

The Mauritius Government Railways, not including 13½ miles of 75 cm. gauge track, known as the Bois Cheri Light Railway, are of the British standard 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, and comprise 110½ miles of main line, 30 miles of station lay-outs and Government sidings, as well as 15½ miles of other sidings maintained by the Railway Department for planters and sugar estates. The railway is exceptional on account of its comparatively short length and very heavy gradients, much of it being 1 in 26. The most important section, the Midland Line, 35½ miles long, rises to 1,800 feet above the terminals at Port Louis, the capital, on the north-west and Mahebourg, the old port, on the south-east coast of the island. A branch from Rose Belle on the Midland Line, 870 feet above sea-level, to the little creek and town of Souillac is 11 miles long. The North Line from Port Louis to Grand River south-east, 33½ miles long, is fairly level. The Moka Branch, from Rose Hill, on the Midland Line, 950 feet above sea-level, to Montagne Blanche, is 14¾ miles long and rises on this length to 1,500 feet. The Black River Branch, from Richelieu on the Midland Line to Tamarin, is 12½ miles long and the Montagne Longue Branch, from Terre Rouge on the North Line to Montagne Longue, is 3½ miles long. There are no heavy gradients on either of these lines.

The Railway Estimates for 1934-5 envisaged excess of expenditure over revenue of Rs.197,203. The year actually closed with an excess of expenditure over revenue of Rs.435,034 as shown below. This sum includes Rs.300,000 set aside for depreciation of wasting assets, the amount actually spent being Rs.59,558 for the year.

	<i>Revenue</i>				<i>Increase or Decrease of</i>	
	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>	<i>1934-35.</i>	<i>1934-35 over 1933-34.</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Passengers ...	434,325	419,181	524,818	510,728	—	14,090
Parcels ...	63,466	62,163	65,776	61,019	—	4,757
General Goods ...	817,077	1,174,046	1,255,729	928,850	—	326,879
Miscellaneous ...	70,875	57,412	53,809	52,102	—	1,707
Net Revenue ...	187,938	63,554	36,738	43,809	+	7,071
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,573,681</b>	<b>1,776,356</b>	<b>1,936,870</b>	<b>1,596,508</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>340,362</b>
Goods Tonnage	254,139	362,642	385,541	279,646		

	<i>Expenditure</i>				<i>Increase or Decrease of</i>	
	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>	<i>1934-35</i>	<i>1934-35 over 1933-34.</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Working expenditure including renewals	1,945,113	1,516,631	1,606,730	1,808,354	+	201,624
Net revenue expenditure	642,785	260,955	190,308	223,162	+	32,854
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,587,898</b>	<b>1,777,586</b>	<b>1,797,038</b>	<b>2,031,516</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>234,478</b>
Capital Expenditure	20,226	304	—	26	+	26
	2,608,124	1,777,890	1,797,038	2,031,542	+	234,504

The revenue of the railway varies annually in proportion to the volume of the sugar traffic. The estimates for the year were based on a crop of 230,000 tons, of which as in the previous year, it was assumed that 15.75 per cent. would be carried by road or by coasters. Unfortunately a drought prevailed so that the crop only amounted to 178,000 tons, and of this quantity, 25,039 tons or 14.07 per cent. were carried by road or by sea.

Passenger revenue, depending as it does in Mauritius upon the spending power of the public, shows a decrease of Rs.14,091 on last year's figure. This result is indirectly due to the failure of the sugar crop and not to any growing popularity of the rival road traffic. Railway passengers have decreased in the year under review by 87,596 (2.7 per cent.), i.e., to 3,200,118 journeys, the corresponding number of journeys in 1933-4 being 3,287,714.

Goods revenue, which again largely depends upon goods sent up country to sugar estates, shows a reduction of Rs.45,788 for the year.

### **Tramways.**

In relation to the tramway lines established on sugar estates since 1901, it would seem that motor traffic is tending to bring about a reduction. During the year, the total extent of line approximated to 1,680 against 1,740 kilometres in 1934. The number of locomotives was reduced from 224 in 1934 to 214 in 1935 and the number of trucks from 7,500 to 7,400. Farm tractors numbered 80 in 1935 against 81 in 1934.

### **Post and Telegraphs.**

The usual post office facilities in regard to correspondence, parcels and remittances are available in Mauritius. The island is served by 52 offices and postal agencies of which 47 are also telegraph offices where inland telegrams, cablegrams and radiograms are accepted for despatch and are received for delivery. With the exception of a few outposts in outlying localities, the offices are on the railway lines. The outlying offices and localities far from the railway stations are served by postmen or by mail contractors.

Oversea mails are received and despatched regularly twice every month by the French Messageries Maritimes steamers via Suez and twice in transit through South Africa by the Dutch K.P.M. steamers. The outward mails include correspondence for transmission by air via four routes : Johannesburg, Nairobi, Tananarive and Batavia. The time taken by these partial air mails varies between 16 and 28 days : via Johannesburg, 16-21 days ; via Nairobi, 24-27 days ; via Tananarive, 16-21 days ; via Batavia, 23-28 days.

Mails to and from India, Ceylon, the far East and Australia are usually received and forwarded by the Messageries Maritimes steamers via Mombasa and Aden and by the Dutch K.P.M. steamers via Singapore or Batavia. There are also occasional opportunities for direct communication with Ceylon, India and Australia.

English parcel mails are not usually despatched through South Africa and are therefore less frequent than letter mails ; the regular route is via Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes steamers, and the irregular, direct route via the Cape by a Clan line or other steamer.

There is a regular monthly service by the Dutch K.P.M. steamers with Rodrigues, the largest dependency of Mauritius, and a regular four-monthly steamer service with the other dependencies. Occasional communications by sailing vessels are also available.

Remittances may be made by both money orders and postal orders. There are direct exchanges with the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Mozambique, Australia, Seychelles and Hong Kong ; and through the intermediary of these offices, remittances may be made to almost any place. Remittances may also be made by telegraph to the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Mozambique and Seychelles.

The telephone service is managed by the Oriental Telephone Company whose main office is in Port Louis with which the rural

districts are connected. Government offices are linked together by a Government owned telephone system which is connected with the Oriental Telephone Company's lines. Telegraphic communication is provided by cable and is maintained by the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company whose local station is in Port Louis. Cablegrams from and to the rural districts are transmitted over the Government lines. The Company maintains a station also at Port Mathurin in Rodrigues. All classes of traffic are accepted.

Communication with the outer world is also maintained by a wireless station. The station works mainly with ships at sea, but there is also a service with Reunion Island. The wireless station was built by the Admiralty in 1915 for communication with ships at sea and with the various naval bases in the Indian Ocean. It was closed for a short period in 1922-3 and was taken over by the Mauritius Government in June, 1923. There has been a 24 hour service since October, 1928.

During the cyclonic season from 1st November to 15th May, a detailed weather report including observations made at Seychelles, Rodrigues and Reunion is transmitted to all ships and stations within range at 0845 G.M.T. daily. The average yearly number of weather reports intercepted from ships at sea is 2,500. When a cyclone is in the vicinity, the Government tug *Maurice* stationed in the harbour at Port Louis is manned and inland weather reports are transmitted by wireless telegraphy from the tug to all vessels in port, for the guidance of their masters. The wireless apparatus in the *Maurice* also acts as a stand-by in the event of accident to the aerial system at the main wireless telegraphy station at Rose Belle. In June, 1935, the 3 kw. spark transmitter which had been in operation since the re-opening of the station in 1923 was dismantled and was replaced in conformity with the Telecommunication Convention by a modern valve set. The range of the station is now 1,000 miles.

There is a privately owned local broadcasting station licensed by Government. The station transmits on 952 K/cs. The programme consists mainly of reproductions of gramophone records.

### Harbour.

Port Louis, the capital of the Colony, possesses the only navigable harbour for ocean-going ships, which is picturesquely situated on the north-west coast. A wide break in the ring of coral reefs surrounding the island, caused by the meeting of several rivers and streams, the Latanier, La Paix, Le Pouce, and Creole, gives access to the harbour, which had been dredged so as to provide deep-water accommodation for ten ships lying at berths in the channel and drawing from 24 to 31 feet of water. The harbour is flanked on the north by Fort George, a military post, and on the south by Fort William, which is abandoned. The mountains of the range behind Port Louis, including the Pouce, 2,661 feet, and Pieter Both, 2,690 feet, are guiding beacons to ships by day. The lighthouses of Flat Island, the Colony's quarantine station

six miles north of Mauritius, and Caves Point, five miles south of Port Louis on the cliff's edge, and the gas buoy to the north of the outer harbour entrance, direct ships approaching Port Louis by night. A tide gauge has been in operation for four years. The maximum rise of tide at ordinary springs is three feet, which diminishes to two or three inches at ordinary neaps. Dredging of the berths and channel by the Government plant is continuously in progress.

The Government of Mauritius is the Harbour Authority. The Government has from time to time sold or let to two lighterage companies various areas of land bordering the harbour. These two companies, the New Mauritius Dock Company and the Albion Dock Company, each own about 45 lighters with the necessary tugs, and undertake all the storage and lighterage of sugar. The British India Steam Navigation Company also own 30 lighters and two tugs. This Company mainly handles grain from the East, the rest of the general cargo being shared fairly evenly between the British India Company and the other two lighterage companies. Five years ago the Government built a deep-water quay, 500 feet long, with 32 feet of water alongside, which is able to deal with 100,000 tons of cargo per annum. Actually only 40,000 to 50,000 tons, chiefly petroleum products, Government coal, etc., are discharged annually at the quay.

A Government granary, capable of storing 300,000 bags of rice, was completed five years ago as a protection against the spread of plague in the Colony, and is now working satisfactorily.

### Shipping.

There are now three regular lines of passenger steamers connecting Mauritius with the United Kingdom.

The service between Marseilles and Mauritius, performed by the Messageries Maritimes Company has been reduced to a three weekly service for four months of the year and a fortnightly service for the remainder of the year; the average voyage takes from four to five weeks and includes a stay of about a week at Reunion either on the outward or homeward voyage.

Vessels of the K.P.M. (Dutch Line) leave Mauritius monthly from Durban and Cape Ports connecting with the Royal Mail steamers from the United Kingdom; and once a month for Mombasa via Beira. A vessel also leaves Durban once a month direct for Mauritius.

The K.P.M. Company proposes to put three new motor vessels of about 16,000 tons gross and a speed of about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  knots on the Java-Mauritius-Africa line. The voyage to England via K.P.M. and Union Castle lines averages 32 days. The same voyage by the British India Line via Colombo would take from 28 to 35 days.

Vessels of the Bullard King Company call occasionally from the United Kingdom via Durban and Cape Ports, with tourists.

Cheap passages to the United Kingdom can, as usual, be secured during the sugar shipping season—October to March—the voyage averaging 40 days.

The fares from Mauritius to England vary as follows :—

- (i) per Messageries Maritimes steamers, from £92 to £38.
- (ii) per Union Castle Intermediate steamers from £89 to £36.
- (iii) per K.P.M. with transhipment at Durban from £117 and £92 to £48 and £46.
- (iv) per Bullard King & Co.'s steamers from £53 to £43 according to classes and types of steamers.

Government servants are allowed a rebate of from 15 to 20 per cent. by all the above Companies.

The number of vessels and total tonnage entering and leaving the port during the past three years were as follows :—

#### INWARDS.

		1933.		1934.		1935.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign	{ Steamers ...	202	622,772	207	641,389	200	625,175
	{ Sailing Ships	2	426	2	345	—	—
		204	623,198	209	641,734	200	625,175
Coasting	{ Steamers ...	5	2,376	6	5,274	11	8,197
	{ Sailing Ships	13	3,385	20	3,837	15	2,413
		18	5,761	26	9,111	26	10,610

#### OUTWARDS.

		1933.		1934.		1935.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign	{ Steamers ...	204	627,638	207	643,543	201	622,274
	{ Sailing Ships	2	426	1	40	—	—
		206	628,064	208	643,583	201	622,274
Coasting	{ Steamers ...	6	2,839	6	5,274	10	8,166
	{ Sailing Ships	14	3,743	21	4,142	15	2,402
		20	6,582	27	9,416	25	10,568

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banking.

There are three private banks in the Colony, viz. :—

- (a) The Mauritius Commercial Bank,
- (b) The Mercantile Bank of India, and
- (c) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

The Mauritius Commercial Bank was established in 1838, and has a paid up capital of Rs.2,000,000 made up of 10,000 shares of Rs.200 each. The total amount of deposits at 31st December, 1935, was Rs.7,452,573.



The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius, Limited, on 3rd May, 1916. The total paid up capital is £1,050,000. The deposits made locally on 31st December, 1935, amounted to Rs.2,898,067.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a paid up capital of £4,975,500. The total deposits of the local bank at 31st December, 1935, amounted to Rs.3,618,206. This bank which is affiliated with Barclays Bank, Limited, was founded in 1925 and represents the amalgamation of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, the Colonial Bank (incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836), and the National Bank of South Africa, Limited. A branch of the last named bank was established in Mauritius in December, 1919. In February, 1926, its business was taken over by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) following the amalgamation already mentioned.

Offices of the Government Savings Bank are established in the nine districts with a head office in Port Louis. The total number of depositors at 30th June, 1935, was 38,533 compared with 38,322 in the preceding year, with deposits amounting to Rs.6,236,739 as against Rs.5,401,710. Interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

### Currency.

In March, 1934, an Ordinance was enacted "to make provision with respect to the currency notes of the Colony and to place the issue of such Currency Notes upon a permanent basis". By this Ordinance the Currency Commissioners are required to issue, on demand, currency notes in exchange for sterling lodged with the Crown Agents in London, and to pay on demand sterling in London in exchange for Currency Notes lodged with them. The rate at which these exchanges are to be made is fixed at one rupee for one shilling and sixpence sterling, and the minimum transaction is £5,000 or its equivalent.

The Currency Commissioners are entitled to charge commission not exceeding one and three-quarters per centum in addition to the cost of any telegram sent in connection with any transfer.

The effect has been to substitute for the Indian rupee a new paper rupee based on sterling and to limit official exchange fluctuations to a maximum spread of three and a-half per centum.

Local commercial practice is such that the effective rate of exchange is the rate at which the banks sell sterling and not the mean between the buying and selling rates. At the time the Ordinance was introduced the rate was Rs.13.70 for £1 by telegraphic transfer, or approximately one rupee for one shilling and fivepence halfpenny sterling. With a view to avoiding any sudden fluctuation in the actual rate of exchange, the commission which the Currency Commissioners were authorized to charge when selling sterling was fixed, in the first instance, at the maximum of one and three-quarters per cent., making the effective official exchange rate Rs.13.57 for £1 in respect of amounts of £5,000 or over.

The rate charged by the Currency Commissioners when buying sterling has been fixed at one-quarter per cent.

The value of the currency is maintained by a Note Security Fund held by the Crown Agents and invested in Government Securities (other than those of the Colony). Profits arising from currency transactions and income from the investments of the Note Security Fund must be applied in the first instance to maintaining the Security Fund at a value equal to the face value of currency notes in circulation. If the value of the Note Security Fund reaches one hundred and ten per cent. of the face value of notes in circulation, all profits then accrue to the revenue of the Colony.

Subsidiary silver coinage was introduced under an Ordinance passed in September, 1934. The coins are not normally redeemable but the seignorage on the issue is similarly invested.

The value of currency notes, which are of ten rupees and five rupees denominations, in circulation on 31st December, 1935, was Rs.8,182,500 and that of Mauritius silver coins on the same date Rs.1,700,000.

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius rupee, equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling, divided into 100 cents.

The coinage in circulation is the silver rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee, and 20 cent and 10 cent pieces and the bronze 5 cent, 2 cent and 1 cent pieces.

### Weights and Measures.

The metric system is in general use; the following special French and local measures are, however, still to be found:—

#### *Measures of length and area:—*

1 ligne Francaise	= 2.258 millimetres or 0.088 inch.
12 lignes	= 1 French inch.
12 French inches	= 1 French foot.
1 French foot	= 1.06 English feet.
1 lieue	= 2½ English miles (approx.).
1 gaulette	= 10 French feet.
1 arpent	= 40,000 square French feet or 1.04 acres.
1 toise	= 6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches.

#### *Measures of capacity:—*

1 barrique	= 50 gallons (cane juice, etc.).
1 tiercon	= 190 to 192 litres (molasses).
1 velte	= 7.45 litres (coconut oil).
1 bouteille	= 800 cubic centimetres (liquid).
1 chopine	= ½ bouteille.
1 corde	= 80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet (firewood).

#### *Measures of weight:—*

1 Gamelle	= 5.250 kilogrammes.
1 livre	= 500 grammes or 1.10 English pounds.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for all Government buildings, the sewerage of Port Louis, roads and bridges, the survey of Crown Lands, water-supplies, and state irrigation.

*Buildings.*—Some of these, such as a time-ball tower in the Port Office, are of historical interest, dating from the time of the French Governor, Mahé de Labourdonnais, in 1740. Government House in Port Louis was then in project and was built between 1740 and 1767. Apart from the addition of a second storey, it now stands exactly as it was originally constructed. It contains the Governor's offices, in which are to be found the table on which the capitulation of the island was signed in 1810, a throne room, a council room, the council offices, a library, and quarters for the Governor and officials. The former and present residences of the Governors at "Mon Plaisir", Pamplemousses, and "Le Reduit", Moka respectively, also date back to the French occupation. The value of the Government buildings is approximately 15 million rupees.

There are in the island one mental and nine general hospitals. An old hospital, the Grand River North West Hospital, built in 1769 for seamen, is used when necessary as a quarantine station for plague.

Severe cyclones, which happily are not frequent, are responsible for a good deal of damage to water-works, roads and buildings.

*Sewerage Works of Port Louis.*—The sewerage works were begun in 1900. In 1922, the scheme was revised by Messrs Mansergh and Sons and the works have been carried out on the lines of their report. The construction works being now practically completed, present activities are concentrated on house service connexions, and a large portion of the town of Port Louis now has the water carriage system.

*Bridges.*—There exist 335 bridges on main and branch roads, the longest having spans of 150 feet. Only a few timber bridges remain and these are being gradually replaced by ferro concrete structures for double line of traffic and heavy loading.

*Water Works.*—The water supply of the town of Port Louis is obtained from the Grand River North West at a distance of about four miles from the town at a level of 250 feet. This supply was handed over by the Municipality to the Public Works Department in 1922. The water is passed through sand filters and chlorinated. The capacity of the mains leading to the filters is five million gallons a day. The water is distributed to the town from two covered service reservoirs of a total capacity of two million gallons.

The water supply of Plaines Wilhems and of parts of Moka and Black River districts is obtained from a storage reservoir called the Mare aux Vacoas, at an altitude of 1,825 feet. The capacity of the reservoir is now, after the raising of the dam, 1,641 million

gallons. The catchment ground is entirely protected by forest lands. The whole of this water-supply is filtered through sand filters at "La Marie", about two miles below the reservoir, whence the supply to the town of Curepipe is pumped by hydraulic power, the supply to the other towns being by gravity. The water is distributed from six covered service reservoirs situated in the various zones of supply, their aggregate capacity being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons. the population served by this supply is approximately 90,000 and the average daily consumption  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons. The Mare aux Vacoas water supply has been extended to the town of Port Louis. The supply is limited to 900,000 gallons per day. In this connexion a covered service reservoir at Petite Riviere of 750,000 gallons was completed and put into operation in 1931.

At the beginning of 1934, a Committee was appointed to report on the quality of the water of the Mare aux Vacoas supply, and on measures that could be adopted to improve the quality. The report was received in June, 1934, and it concluded as follows :—

"The purification of the Mare aux Vacoas waters by means of existing slow sand filtration is inefficacious and defective and does not constitute an adequate safeguard in the event, however unlikely, of harmful contamination of the raw water."

The main recommendations of the Committee were to the effect that (i) the raw water should be taken from the lake as near as possible from the surface (ii) the water should be aerated before the filters and (iii) the water chlorinated after filtration.

The works recommended by the Committee for the purification of the Mare aux Vacoas water have been proceeded with and at the end of 1935 were nearing completion.

The water supply to the villages and hamlets in the other districts comes from twenty-seven different springs or streams. These supplies are not filtered but they are generally protected in their catchment areas by reserves of forest. The population depending on these various supplies is about 200,000, and is comprised mostly of the poorer classes. A large proportion of the daily consumption is distributed by means of public fountains.

*Irrigation Works.*—Government storage irrigation works were begun in 1914 according to plans made by Mr. C. M. Harriott, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, India, and Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Works to the Government of Mauritius. The La Ferme scheme for the irrigation of the south-west of the island, between Grand River North West and River Dragon, has been completed, and the Nicoliere scheme to irrigate land in the north, was started in 1918. These two schemes cover 18,700 acres in the area below the level which enjoys 60 inches of rain and cannot be cultivated to the best advantage without irrigation water. The La Ferme scheme is dependent on a low-level reservoir of 2,500 million gallons, which was

completed in 1918 and now irrigates 3,700 acres of land under sugar-cane plantation. The plans for the Nicoliere scheme include a high-level storage reservoir at 1,300 feet altitude at Midlands, of 4,400 million gallons capacity, intended to fill a low-level reservoir at Nicoliere of a capacity of about 250 million gallons.

Owing to financial conditions the plans were first curtailed and the works afterwards suspended. The Feeder Channel which measures  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Midlands to Nicoliere and which had been completed by the end of 1931 with a reduced section has now been built up to its full section and concreted. The area covered by the existing curtailed plan is only 11,000 as compared with 15,000 acres in the original plan.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

Justice is administered in Mauritius by the Supreme Court and ten District Magistracies.

*Supreme Court.*—The Supreme Court sits in the capital (Port Louis) and is presided over by one Chief Judge and two Puisne Judges. It has jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters and also as a Court of Admiralty; it also decides appeals from the Supreme Court of Seychelles and the Inferior Courts of Mauritius. There is a Bankruptcy Division presided over by one of the Judges or by the Master and Registrar sitting as Judge in Bankruptcy. In 1935 the Supreme Court dealt with 238 civil matters out of 298 which were brought before it, as against 258 out of 308 in the year before. In 1935 twenty-four persons were brought before this Court and tried on criminal charges and of these seventeen were convicted. Criminal cases are tried by a Judge and a Jury. Divorce cases, bankruptcy matters, and civil actions in which the sum involved is less than Rs.3,000 are heard by one Judge. Civil actions in respect of claims over Rs.3,000 are heard by two Judges. Where, however, the magnitude of the interests at stake or the importance of the question of fact or law involved makes it desirable, a case is heard by three Judges.

*Magistrates.*—There is a Magistrate's Court in each of the nine districts, the Courts in Port Louis and in Plaines Wilhems each sitting in two divisions. A Magistrate has jurisdiction in nearly all civil matters involving not more than Rs.1,000 and in all criminal matters with power to inflict not more than one year's imprisonment and Rs.1,000 fine. A Bench of three Magistrates may be instituted by law for the trial of certain offences and also at the request of the Procureur General for nearly all offences, with jurisdiction extending to three years' penal servitude or imprisonment and fine possibly of Rs.3,000. An appeal lies of right to the Supreme Court within the limits stated above, both in fact and law, the several modes of reviewing the decisions being the same

as in English Law. There is no system similar to the French Assistance Judiciaire but facilities are given to very poor litigants both before the Supreme and the Inferior Courts to obtain leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. In Supreme Court cases, counsel are ever ready to accept a pauper brief at the request of the Chief Judge, while in Assize cases counsel is always appointed without fee, for undefended prisoners. The dependencies are visited periodically by one of two Magistrates supernumerary to the District Magistrates, whose services are also available in Mauritius.

The dependency of Rodrigues is administered by a Magistrate who has the same jurisdiction in Rodrigues as a District Magistrate in Mauritius and whose duties are to a considerable extent administrative.

The Magistrates heard 10,502 civil cases and 11,848 ordinary criminal cases and petty offences, and held :—

141 coroners' inquests;

26 preliminary inquiries into crimes and serious misdemeanours.

### Police.

*Organization.*—The Mauritius Police Force has an establishment of 20 Gazetted Officers and 595 other ranks. The personnel of the Force is almost entirely recruited locally, there being at present only 14 Officers and Warrant Officers classified as "Home-born" who were posted from England or transferred from other Forces.

The Force is organized mainly as a "Civil" as distinct from a "Military" Police Force but recruits are instructed in the use of the rifle, an Armed Detachment is maintained at headquarters and those who have qualified in preliminary tests fire a musketry course every year.

The establishment is divided into Headquarters Staff, Clerical Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch, Revenue and Motor Vehicle Control Branch, Training Depot, Harbour Police, District Police, Railway Police, Rodrigues Police and the Police Band.

Police Headquarters is situated in the historic Line Barracks of Port Louis and the District Police are distributed in 54 stations of varying size and importance.

*Crime.*—The total number of offences of all kinds reported to the Police during the year 1935 was 24,216 which shows a slight decrease on the figure for 1934 which was 24,281 and an increase on the average of 22,676 for the past three years.

More than half of these offences are of a minor character and refer to Statutory and Revenue contraventions.

The more serious offences are classified as follows :—

Offences against the person	—8,442 in 1935.
	—8,065 in 1934.
Offences against property	—2,929 in 1935.
	—3,060 in 1934.



The number of persons prosecuted in connexion with these 24,216 offences was 10,589 of whom 9,525 were convicted, 537 otherwise disposed of and 527 pending trial at the end of the year.

Corresponding figures for the previous year were 11,471 persons prosecuted, 10,519 convicted, 600 otherwise disposed of and 352 pending trial at the end of the year.

### Prisons.

*Organization.*—The Mauritius Prisons Department has an establishment of four Gazetted Officers, who are appointed from England, and 108 other ranks recruited locally.

The Department is placed under the charge of the Inspector-General of Police, who holds the appointment of Superintendent of Prisons, and is responsible for the management and control of the two penal institutions of the Colony, Port Louis and Beau Bassin Prisons.

Port Louis Prison provides separate cell accommodation for 154 male prisoners, association cells for 40 women in a special block, and contains the offices of the Department and quarters for two Chief Officers and two matrons.

Every male convicted prisoner is sent to this prison and on admission is classified as (1) Adult Felon (2) Adult Hard Labour (3) Adult Misdemeanant (4) Juvenile Felon or Hard Labour (5) Juvenile Misdemeanant or (6) Special.

Felons are prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude and Misdemeanants are those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour or for failing to pay fines.

Groups 1, 2 and 4 are sub-divided into First Offenders and Recidivists.

Prisoners classified in Group (1) and recidivists of Group (2) sentenced to 14 days and upwards normally serve their sentences at Beau Bassin which contains 756 separate cells for males only while all misdemeanants, Special Class and well-conducted Adult and Juvenile First Offenders are accommodated at Port Louis.

Debtors, Women and Waiting Trial Prisoners are also given separate accommodation at Port Louis Prison.

*Labour.*—Hard labour consists of quarrying, stone breaking, cutting firewood, and agricultural work outside the prisons, and tailoring, boot, sail and mattress making, tin-smith work and blacksmithing, carpentry and cabinet making, blind, mat and basket making and baking inside the prisons workshops.

*Population.*—The number of persons admitted to Port Louis Prison during the year was 2,923 which is 13 less than in the previous year and 508 less than the average for the preceding five years.

Of the 2,923 persons, 1,850 were convicted, of whom 1,261 were sentenced to imprisonment for one month or less. The convicted prisoners comprised 1,781 men and 69 women. The daily average

population was 444.89 compared with 458.05 in 1934 and the number of persons in prison on 31st December, 1935, was 417 compared with 424 in 1934 and 381 in 1933.

Of the 417 persons in prison 402 were serving sentences and comprised 390 men and 12 women.

The number of persons who served sentences of imprisonment in lieu of paying fines was 952, including 39 women.

*Health.*—There were 13 deaths in hospital, one suicide and two executions, during the year.

*Industrial School.*—The Barkly Industrial School for Boys is an institution for the training of juvenile offenders and vagrants, boys living in criminal surroundings, and those who cannot be controlled at home or in orphanages, etc.

The School, which is under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Police, and has a resident staff of a Chief Officer and 11 Instructors and Assistants, is located in a group of buildings formerly used as a hospital and is surrounded by large grounds which are fully cultivated as gardens, etc.

The number of boys in the School at the end of the year was 77, compared with 54 in 1934 and 46 in 1933. There were 32 admissions and 14 discharges during the year.

The increase in the school population is due to the improved care and interest taken in the treatment of young delinquents by the Magistrate of the recently established Juvenile Court which is located in the School buildings and is organized and conducted in accordance with modern principles.

The general welfare of the boys is looked after by a Visiting Committee, whose work and influence has proved most valuable.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

A list of the more important Ordinances passed during the year under review is given in Appendix I to this Report. The following Social legislation may be noted :—

*Industrial Schools.*—(No. 8) provides for the establishment of schools for the detention and reformation of young offenders, who will receive therein ordinary and industrial education during their period of detention.

*Sentence of Death passed on Expectant Mother.*—(No. 9) brings the local law into line with the English law by prohibiting the passing of sentence of death on pregnant women.

*Killing of Newly-born Children.*—(No. 10) amends the Local Penal Code by importing into it the provisions of the English law in regard to offences connected with the killing of a newly-born child.

*Juvenile Offenders.*—(No. 11) institutes special Courts for the hearing of charges brought against juvenile offenders, defines the jurisdiction of such Courts and provides for the procedure in connexion with such charges.



**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue of the Colony for the year ended 30th June, 1935, amounted to Rs.22,964,245, including special revenue amounting to Rs.7,882,381, being Rs.427,096 below the Estimate and Rs.6,397,135 above that of the previous year.

The revenue classified as special included the surplus funds of the Commissioners of Currency consequent upon the legislation in 1934, amounting to Rs.3,398,185, and a sum of Rs.3,821,043 representing expenditure incurred on behalf of the Sugar Industry and charged to an advance account for recovery by an export tax on sugar.

The expenditure for the same period was Rs.20,650,954, including special expenditure amounting to Rs.5,422,165, being Rs.236,134 above the Estimate and Rs.6,016,617 above that of the previous year.

Special expenditure included Rs.3,821,043 for the redemption of the Sugar Industry Loan, 1927, after applying the proceeds of the sinking fund.

The revenue during the financial year 1934-35 exceeded the expenditure by Rs.2,313,291, and the surplus balance on 30th June, 1935, amounted to Rs.17,189,861.

Of the expenditure for 1934-35, Rs.4,934,509 were spent on "Personal Emoluments" and Rs.15,716,445 on "Other Charges." The corresponding figures for 1933-34 were Rs.4,906,499 for "Personal Emoluments" and Rs. 9,727,840 on "Other Charges."

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue. Rs.</i>	<i>Expenditure. Rs.</i>
1930-31 ... ..	11,552,211	16,092,073
1931-32 ... ..	12,160,279	17,704,574
1932-33 ... ..	30,200,418	13,810,589
1933-34 ... ..	16,567,110	14,634,339
1934-35 ... ..	22,964,245	20,650,954

The revenue normally becoming due and collected during the year 1932-3 was Rs.14,503,504, and the increase in the amount shown for that year was due to special adjustments comprising, *inter alia*, the following transfers to Revenue :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Widows' and Orphans' Fund ... ..	5,032,347·84
Government Scholarship Fund ... ..	539,769·17
Improvement and Development Fund ... ..	6,317,717·98
Mauritius Loan, 1922 ... ..	1,362,678·99
Unexpended balance, Sugar Industry Loan, 1929 ... ..	7,315·90
	<hr/>
	13,259,829·88

The Colonial Government pays a Military contribution of 5½ per cent. of its revenue (total revenue exclusive of land sales, irrigation, Mare aux Vacoas and other works revenue, contribution towards loan 1922 charges and special export duty on sugar) as a

contribution towards the cost of the garrison maintained in the Colony by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The contribution was reduced to £44,000 for the year 1934-5 and the amount paid was Rs.586,667.

### Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the Colony on 30th June, 1935, was £2,878,995. Against this liability, there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £1,743,372 4s. 11d., as compared with £1,699,669 11s. 1d., on 30th June, 1934.

### Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to Rs.27,952,178 and Rs.10,762,317 showing a surplus of Rs.17,189,861.

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Other Colonial Governments	7,537	Cash Balances ... ..	5,699,045
Deposits ... ..	633,138	1922 Loan Funds invested	200,000
Loan Funds unexpended ...	421,757	Other Colonial Govern-	962
Appropriated Funds ...	9,699,885	ments.	
Balance: Surplus of Assets	17,189,861	Advances ... ..	12,683,469
over Liabilities at 30th		Unallocated Stores ...	416,786
June, 1935.		Appropriated Funds in-	8,951,916
		vested.	
	<hr/> Rs. 27,952,178 <hr/>		<hr/> Rs.27,952,178 <hr/>

### Description of the Main Heads of Taxation and Their Yield.

The main heads of taxation with their yield for the current year as compared with the preceding year are the following :—

	1933-34	1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs—Import duties ... ..	5,049,417	4,422,207
"    —Export duties ... ..	978,443	648,314
Excise duty on rum issued for home consumption ... ..	1,761,249	1,590,107
Licence duty ... ..	1,126,759	1,111,627
Tobacco excise ... ..	1,175,639	1,200,427
Taxes on vehicles and animals ...	402,866	399,313
House Tax ... ..	304,396	225,425
Graduated personal tax ... ..	—	540,978

### Customs Duties.

The revenue from Customs duties for the year 1935 was Rs.4,559,348 for imports and Rs.816,385 for exports.

The figures for the previous years were :—

	<i>Import duty.</i>	<i>Export duty.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1934 ... ..	4,899,209	738,624
1933 ... ..	4,689,026	863,472

**Customs Tariff (Summarized).**

The following shows the rates of duty on the principal imports and exports on the 31st of December, 1935 :—

**Imports.**

Rice ... ..	R.0.63 per 100 kilos.	Wines in casks up to 14°.	Rs.22.00 per hectolitre.
Dholl ... ..	Rs.1.14 per 100 kilos.	Wines in cases up to 14° (still).	R.0.33 per litre.
Flour ... ..	R.0.94 per 100 kilos.	Spirits (proof) ...	Rs.6.87 per litre.
Fertilizers ...	R.0.11 to Rs.1.10 per 100 kilos.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Rs.15.00 per kilo.
Petroleum oil ...	Rs.5.28 per hectolitre.	Tobacco, cigarettes.	Rs.16.50 per kilo.
Petroleum spirits	Rs.14.00 per hectolitre.	Vegetable oil, other than olive.	Rs.5.50 to Rs.9.00 per 100 kilos.
Soap, common ...	Rs.1.93 per 100 kilos.	Most manufactured articles.	5 to 55 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , with an average of about 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

**Exports.**

*Sugar ... ..	R.0.10 per 100 kilos.	†Aloe fibre ...	Rs.4.0 per 1,000 kilos.
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NOTE—\* The duty on sugar is only for special purposes as under :—

R.0.03 per cent. kilos for destruction of <i>Phytalus Smithi</i> ;
0.03 " " " " College of Agriculture;
0.04 " " " " Sugar Industry Reserve Fund;

† The duty on aloe fibre includes Rs.3 per 1,000 kilos in refund of loan to the hemp industry.

**Principal Preferential Rates on Imports.**

	<i>Preferential.</i>	<i>General.</i>
Motor vehicles of all kinds, including tyres and tubes	5.5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	36½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Silk manufactures (including art silk).	16.5 " " " " or R.0.55 per kilo	55 " " " " or R.1.75 per kilo
	whichever is the higher	
Indigo ... ..	Rs.1.10 per kilo.	Rs.2.75 per kilo.
Cement ... ..	R.0.30 per 100 kilos.	R.1.00 per 100 kilos.
Cinema films ...	Free	R.0.04 per metre.
Machinery, industrial	Rs.1.45 per 100 kilos.	5.5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton manufactures	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	26 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . and also specific rates in certain cases.
Hardware ... ..	11 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Coal ... ..	8 cents per 100 kilos.	42 cents per 100 kilos.

**Excise and Stamp Duties.**

The duty on rum for home consumption for potable use is Rs.2.75 per litre of 23 degrees Cartier and an additional duty of 12 cents per litre for every degree above 23 degrees Cartier.

Four distilleries worked periodically during 1935. Three of these stills form an annex to sugar mills. In all cases spirits are distilled from molasses and the strength of the spirits produced varies from 30° to 42° Cartier. The bulk is produced at 39° Cartier or below and when broken down to 23° Cartier, is consumed locally as potable rum, though it has the general characteristics of a rectified spirit.

The remainder of the spirits produced is used after denaturation or compounding for lighting, heating and power purposes; for the preparation of medicinal tinctures, drugs, perfumed spirits and for the manufacture of vinegar. Attempts have been made to find an export market for locally produced alcohol but with little success. The quantity exported was 28,732 litres for the period July, 1934, to June, 1935, as compared with 39,326 litres for the previous period.

The duty on spirits to be denaturated for heating and lighting purposes is 4 cents per litre at 36 degrees Cartier and an additional duty of 4 cents per hectolitre or fraction thereof for every degree above 36 degrees Cartier.

Owing to the quantity of electrical power available and the organization for its distribution, comparatively little use is made of locally produced alcohol for lighting purposes. Where electrical power is not available kerosene is a more popular illuminant. The poorest classes, who require little illumination since they mostly retire at nightfall, use coconut oil or similar local product. There is little call for artificial heating of houses and most cooking is done by locally produced wood charcoal on charcoal stoves. Locally produced alcohol might be used largely for cooking purposes were a satisfactory type of stove available. The import duty on denaturated or methylated alcohol is R.0.33 cts per litre.

The quantity of spirits denaturated for heating and lighting purposes during the last two years is shown below :—

1933-34.		1934-35.	
<i>Litres.</i>	<i>Excise Duty. Rs.</i>	<i>Litres.</i>	<i>Excise Duty. Rs.</i>
105,450	4,321.06	138,250	5,663.62

The duty on spirits to be denaturated for use as motor fuel is four cents per litre or fraction thereof at any degree Cartier. Attempts on a commercial scale to utilize locally produced alcohol in various forms for power purposes have been in progress for about eighteen years but have had little success. The increasing use of heavy fuel oil and compression ignition type engines make any further development in the use of the local alcohol improbable in present circumstances. Protection is given to the local industry by imposing a Customs duty on imported motor spirits of Rs.14.00 per hectolitre.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits denatured during the last two years for use as industrial alcohol:—

1933-34.		1934-35.	
Quantity. Litres.	Excise duty. Rs.	Quantity. Litres.	Excise duty. Rs.
344,237	13,769.48	268,010	10,720.40

The duty on alcohol for the preparation of medicinal tinctures and drugs is 10 cents per litre at any degree, but the duty on alcohol delivered for the preparation of "alcooolats" in accordance with the formulæ laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or the French Codex or any other medicinal tinctures and drugs as notified in *Gazette* is Rs.2.50 per litre at 23 degrees Cartier, with an additional duty of 10 cents per litre for every degree above 23 degrees Cartier.

With the exception of certain traditional local preparations, locally produced tinctures etc. have provided little competition to the imported articles which pay import duty at 13.2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following table shows the quantity of alcohol used during the last two years for the preparation of medicinal tinctures and drugs:—

1933-34.		1934-35.	
Quantity. Litres.	Excise duty. Rs.	Quantity. Litres.	Excise duty. Rs.
9,393	2,020.50	7,846	1,399.30

The duty on alcohol delivered for the manufacture of perfumed spirits is 50 cents per litre. The position as regards locally produced perfumed spirits is similar to that of medicinal tinctures. One or two preparations are in popular local demand but in spite of the fairly high protective import duty of 33 per cent. *ad valorem*, there is little demand for other products. Attempts have recently been made to find an export market by selling perfumery as ship's stores. It is too early yet to forecast whether this venture is likely to develop to any degree.

The quantity of spirits issued for the manufacture of perfumed spirits during the last two years was as follows:—

1933-34.		1934-35.	
Quantity. Litres.	Excise duty. Rs.	Quantity. Litres.	Excise duty. Rs.
8,539	4,269.50	3,966	7,932.00

The duty on vinegar is Rs.1.70 per hectolitre, on vinegar not exceeding 8° of strength by acidimeter and an additional duty of 18 cents per degree and per hectolitre on all vinegar above 8°.

Locally produced vinegar is manufactured exclusively by the slow oxidation of alcohol. This small industry gives indication of development. The production figures for the past two years were:—

				Amount of duty.	
				Litres.	Rs.
July 1933 to June 1934	...	...	...	13,681	232.58
" 1934 " 1935	...	...	...	24,047	357.80

The corresponding import duty on vinegar is Rs.3.30 per hecto-litre full rate and Rs.1.65 preferential rate.

According to the Excise figures the number of litres of spirits distilled in 1934-5 (July to June) was 864,397, as compared with an average of 891,623.85 litres for the past five years.

The duty on wine and other liquor (excepting rum and compounded rum) manufactured in the Colony which contain more than 4° of alcohol according to Gay Lussac's alcoholometer is as follows :—

(i) on all such liquor not exceeding 14° by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer, a duty of 15 cents per litre ;

(ii) on all such liquor exceeding 14° duty, at the same rate and on the same scale as the Customs duty on wines payable under the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

Practically no grapes are grown in Mauritius and the local wine is produced from imported dried fruits, principally raisins, sugar and other ingredients. Attempts to produce wine from local fruits, such as pineapples, guavas, bananas, etc., have not been successful. There has been no development in the wine industry during the past year from the point of view of quantity but considerable research work has been done in the improvement of the quality of the produce and in studying the many variations in fermentation largely caused by differences in temperature, atmospheric humidity, etc.

Local wine produced :—

July, 1933, to June, 1934, was 273,988 litres.

July, 1934, to June, 1935, was 265,947 „

An excise duty of Rs.4 per kilog. is charged on leaf tobacco used for the manufacture of tobacco for local consumption.

According to the official figures the quantity of tobacco manufactured in the year 1935 was 337,378.975 kilos., compared with 337, 673.100 kilos. in 1934.

The excise duty collected on tobacco during the last two financial years is given below :—

	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.
Tobacco ... ..	1,175,639.20	1,200,427.53
The figures for the calendar year were :—		
	Year 1934. Rs.	Year 1935. Rs.
Tobacco excise ... ..	1,219,407.20	1,187,683.93

The Government tobacco warehouse, controlled by the Tobacco Board, has proved a most useful institution for the grading and general control of tobacco grown in the Colony. It ensures for the planters a ready market for their crop of graded leaf and for the manufacturers an assured source of supply at controlled prices. In spite of its efforts the Board has so far been unable to gain any export trade.

The Stamp Laws were amended and consolidated by the passing on 23rd November, 1926, of Ordinance 22 of 1926. This Ordinance was put into force on 23rd July, 1927, by Proclamation No. 32 of 1927.

Stamp duties are of three kinds :—

- (1) A duty in proportion to the size of the paper used ;
- (2) A fixed duty ; and
- (3) An *ad valorem* duty.

The Stamp Ordinance No. 22 of 1926 was amended in 1932 by the passing of Ordinance No. 26 of 1932 to provide for the increase from 4 to 10 cents of the stamp duty on cheques drawn on banks in and out of the Colony and on receipts as defined in Article 2 (5) of the Stamp (Consolidated) Ordinance, 1926.

### House Tax.

*Rates.*—1 per cent. per annum on any building assessed over Rs.500 up to 31st December, 1934, and 1 per cent. per annum on any building assessed over Rs.1,000 as from 1st January, 1935 (Ordinance No. 33 of 1934).

*Yield.*—The amount collected during the financial year 1934-35 was Rs.225,425.

*Method of assessment.*—Any building liable to the house tax is assessed according to its full and fair value. In assessing the full and fair value, the valuer takes into consideration the actual or possible rent a tenant may be reasonably expected to pay for such building. This applies only to buildings whose basic value is above Rs.500 up to 31st December, 1934, and above Rs.1,000 as from 1st January, 1935 (Ordinance No. 33 of 1934), and on which the annual tax is 1 per cent. on the value.

*Method of Collection.*—For the purpose of collecting the house tax when the assessment arrived at is final for the year, notices for payment are served upon owners of buildings and the tax is paid to the Cashier of the district in which it is levied or to the Chief Cashier, Treasury.

### Graduated Poll Tax.

A Graduated Poll Tax was imposed in 1934 on all taxable income accruing in, derived from, or received in the Colony during the year preceding the year of assessment, subject to specified exemptions.

The tax, which falls on residents and non-residents, is peculiar to Mauritius and payable in half-yearly instalments by persons (including legal entities) whose income exceeds Rs.5,000.

The tax scale rises from Rs.50 (with marginal relief) on incomes exceeding Rs.5,000 but not exceeding Rs.7,000 to Rs.5,150 on incomes exceeding Rs.60,000 but not exceeding Rs.70,000. The tax on incomes exceeding Rs.70,000 is Rs.6,150.

The tax must be tendered with a return from the taxpayer, but the Commissioner may refuse the return and raise an assessment subject to a right of objection and appeal to the High Court.

No provision exists for :

- (a) Losses to be carried forward.
- (b) Personal or depreciation allowances.
- (c) Dominion Income Tax Relief.
- (d) Deduction of tax at source.

The Main Ordinance was amended in 1935 chiefly to facilitate an equitable administration of the tax as regards allowances for interests paid, and to provide for the reciprocal exemption of profits from shipping.

The administration of the tax has given rise to no inconvenience to the public and no recourse has yet been had to an appeal to the High Court against assessments by the Commissioner.

#### **XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

The year 1935 was marked by the celebrations held on the occasion of His Late Majesty the King's Silver Jubilee on the 6th and 7th of May, and the commemoration, from the 19th August to the 8th September, of the Bicentenary Anniversary of the founding of the Town of Port Louis by the French Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais.

The programme of ceremonies for the King's Jubilee included thanksgiving services in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals of Port Louis, a Levee and a State Banquet at Government House, Port Louis, a special race meeting at which a Gold Cup was presented by Government, fireworks, illuminations and sports meetings throughout the island, and a general distribution of Jubilee Medals and refreshments in which all school children took part. The Council of Government voted a sum of Rs.20,000 for expenditure in connexion with the celebrations.

The Bicentenary Anniversary festivities were organized by the Municipality of Port Louis. The chief feature was an Inter-Colonial Exhibition in which the neighbouring French Colonies of Madagascar and Reunion participated. Distinguished guests from these two Colonies, including the Governor of Reunion and Delegates of the Government of Madagascar, visited the island during the period of the Exhibition which lasted some twenty days. The celebrations also included a thanksgiving service and a special race meeting at the Champ de Mars, fireworks and illuminations in Port Louis, sports meetings in which athletes from the French Colonies took part, and a distribution of money to the poor of the Town. The cost of the celebrations was estimated at



Rs.100,000, of which Rs.50,000 was contributed by Government on the condition that half the gross proceeds of the Exhibition be paid into the Treasury.

The sugar crop reaped during the year 1935 was exceptionally good, the total sugar production for the year being about 280,500 tons against an average production of 242,000 tons for the years 1929 to 1934, exclusive of the years 1931 and 1934 when, on account of adverse climatic conditions, the crops were reduced to 164,010 and 178,860 tons respectively.

The price of sugar, however, continued to be extremely low, and in view of the heavy deficit from the reduced crop of the year 1934, and the extremely depressed market conditions which made it apparent that even the accounts of the year 1935 would not be balanced in spite of the large crop in prospect, the Home Government agreed to the postponement of the collection of a portion of the export duty on sugar of Rs.3.60 per ton levied in repayment of the Sugar Industry Loans referred to in Ordinance No. 15 of 1929. It was decided to collect only a fraction of that duty not exceeding Rs.367,000 which was necessary to cover the loan charges actually incurred by the Treasury in respect of the industry, and as the total yield of the tax on a crop of 280,500 tons would have amounted to roughly one million rupees, the concession offered to the Industry was about 643,000 rupees.

The Colony continued to enjoy the benefit of the General Imperial Preference amounting to about 3s. 9d. on all Colonial sugars entering the United Kingdom and of a special preference of 3s. per cwt. on a quantity of Colonial sugars limited to 360,000 tons, the quota of Mauritius sugars entitled to the latter preference being fixed at 112,400 tons. Sugars consigned to Canada also benefit by a preference which is at least as profitable to the producer as the general preference accorded by the United Kingdom.

As exports of sugar from Mauritius to countries other than the United Kingdom and Canada are insignificant and the quantity consumed locally is about 10 to 11 thousand tons annually, the portion of the 1935 crop available for export to the United Kingdom and Canada is about 269,000 tons. The total preference on this quantity of sugar, calculated at the rates given above, amounts to roughly £1,346,000.

On the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Governor in 1934 to investigate the problem of unemployment in the Colony, various works of public utility were put in hand towards the end of that year in order to give employment to as many persons as possible who were then out of work.

Relief works continued in progress during the whole of the year 1935, chiefly in the districts of Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems where the pressure of unemployment is more severe. Towards the end of that year a scheme was drawn up and approved for the

establishment of land allotments on a property owned by Government at Richelieu at a distance of four miles from Port Louis. The broad lines of the scheme are (1) the provision of accommodation on the spot for, and the partial maintenance of, a certain number of men willing to clear and cultivate with food crops about 2 acres of land each, and (2) the construction of houses, at a later stage, for the accommodation of the families of holders of allotments who have shown their suitability as settlers by satisfactory work.

The Island was visited in May by the Dutch submarine "K XVIII" of 777 tons register, and in June by the H.M.S. *Norfolk*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral F. Forester Rose, C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Wilfrid E. F. Jackson visited the Dependency of Rodrigues from the 1st to the 28th September.

#### APPENDIX I.

Forty-six Ordinances were passed by the Council of Government and assented to by the Governor during the year 1935. Amongst them the following may be noted.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
2	To authorise the Governor to guarantee up to an aggregate amount of £450,000, credit obtained in London by Local Banks, for the purpose of financing the 1935-36 sugar crop.
8	To amend and consolidate the Laws relative to the establishment of Industrial Schools.
11	To make provisions for Proceedings in reference to Juvenile Offenders.
26	To amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance, 1913.
36	To amend the Graduated Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934.
37	To regulate the manufacture of perfumed spirits in the Colony.

## APPENDIX II.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO MAURITIUS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

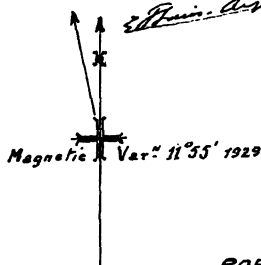
Title.	Agents for Sale.	Price.
T'Eylandt Mauritius: Esquisses Historiques, 1698-1710.*	Out of print.	—
L'Ile de France: Esquisses Historiques 1715-1833. By Albert Pitot.*	ditto	—
Statistiques de l'Ile Maurice et ses Dependances (Mauritius, 1886). By Baron d'Unienville.*	ditto	—
Le Folk-lore Mauricien (Maison-neuve, Paris, 1888).	ditto	—
Le Patois Creole Mauricien (Mauritius, 1880). By Charles Baissac.	ditto	—
Renseignements pour servir a l'histoire de l'Ile de France et ses Dependances (Mauritius, 1890). By Adrien d'Epinay.	ditto	—
Mauritius Illustrated. By A. MacMillan.*	ditto	—
Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Mauritius.*	His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.	2s. (approx.).
Financial situation of Mauritius, Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1931.*	ditto	4s. 6d.
Mauritius Blue Book.* ... ..	Crown Agents for the Colonies.	Rs.5.84.
A School History of Mauritius, by W. H. Ingrams.*	MacMillan & Co., London.	2s. 6d.
Report on the Anophelinae of Mauritius and on certain aspects of Malaria in the Colony. By Malcolm E. MacGregor.*	Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius.	Rs.10.
Report on Medical and Sanitary matters in Mauritius. By Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.*	ditto	Rs.15.
Mauritius Almanach and Commercial Handbook. By Andre Bax.*	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Mauritius.	Rs.10.
L'Ile Maurice (Mauritius, 1921). By W. Edward Hart.*	ditto	Rs.3
Island of Mauritius Raymond Philogene.*	ditto	—
Ile de France—Documents pour son Histoire Civile et Militaire. By Saint Elme le Duc.*	Government Printing Office, Mauritius.	Rs.10
Sea Fights and Corsairs of the Indian Ocean. By H. C. M. Austen, C.B.E.	Mauritius.	Rs.50
La pluie a l'Ile Maurice, Lat. 20° 5' 39" S., Long. 57° 33' 18" E. By Marc Herchenroder.	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd.	Rs.5

\* May be consulted in the Colonial Office Library.

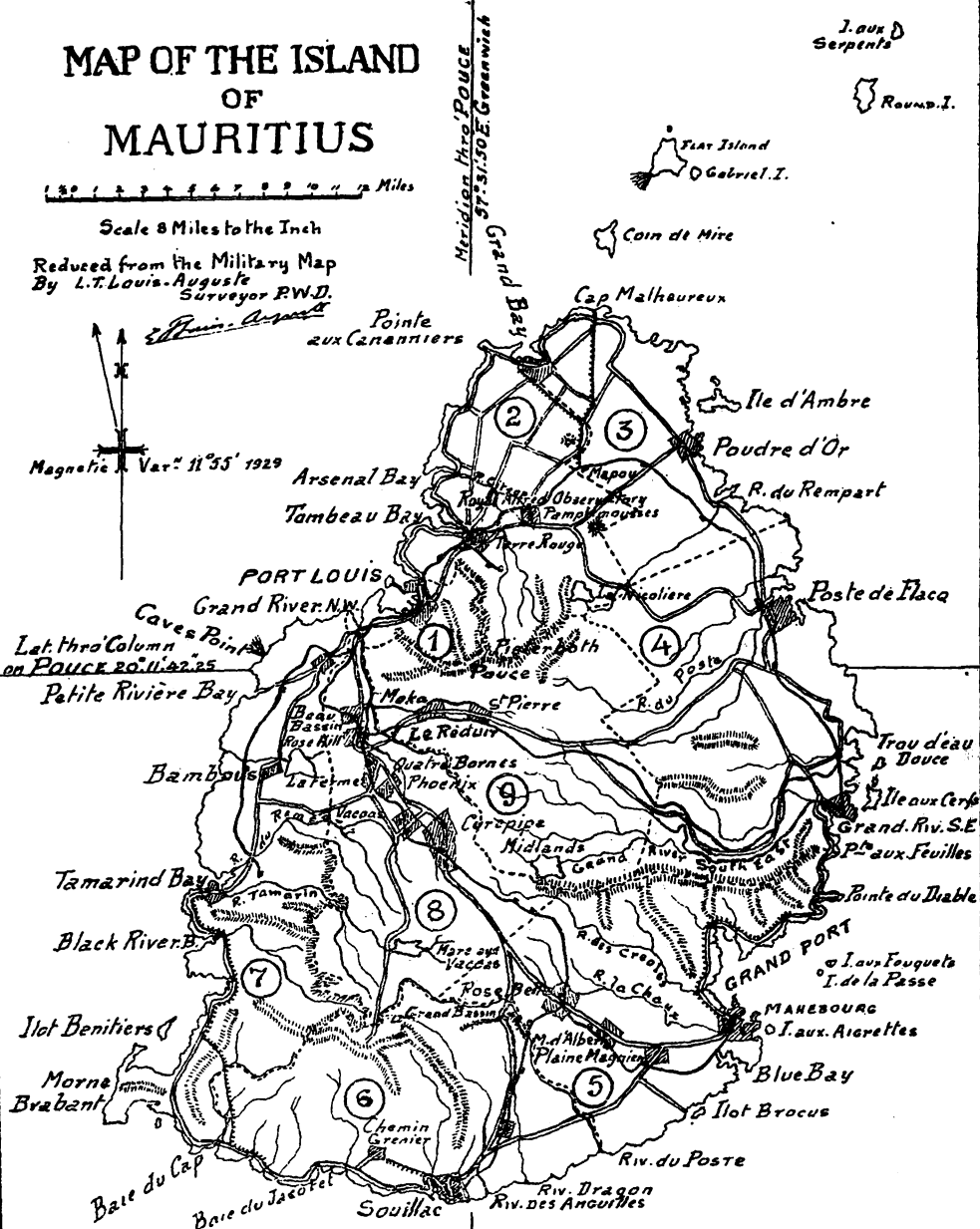
# MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS

Scale 8 Miles to the Inch

Reduced from the Military Map  
By L.T. Louis-Auguste  
Surveyor P.W.D.



Lat. thro' Column  
on Pouce 20.11.25



## DISTRICTS

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 Port Louis      | 6 Savanne     |
| 2 Pamplemousses   | 7 Black River |
| 3 Riv. du Rempart | 8 P. Wilhems  |
| 4 Flacq           | 9 Moka        |
| 5 Grand Port      |               |

## REFERENCE

- |                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Existing Railways & Telegraphs | —————   |
| Railway Stations               | ———●——— |
| Other Telegraph lines          | ———x——— |
| Narrow Gauge Light Railway     | ———+——— |
| Main Roads                     | =====   |
| Light Houses                   | ⬮       |

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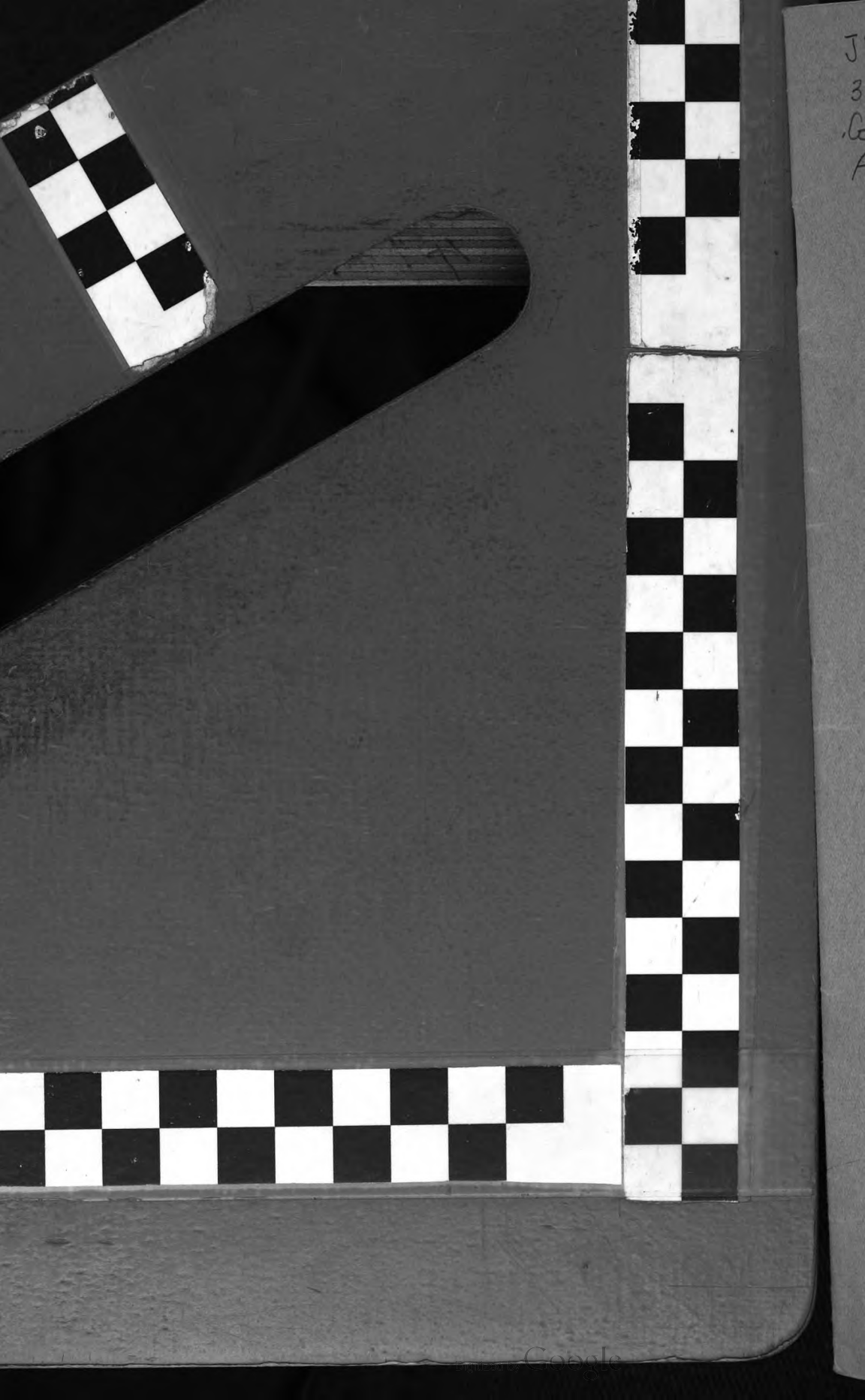
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1935

## CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	6
III.—POPULATION ... ..	8
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	10
V.—HOUSING ... ..	12
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	19
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	22
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	24
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	26
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	31
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	31
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	32
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	34
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	36
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	41
MAP	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 290,320 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the terri-

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tory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

### History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, decided to set out on the expedition he had planned the year before, and on 3rd July, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Father Francisco, Jose and Pinto, twelve officers and fifty men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilized world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasions from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their

traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Wemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Wisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, members of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native in the country. Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is in reality a Nyasaland language—the word means “Language of the Lake”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north, the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tshaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory, and the Makololo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who in the beginning of the 19th century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambesi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Masubia, and the Marozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makololo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Marozi rebelled and massacred the Makololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambesi. The Marozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Mankoya, the Malovale, and the Batoka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and

mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis; it was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Since that date rich copper deposits have been discovered in the north-west of the territory and have been developed into an extensive industrial area embodying three large townships with a population including several thousands of Europeans.

### Climate.

There are considerable differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the mean maximum is 97° F. at Zambesi valley stations and 85° F. at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of

the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90° F. with a mean minimum of 64° F., while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 79° F. and 46° F.

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1935 :—

	<i>Highest mean. Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Lowest mean. Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Abso- lute. Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Abso- lute. Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
Livingstone, 3,160 ft. ...	95·9	Oct.	43·9	June	103·0	Nov.	34·2	June
Broken Hill, 3,920 ft. ...	88·9	Oct.	47·3	July	93·7	Nov.	38·5	June
Isoka, 4,210 ft.	85·8	Oct.	54·4	July	92·0	Sept.	50·0	May. June. July.
Balovale, 3,400 ft. ...	103·1	Oct.	44·1	June	107·0	Oct.	38·0	June
	Highest temperature		...	...	...	117° F. Kanchindu.		
	Lowest temperature		...	...	...	21° F. Sesheke.		

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole territory, reaching a maximum in December.

The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling-off appearing to be the nearest approach to a break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone.

In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the territory, following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. In April the rains have definitely moved north and in May have practically ceased.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 5·68 inches at Florida Farm in the Lusaka district, on the 10th of December 1935.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

### Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.



The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population.

The seat of government was transferred from Livingstone to Lusaka during the year, the official inauguration of the new capital being arranged to coincide with the ceremonial celebration of His late Majesty's birthday on the 3rd of June.

### **Provincial Administration.**

For administrative purposes the territory was formerly divided into nine provinces, each of which was under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces were grouped together under five Provincial Commissioners in 1933 and as from 1st January 1935, the number of provinces was reduced to five. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

### **Native Administration.**

In 1929 the Native Authority Ordinance was passed and subsequently applied to all the territory with the exception of Barotseland, which was exempted from the application of the Ordinance on account of the rights which the paramount chief and his *khotla* (judicial and deliberative assembly) preserved under the concessions granted to the Chartered Company.

The Ordinance empowers the Governor to appoint in specified areas Native Authorities, consisting of one or more chiefs or other natives, to be responsible for the performance of the obligations imposed upon them by the Ordinance and for the maintenance of order and good government in the area. The Governor also has the power to suspend or dismiss members of such Native Authorities. The duties of the Authorities are clearly defined in the Ordinance, which confers upon them power to make rules for certain objects. It is the duty of all natives to assist such Native Authorities in the work of administration.

The system is developing and the work of the Authorities is improving as the chiefs gain experience.

Native treasuries have not yet been established, but steps are being taken to educate the Native Authorities in the matter of finance and the administration of public funds.

**III.—POPULATION.**

The first census of the territory took place on 7th May 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on 3rd May 1921, and the third on 5th May 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures, whilst all those for African population are taken from the annual Native Affairs Reports) :—

Year.			Europeans.	Increase. per cent.	Africans.	Increase. per cent.	Proportion of Africans to one European.
1911	...	...	1,497	—	821,063	—	548·47
1921	...	...	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931	...	...	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99
1932	...	...	10,553	*23·7	1,382,705	·76	131
1933	...	...	11,278	6·87	1,371,213	*·83	121·58
1934	...	...	11,464	1·65	1,366,425	*·33	119·21

\* Decrease.

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in Ndola district between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of 1931 has been the cause of a further drop of 23·7 per cent. during 1932. In 1933 and 1934 an increase was brought about by the renewed activity at the copper mines. The figures given have been collected from the annual reports of District Commissioners throughout the territory and may be regarded as being reasonably accurate. The European population is now in the region of 9,900.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The African population in 1934 was estimated to be 1,366,425 which showed a decrease of 4,788 or ·34 per cent. on the previous year, and its average density through the territory is 4·7 to the square mile. The average birth-rate calculated on statistics taken at 411 villages with a population of 42,768 during 1934 was 52·9 per thousand, and the percentage of infantile mortality was 29·11 (infants under the age of one year 17·3 per cent., under two years 11·8 per cent.).

No count of the population was made in 1935 but the figures are believed to be about the same as in 1934.

The European population at 9,900 shows a decrease of 1,564 below 1934, or 7·33 per cent. The death-rate is 7·15 per 1,000, as compared with 9·42 during 1934 and 9·13 during 1933.

**Vital Statistics.**

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of deaths ... ..	163	210	117	103	108	100
Death rate per 1,000 ...	13.58	15.16	11.08	9.13	9.42	7.15
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age ... ..	28	28	24	13	15	15
Death rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	102.56	84.08	72.29	40.88	47.61	53.00

*Number of Births : 283.*

The crude birth-rate was 20.21 per 1,000 as compared with 27.48 in 1934 and 33.78 in 1933. The above figure for the European population is little more than a guess, since no record of emigration is kept though immigrants are recorded. Accordingly all rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to be read with reserve.

**Immigration.**

Nine thousand, three hundred and ninety-six Europeans entered Northern Rhodesia during 1935. This number includes immigrants, returning residents, visitors and a small percentage of persons in transit. The immigrants numbered 1,352, of whom 1,227 were British subjects, and 125 aliens, which total includes 19 citizens of the United States of America, 22 Germans and 22 Italians. The following comparative table of immigrants shows the progress of the territory :—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
756	1,038	1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702	615	801	1,726	1,352

Thirty-four persons were removed from the territory under the Immigration Ordinance. Of this number twenty were indigent, seven illiterate, three indigent and illiterate, three criminal and one immoral.

Accurate figures of emigration are not available.

Twenty-five destitute persons were repatriated at Government expense to neighbouring territories and overseas—a decrease on the 1934 total of 27, on the 1933 total of 173, and on the 1932 total of 409.

**Asiatic Population.**

The Asiatic population as at 31st December 1935, was approximately 227, as compared with 188 in 1934. All these Asiatics are British Indians.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The medical facilities available to the European and native populations in the past were maintained throughout the year, and were as follows :—

*European Hospitals.*

Livingstone.  
Lusaka.  
Broken Hill.  
Ndola.  
Kasama.  
Fort Jameson.  
Mongu.

*Native Hospitals.*

Livingstone.  
Choma.  
Mazabuka.  
Lusaka.  
Broken Hill.  
Ndola.  
Kasama.  
Fort Rosebery.  
Fort Jameson.  
Mongu.  
Balovale.

In addition to the above-mentioned hospitals, Government maintained 23 dispensaries on Government stations and 15 in rural districts in charge of native orderlies. The rural dispensaries were visited from time to time by the medical officer of the district.

Owing to the vastness of the territory and the lack of means of communication, the treatment of the African population presents considerable difficulty. It is hoped in the near future to begin to establish a chain of rural dispensaries.

A new European hospital was opened at Lusaka in July 1935.

A great deal of valuable medical work has been done by the various missions, who control many hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of doctors, trained nurses and missionaries with some medical training; these services to the natives are subsidized by Government to the extent of £2,950 per annum.

The large mines in the copper belt maintain their own medical staff in addition to well-equipped hospitals in which they care for their employees. All destitute Europeans and unemployed natives are treated at Government expense, but those in the copper belt are, when possible, transported to the Government hospital at Ndola.

The railway maintains either full-time or part-time medical officers at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola, who give medical treatment to railway employees as required.

*School Inspections.*—Medical and dental inspections of all European schools are carried out by Government medical and dental officers, and parents are advised as regards the health of their children.

Subsidies are granted to dental surgeons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola and Fort Jameson for dental inspection work. The response of parents in seeking dental treatment is disappointing.

No appointments to the posts vacated in 1933 were made during the year, with the result that only skeleton health services were maintained; all medical officers attempt to perform the duties of medical officers of health, in addition to their clinical duties.

The general health of the country throughout the year was good, and no epidemic disease of great importance was recorded.

*Malaria and Blackwater Fever.*—Considerable anti-malaria measures continue to be undertaken by the chief mining companies with excellent results. The following table of deaths indicates a general improvement of conditions.

	Deaths.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Malaria ...	...	22	16	3	10	8
Blackwater ...	...	19	22	20	11	13

*Trypanosomiasis.*—Forty-nine cases of this disease were reported during the year. All these cases were natives, and only 14 deaths occurred. Late in the year sleeping sickness was found to be endemic in the Mumbwa area which was not formerly recognized as a centre of this disease. A survey of the area was made and 29 cases in all have been discovered. Appropriate directions were given as to closing of paths and the siting of native villages.

*Typhoid.*—Eleven European and 38 native cases were reported during the year, with one European and six native deaths.

*Variola.*—No cases of variola major were reported in 1935, but 32 cases of variola minor.

*Measles.*—Several epidemics of measles occurred in native areas with considerable mortality among infants and a good deal of residual blindness.

*Influenza.*—There were a number of epidemic waves of influenza in native areas in 1935 with appreciable mortality from pneumonia.

*Rabies.*—Rabies appears to be on the increase. Thirty-three outbreaks were reported to the Veterinary Department in 1935.

### Child Welfare.

The welfare clinics previously established at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya functioned throughout the year, and reports received are most encouraging. This work among both Europeans and natives is developing and increasing. At Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya full-time nursing sisters of the Government Service are engaged in welfare work. At Lusaka a second nurse is paid by the Town Management Board. At Livingstone a voluntary society interested in this aspect of medical work employs a nurse, and derives funds from annual grants-in-aid contributed by the Beit Trustees, the Railway Company, the Municipality and the Government.

### **Native Labour.**

The Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira, and Broken Hill mines have been active throughout the year, but the number of natives employed decreased from 17,000 to 15,000 during the year owing to curtailment in output. There is no recruiting at present, and this is due to general conditions of labour, which have been sufficient to induce thousands of natives to seek employment on the copper belt. All employees on these mines are housed and fed under hygienic conditions, and every attention is given to the sick. Modern ideas on health and hygiene are inculcated into the minds of the natives and there is no doubt that these men, when returning to their villages on the termination of their contracts, will not be satisfied to live under their normal conditions, and will thus spread this knowledge to the more remote areas.

The advancement of the native is only a matter of time, and the importance of these large native communities in close proximity to Europeans and under strict European supervision cannot be over-estimated.

At the end of May there were some unfortunate disturbances among the native employees on the copper belt, which necessitated intervention by the civil Police and a military detachment. Six natives were killed and a number wounded by rifle fire. There were, however, remarkably few repercussions and the labourers quickly settled down to their work again. A Commission, with Sir Alison Russell, K.C., as Chairman, was appointed to enquire into the disturbances and a full report\* on the matter has been issued.

A Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board has been constituted to advise Government on all matters relating to Native Industrial Labour. The Senior Provincial Commissioner is Chairman.

### **V.—HOUSING.**

#### **European Government Housing.**

The new houses at the new capital are brick built and are mostly of two-storey villa type without verandahs. There are also six blocks of flats, each flat containing two rooms, kitchen and bath-room. Each block contains eight flats. The newest houses and the flats are not mosquito-proofed. Old and new Government houses at Lusaka have been given water-carried, indoor sanitation.

Outside Lusaka, most Government quarters are brick buildings of bungalow type with wide verandahs, and many are provided with mosquito gauze, and domestic sanitation consists of earth closets.

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\* Cmd. 5009.

### European Non-Government Housing.

Modern buildings, most suitable to this country, and equipped with every convenience, are to be found on all the mines on the copper belt. Most privately-owned residences throughout the territory are similar to the older type of Government houses.

### Native Housing.

In areas where most Europeans live the natives are housed in locations. The houses themselves, in most places, and their surroundings leave much to be desired, but efforts are being made to get away from the old compound atmosphere and to provide quarters best described as an improved African village. The Governor's Village and the personal servants' compound at the new capital are examples of this, and these have water-borne sanitary arrangements.

The housing of natives in the mining areas is very good on the whole, and compares very favourably with most town compounds in the railway line townships.

There are many evidences that natives themselves appreciate good and sanitary housing, and improvement as to space, lighting and ventilation may be seen in native villages.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Land and Agriculture.

Of the total area of the territory of approximately 275,000 square miles, some 13,700 square miles, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., have been alienated to Europeans. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing.

The following table illustrates the trend of arable farming since 1927. These figures and those in other tables relate only to settlers' holdings; no statistics of native production are available :—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Maize.</i> <i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i> <i>Acres.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i> <i>Acres.</i>	<i>Total under</i> <i>cultivation.</i> <i>Acres.</i>
1927-28 ...	43,889	7,358	1,734	62,928
1928-29 ...	39,215	3,232	2,572	67,207
1929-30 ...	47,085	3,585	2,095	66,429
1930-31 ...	42,974	2,328	1,594	76,092
1931-32 ...	42,757	2,472	2,261	73,000*
1932-33 ...	34,036	2,236	2,271	63,000*
1933-34 ...	36,487	3,375	2,845	65,000*
1934-35 ...	40,018	3,411	3,234	70,000*

\* Estimated.

The final column includes acreages under minor crops, orchards and bare fallows.

Trypanosomiasis is very prevalent in certain areas of the territory.

Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, quarter evil and other bacterial diseases occur and are controlled by prophylactic inoculation.

The territory remains free from rinderpest and East Coast fever.

The incidence of parasitic worms is high, particularly in sheep.

Pigs are singularly free from disease and thrive well.

Outbreaks of fowl typhoid and fowl pox occur among poultry. Prophylactic inoculation is employed by the more progressive flock owners.

Despite the increased demand for slaughter cattle during the year, it was possible to supply all requirements from sources within the territory and no importations of slaughter stock from Southern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland were permitted.

Importation of breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa continued throughout the year. It is unfortunate that these importations were not greater in number, as fresh blood is badly needed in the herds of the territory.

The Livestock Co-operative Society increased its membership during 1935. At the November session of the Legislative Council a Cattle Levy Bill was enacted, to come into force on the 1st January 1936. This provides for the collection of a levy of 3 per cent. on the sale of all slaughter cattle; the proceeds of the levy to be devoted to such purposes for the improvement of the cattle industry of the territory as the Governor may approve. The running expenses of the Livestock Co-operative Society will also be a charge on the levy. It is hoped by this means to place the Society on a sound basis whereby it will facilitate the sale of all farm-bred and traded cattle.

The Creamery at Lusaka continues to prosper and is well supported by farmers, to whom the monthly cream cheque is a welcome asset. Butter is still imported into the territory as the Creamery supplies are not equal to the demands of the large mining communities in the north.

Slaughter sheep are imported from the south as local supplies are insufficient. On the other hand, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a market for all the pigs produced in the territory.

### **Mining.**

#### **PRODUCING MINES.**

*Roan Antelope.*—Underground mining is moving steadily westwards from the main shaft, and the ore body in the curve of the syncline down to the 620 level is nearly mined out. Two large vertical shafts to the west have been sunk and will shortly be ready for use at the 820 level. In October surface subsidence on the point of the syncline commenced, and was followed by a general subsidence on this area in November which will relieve the pressure on the lower workings.



Copper production in the early months of the year was at the rate of 5,800 tons per month. This was reduced by quota agreement in May to 4,500 tons, and from June onwards to 4,200 tons per month. The amount of labour thrown out of employment by this reduction of work has been small.

The total quantity of copper produced was 59,954 tons.

*Nkana.*—Owing to the restrictions of copper output when the quota commenced in May, mining operations were reduced but the labour force was only slightly curtailed. Work on the Mindola section of the mine increased, the main vertical and four incline shafts continued sinking and a main connecting drive advanced rapidly with stope preparation in progress above one section of it. A new fine ore storage bin has been erected but no other major construction work was done.

The electrolytic refinery has operated satisfactorily, producing approximately 24,000 tons of cathode copper. Monthly shipments of cobalt alloy and blister copper continued, totalling in the year 918,775 lb. and 36,863 tons of cobalt and copper metal respectively.

*Mufulira.*—The development of the mine for large scale production was continued. The main vertical shaft was sunk to 1,100 feet, and connected to the workings by the end of the year.

The tonnage of ore raised was increased by supplementing the development ore by stoping.

The mine has been railing concentrates up to its quota allowance to the Roan for smelting from the beginning of May. The output for the year was 23,075 tons.

A large construction programme has been carried through during the year to equip the mine with a concentrator plant to handle 6,000 tons of copper per month and also a smelter; this work was nearly complete at the end of the year.

*Broken Hill.*—Zinc prices have been low but the plant has worked at full capacity, the tonnage railed per month averaging 1,720 tons.

Vanadium was in demand throughout the year, and all sources of vanadium in the mine were worked to obtain the maximum tonnage that the plant could deal with. The tonnage of concentrates from the tables was supplemented by hand-picked lump ore recovered from dumps.

All ore has been won from open cast workings.

The hydro-electric power plant worked at capacity during the year.

*Lviri Gold Areas.*—Matala shaft was sunk to the third level and the ore body tested by drives and crosscuts. Values not being encouraging, work was stopped and the shafts closed. Diamond drilling at Dunrobin has not proved any regular or reliable ore below water level of sufficient tonnage to warrant the outlay on a large pumping plant; a tonnage of rubble at surface and two new ore bodies in the upper workings will be mined.

Shafts and drives on the Shaddock workings have exposed an ore body about 150 feet long between the 50 and 120 feet levels.

The mill and power plant are being moved from Matala to the vicinity of Dunrobin where they will treat the Shaddock and Dunrobin ore.

*New Jessie Mine.*—The Mill has been supplied with ore from the Jessie and Klipspringer No. 1 and 2 claims.

The total gold extracted was 1,043 ounces, which includes gold won from the cyanide treatment of the sands dump.

*Sasare West Mine.*—This mine continued work on a small scale; the return of gold for the year was 598 ounces.

*Sachenge Mine.*—A small quantity of mica has been produced each month, most of which was of the smaller-sized sheets.

*Cassisterides.*—An average of half a ton of cassiterite per month was extracted from the gravels on this property. Larger scale working is handicapped by the shortage of water.

*Development Mines.*—None of the partially developed mines in the territory has been working during the year.

*Rhokana Concession.*—(Rhodesia Congo Border Concession and Nkana Concession.)

Field parties have been investigating the geological structure of the country along the Congo border in the vicinity of Kipushi and Tshinsenda, in order to delimit areas that may possibly include copper ore bodies.

Two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven square miles were traversed and geologically mapped.

*Loangwa Concessions.*—Work on the Rhino mine, over which a prospecting option was held, was stopped in the middle of November, the results being disappointing.

Intensive prospecting and development was carried out on several gold occurrences, but up to the present there has not been sufficient ore proved to erect a mill on any of them.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-three square miles were traversed and geologically mapped of which 748 square miles were in the North Charterland Area.

*Rhodesia Mineral Concession.*—One hundred and forty-four square miles were geologically traversed and mapped. Some samples obtained yielded gold values.

Five geologists and three prospectors have been at work on gold prospects in the Chakwenga area 100 miles east of Lusaka and 25 to 40 miles south of the Great East Road.

The results to date are encouraging.

Trenching is in progress a few miles from Chisamba where the soil carries gold-bearing quartz boulders.

## GENERAL.

The year opened with the price of copper at £27 per ton. The producers outside the United States held a conference in March, at which a quota agreement was arranged. This quota came into effect in May. The mines in the territory reduced their tonnages of output considerably, but were compensated by a rapid increase in the price of the metal to £35 per ton.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION.

			<i>Tons.</i>	£
Copper (Blister) ...	...	...	119,927·23	3,786,395
Copper (Electrolytic) ...	...	...	23,574·02	845,079
			<i>Lb.</i>	
Cobalt ...	...	...	918,775	206,725
			<i>Oz.</i>	
Gold ...	...	...	1,646·64	11,683
			<i>Tons.</i>	
Manganese Ore ...	...	...	3,976	5,965
			<i>Lb.</i>	
Mica ...	...	...	4,235	398
			<i>Oz.</i>	
Silver ...	...	...	151·22	18
			<i>Tons.</i>	
Tin ...	...	...	5·20	1,145
			<i>Lb.</i>	
Vanadium ...	...	...	381,109	78,895
			<i>Tons.</i>	
Zinc ...	...	...	20,645	290,151
Zinc (other) ...	...	...	34·72	420
Lead ...	...	...	181·82	3,096
Total value, 1935 ...				£5,229,970

The total value of mineral produced in 1934 was £4,776,134

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The external trade of the territory during 1935 maintained the comparatively satisfactory condition which was reached in the year 1934, the volume of imports and exports approximating closely to that year's figures.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £2,902,960 as against £2,884,506 in 1934, an increase of £18,454 or 0·6 per cent. In addition, Government stores to the value of £57,882 and specie to the value of £52,836 were imported.

The total exports of merchandise were valued at £4,774,579 as compared with £4,530,933 in 1934, an increase of £243,646 or 5·4 per cent. In addition specie to the value of £23,959 was exported.

Large importations of machinery and plant continued during the year, mainly in connection with the development at the Mufulira

Copper Mines, the metals and machinery class of imports accounting for £1,210,149, representing 41·7 per cent. of the total value of imports, and approximating closely to the value of this class of goods in 1934 when the figure was £1,187,340.

The British Empire supplied 79·4 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise during 1935, and the percentages of Empire imports for the previous four years were as follows :—1931, 73·8 per cent., 1932, 74·8 per cent., 1933, 76·8 per cent., and 1934, 75·2 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 45·9 per cent. Of the foreign countries, the United States of America was the largest supplier, with 9·3 per cent. of the import trade.

Minerals constituted 96·2 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports during the year, copper alone representing 85·2 per cent. The United Kingdom and Germany furnished the principal markets for our domestic exports, taking 52·7 per cent. and 24·7 per cent. respectively of the total value.

The trade balance is in favour of exports to the extent of £1,871,619, whereas in 1934 it was £1,646,427.

The following figures show the value of imports of merchandise and the value of exports—excluding specie—for the past ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
	£	£
1926 ... ..	1,667,584	484,382
1927 ... ..	1,957,138	755,525
1928 ... ..	2,366,317	847,068
1929 ... ..	3,602,417	899,736
1930 ... ..	4,862,722	885,976
1931 ... ..	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932 ... ..	1,864,902	2,675,248
1933 ... ..	1,931,829	3,715,396
1934 ... ..	2,884,506	4,530,933
1935 ... ..	2,902,960	4,774,579

### Imports.

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of merchandise imported during the years 1932 to 1935 which originated from British and from foreign countries :—

<i>Imports from</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ... ..	395,018	404,540	448,629	410,140
Southern Rhodesia... ..	328,959	346,261	422,574	449,673
United Kingdom and other British Possessions ... ..	670,465	732,072	1,299,686	1,444,298
Total British Empire ... ..	1,394,442	1,482,873	2,170,889	2,304,111
Foreign countries ... ..	470,460	448,956	713,617	598,849
Total Merchandise ... ..	£1,864,902	1,931,829	2,884,506	2,902,960

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise received from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and directly from overseas during the years 1932 to 1935 :—

<i>Imports from</i>		1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £
Union of South Africa ...	...	451,144	502,643	626,520	552,485
Southern Rhodesia... ..	...	914,537	857,248	1,040,278	1,085,314
Imported from overseas ...	...	499,221	571,938	1,217,708	1,265,161
<b>Total ...</b>	...	<b>£1,864,902</b>	<b>1,931,829</b>	<b>2,884,506</b>	<b>2,902,960</b>

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal classes of imports during the years 1931 to 1935 :—

	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £
Animals (living) ....	68,315	29,036	367	13,845	9,015
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	468,297	262,221	197,810	299,444	218,662
Ales, spirits, wines, etc. (potable)... ..	145,686	84,485	74,475	88,052	93,306
Spirits (non-potable) ...	4,564	1,523	1,400	1,928	1,846
Tobacco ... ..	92,124	61,622	53,432	62,071	63,393
Textiles, apparel, yarns, fibres ... ..	579,192	319,835	308,423	350,353	311,109
Metals, metal manufac- tures, machinery and vehicles ... ..	2,504,339	391,531	486,546	1,187,340	1,210,149
Minerals, earthenware, glasses and cement ...	257,910	132,251	176,292	247,218	253,649
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes ... ..	244,379	142,811	126,318	137,597	140,151
Drugs, chemicals and fertil- isers ... ..	91,623	52,828	64,175	85,588	76,614
Leather, rubber and manu- factures thereof... ..	133,080	57,032	58,854	78,403	64,575
Wood, cane, wicker and manufactures thereof ...	152,421	51,493	48,092	71,749	48,009
Books, paper and stationery	71,294	36,260	34,805	38,546	44,300
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods, etc. ... ..	59,804	29,778	25,419	28,310	32,773
Miscellaneous ... ..	267,520	212,196	275,421	264,062	235,409
<b>Total imports ...</b>	<b>£5,140,548</b>	<b>1,864,902</b>	<b>1,931,829</b>	<b>2,884,506</b>	<b>2,902,960</b>

### Exports.

The following table shows the value of the total exports during the years 1932 to 1935 :—

	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £
Domestic exports ... ..	2,436,170	3,588,609	4,399,990	4,667,870
Imported goods re-exported	239,078	126,787	130,943	106,709
<b>Total merchandise exported</b>	<b>2,675,248</b>	<b>3,715,396</b>	<b>4,530,933</b>	<b>4,774,579</b>
<b>Specie ... ..</b>	<b>30,437</b>	<b>31,958</b>	<b>9,462</b>	<b>23,959</b>
	<b>£2,705,685</b>	<b>3,747,354</b>	<b>4,540,395</b>	<b>4,798,538</b>

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to the Union, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions, and to foreign countries, distinguishing domestic exports and imported goods re-exported, during the years 1932 to 1935 (excluding specie) :—

<i>Domestic exports.</i>		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ... ..		29,300	60,325.	69,580	162,300
Southern Rhodesia ... ..		31,544	18,766	20,210	26,768
United Kingdom and other British Possessions . ... ..		778,024	1,179,719	1,947,989	2,466,129
Foreign countries ... ..		1,597,302	2,329,799	2,362,211	2,012,673
Total domestic exports ... ..		£2,436,170	3,588,609	4,399,990	4,667,870
<i>Imported goods re-exported.</i>		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ... ..		74,881	30,896	37,870	27,474
Southern Rhodesia... ..		124,108	68,480	63,879	66,772
United Kingdom and other British Possessions ... ..		7,504	14,941	19,211	1,693
Foreign countries ... ..		32,585	12,470	9,983	10,770
Total imported goods re-exported...		£239,078	126,787	130,943	106,709

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of domestic exports for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copper ... ..	505,204	2,087,620	3,114,618	3,705,783	3,976,504
Cobalt alloy ... ..	—	—	39,008	191,755	132,646
Zinc... ..	200,675	1,088	275,834	330,454	295,092
Vanadic oxide (fused) ... ..	73,760	164,752	19,638	15,676	45,522
Vanadium ... ..	17,871	32,266	—	21,548	35,873
Gold ... ..	35,390	41,277	6,833	6,351	6,032
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	33,346	39,209	35,196	41,669	43,220
Wood (unmanufactured) ... ..	4,027	9,622	11,626	20,891	25,931
Wood, manufactured and partly manufactured ... ..	29,929	23,414	36,829	42,215	78,712
Hides and skins ... ..	19,629	8,386	8,314	9,946	10,613

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The position in regard to employment continued to improve, and it was estimated that there were 63,400 natives in employment at the end of 1935 as compared with 49,700 at the end of 1934, 39,350 at the end of 1933, 42,000 at the end of 1932 and 79,000 at the end of 1931. Wages remained generally speaking on about the same level as in 1933. The average wage paid to mine labourers in the copper belt is 23s. 6d. per month and in the farming industry from 5s. to 12s. 6d. 17,381 natives were employed in the mining industry as against 14,245 in 1934, 10,029 in agriculture against 8,891 in 1934, 14,433 in domestic employment against 10,338 in 1934. There was a decrease in the number of natives employed in the building trade from 3,770 to 2,005. Other forms of employment showed little variation.

No recruitment of labour took place in the territory during the year, but there was a considerable independent exodus of natives to Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and Tanganyika Territory, and 49,000 natives were estimated to have been working outside the territory at the end of the year.

Generally speaking native employees receive rations in addition to their pay, though in some cases they draw an allowance in lieu of food issues. The cost of the allowance varies from about 9s. per month in towns to from 4s. to 6s. in the country districts. Wages remained very low for labourers in agriculture and building, and there was no noticeable increase as compared with 1934. In mining they were at about the same level as in 1934.

Wages ranged as follows during the year :—

Clerks : from £2 to £8 per month.

Artisans : from 30s. to £5 per month.

Labourers :

Mines, surface : from 5s. to 28s. per month.

Mines, underground ; from 10s. to £2 10s. per month.

Agriculture : from 4s. to £1 per month.

Manufactures : from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per month.

Railways : from 10s. to 20s. per month.

Roads : from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per month.

The rates of pay on mines include those paid on small workings which apparently were not included last year, when the figures shown referred to the rates on the big copper mines only.

The average overall wage paid in the big copper mines is 23s. 6d.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even in the case of places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is in the case of places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities on the line of rail is as follows :—

	Average.	
	s.	d.
Bread, per lb. loaf ... ..		8
Local flour (1st grade), per lb. ... ..		4
Patna rice, per lb. ... ..		4
Mazawattee tea, per lb. ... ..	3	0
Sugar (white granulated), per lb. ... ..		4
Coffee (average, loose and tinned), per lb. ... ..	1	10
Butter, per lb. ... ..	2	0
Bacon, per lb. ... ..	2	0
Eggs (European farms), per doz. ... ..	2	0
Milk, per pint ... ..		4
Beef, per lb. ... ..		9
Soap (Sunlight), per packet... ..	1	6
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons ... ..	10	0
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon ... ..	3	0

The cost of clothing is from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than European prices.

**IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**

For the education of European children there were, in 1935, controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mufulira, offering preliminary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French, Algebra and Geometry in Standards VI and VII. There were schools at Mulendema and Silver Rest offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter. The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the South African Matriculation Certificate Examination, and Mrs. Jeffrey's school at Fort Jameson, were controlled schools but under private management. During the year a number of small uncontrolled schools also remained open. Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter in each case; and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, where the boarding fees were £9 per quarter. All three of these schools were under Government management. The Convent School, Broken Hill, under private management, also provided boarding accommodation.

Forty-nine teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1935 being 943. In addition, 102 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 48 were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia correspondence classes.

Education for natives in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of mission societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department.

Sixteen of the missionary societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys and girls boarding schools, and teacher training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £13,372 was directly distributed amongst them in recurrent grants in 1935. This amount included a grant of £250 from the Carnegie Corporation and £1,384 from the Barotse Trust Fund, the latter being distributed among the societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

Recurrent expenditure on Native Education during the year 1935 amounted to :—

	£
From Government revenue ... ..	23,150
Beit Railway Trust ... ..	750
Carnegie Corporation ... ..	1,000
Barotse Trust Fund ... ..	4,026
	<hr/>
	£28,926





Since the year 1929 the sum of £13,800, generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees, has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, normal, and elementary schools at Mazabuka. In connexion with the establishment of the Native Trades School at Lusaka, buildings were erected between 1932 and 1934 by means of appropriations from Loan Funds.

Owing to the growth of an inspectorate during the past few years, it is becoming possible to carry out more frequent inspections and to ensure that the moneys paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

One hundred and thirty-two African teachers passed the written part of the Government examinations during the year. There are now 590 natives who have passed the written section of the examination and 450 who have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Annual returns show that the Government and Mission societies employed on 31st December 1935, some 1,700 teachers in 1,600 schools and "ungraded" schools. The majority of these teachers must still be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called "bush" schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training.

Approximately 400 certificated teachers were in the service of missions at the end of the year and qualified for Government grants-in-aid.

One hundred and sixty-four European teachers and technical instructors were engaged in Native education during the year.

Seventeen Europeans and forty-one African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 15,787 boys and 6,914 girls attended recognized schools, while roughly 70,300 children attended "ungraded" schools. One thousand and thirty-two pupils are at present attending Government elementary and middle schools including the Barotse National School which is maintained entirely by the Barotse National Trust Fund. It is estimated that there are about 250,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task to which Government and missions are devoting themselves. The Jeanes Training School, established by Government at Mazabuka, is an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are sixteen selected mission teachers being trained as Jeanes teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child welfare, and other domestic subjects.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society), women teachers are being trained along Jeanes lines. A grant of £500 per year is given towards the cost of their training, half being borne by Government and half by the Carnegie Corporation. There are twenty

girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 500 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi, and to a lesser degree at several other mission stations. The Government trades school for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at Lusaka has fifty-four apprentices in training.

Government has also established an elementary and middle boarding school for boys at Mazabuka and elementary and middle co-educational schools at Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School at Mazabuka trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of recurrent expenditure (including grants from Trust funds) on Native education to the total expenditure was at the rate of approximately 3.9 per cent.; the amount spent per head of native population on Native education was approximately 4.8d. but it must be borne in mind that much the greater part of native education is carried out by the various missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of monetary expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure given above would be very largely increased.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Railways.**

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through North-Western Rhodesia and branch lines serving the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira copper mines radiate from the main line at Ndola. Three through passenger trains, on which dining-cars and sleeping accommodation are available, run weekly in each direction over the main line. In addition, local mixed trains with second-class and native accommodation run daily in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining-cars are attached to these latter trains, but stops are made at a convenient place sufficiently long to allow of passengers taking a meal at the local hotel. In addition to these, a regular goods-train service is in operation for the conveyance of goods and mineral traffic, and loads of 1,300 tons in the northward direction are regularly obtained over long sections by these latter trains.

### **River Transport.**

Transport to stations in the Barotse valley is by barge along the Zambesi river, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges, which are made fast to the river bank for the night whilst travellers camp on shore.

The journey up the Zambesi from Livingstone to Mongu by barge takes from twelve days to three weeks: by air it is effected in three hours.

### Roads.

The roads of the territory are of earth with the exception of the portion of the Great North Road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles—and a stretch of two miles in Lusaka, which are bitumen-surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, viz., the Great North Road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi (460 miles) where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the lake steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Border Road branches off from the Great North Road at Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the Copper belt, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga and Solwezi being the principal towns through which it passes. From Solwezi the road turns southwards and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North Road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border road is 650 miles.

The Great East Road leaves the Great North Road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, where it connects up with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 392 miles and this town is 12 miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the main routes mentioned above, there are 4,950 miles of secondary roads which connect settled areas and Government stations throughout the greater part of the territory.

The roads generally are passable for traffic during nine months of the year, but during the rainy season, from December to April, the traffic is restricted to 7,000 lb. gross loading on some roads and 5,000 lb. on others.

The arterial roads have, with the exception of the Congo Border road, been bridged and culverted with permanent structures. In the neighbourhood of Nkana, the Kafue was crossed by a six-span steel structure 300 feet long, connecting the above mine township with Ndola and the main road system of the Colony. This bridge was presented by the Beit Trust.

On other roads, waterways, etc., are crossed by bush timber bridges. A number of pontoons are provided at other major river crossings, for the use of which the Government charges a moderate fee.

Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest-houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

Approximately 470 miles of the arterial road system in the Colony were reconstructed during the year as a first instalment of a programme by which it is hoped to establish the whole arterial road

system of the Colony on its final alignment, to standardize its width and shape, and by means of mechanical grader maintenance to attain the maximum efficiency which is possible to an earth road under local climatic conditions.

The thickly populated industrial area known as the Copper belt is connected with its business centre, Ndola, by approximately 150 miles of road bearing heavy traffic, which follow generally rather unsatisfactory pioneer alignments. A new system of earth roads on final alignments is in process of construction incorporating a number of bridges which are being constructed with the assistance of the Beit Trust.

### Postal.

The volume of correspondence and parcels dealt with by the Northern Rhodesia Post Office during 1934 rose almost to the level attained during the peak year 1931. The total number of items dealt with during the three years 1931, 1934 and 1935 was as follows:—

		1931.	1934.	1935.
Posted—Inland ...	...	2,121,324	1,403,472	1,736,982
External ...	...	1,980,576	1,302,802	1,776,580
Received—External	...	3,341,878	2,667,356	3,427,164
		7,443,778	5,373,630	6,940,726

Revenue from the sale of stamps fell from £23,396 in 1934 to £22,976 in 1935. The decrease is attributable to the introduction of penny postage to the countries of the South African Postal Union on the 1st January 1934.

Postal orders and money orders were issued during 1934 to the value of £90,280 and during 1935 to the value of £91,919.

Postal orders and money orders were paid during 1934 to the value of £34,871 and during 1935 to the value of £37,005.

The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with rose to 10,442 representing an increase of 24 per cent. as compared with 1934. Trade charges collected during 1935 amounted to £20,591, being an increase of £3,021, or 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

### Telegraphs.

The main telegraph and telephone trunk route runs beside the railway from the Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Mine) and Ndola to Nkana and thence to Mufulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system and Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika Territory system.

Both the volume of traffic and the net telegraph revenue for the year were slightly lower than in 1934.

				1934.	1935.
Paid telegrams ...	...	...	...	51,595	50,964
Official telegrams ...	...	...	...	14,958	16,457
Net revenue...	...	...	...	£8,329	£8,229

**Telephones.**

*Exchanges.*—Government automatic exchanges are in operation at Broken Hill, Livingstone, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mazabuka and Ndola. Private licensed automatic exchanges are established at the Roan Antelope Mine (Luanshya), the Mufulira Mine, Bwana Mkubwa and Nkana.

Trunk call offices open for public service are established at all post offices on the line of rail and licensed exchanges have facilities for trunk intercommunication.

*Telephone Revenue.*

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Exchange rentals ... ..	3,666	3,841
Call office and trunk fees ... ..	3,249	3,629
Miscellaneous ... ..	118	121
Total ... ..	£7,033	7,591

**Wireless.**

(a) *Aeronautical Services.*—Aeronautical wireless stations have been installed at Mpika and Broken Hill for radio-communication services principally in connexion with the Imperial Airways England—South Africa Air Route. Both are equipped for point-to-point communication by means of short-wave emissions and for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wave-length of 900 metres.

(b) *Internal and International Services.*—In addition to aeronautical radio-communication services, Broken Hill and Mpika maintain a public service, as Mpika is otherwise isolated. Short-wave stations have been installed at Abercorn, Livingstone, Mongu, and Fort Jameson, and an experimental short-wave station at Lusaka.

International communication is maintained by Broken Hill with the territories of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Revenue is included in telegraph revenue.

**Civil Aviation.**

The main air routes of the territory published in the Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette under General Notice No. 510 of 1935 are as follows:—

“ (1) *Livingstone to Balovale* (or intermediate stations) via Sesheke, Katimo Molilo, Sioma, Senanga, Mongu and Kalabo.

(2) *Livingstone to Ndola* (or intermediate stations) via Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

(3) *Lusaka to Fort Jameson*: Via Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Beit Bridge, Nyimba and Sasare.

(4) *Broken Hill to Mbeya* (or intermediate stations) via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje), Kilonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(5) *Broken Hill to Abercorn*: via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kilonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(6) *Ndola to Abercorn*: via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kilonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(7) *Ndola to Mbeya* (or intermediate stations) via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kilonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwanimpanza.

(8) *Abercorn to any line of rail station*: via Rosa, Kasama, Mpika, Kilonje, Kanona, Ndabala, Mtuga, Broken Hill and thence to the required destination via the Railway line.

(9) *Lusaka to Salisbury*: via Chirundu, Vitu, Miami, Zawi, Banket and Salisbury (the landing grounds and aerodromes between Chirundu and Salisbury are in Southern Rhodesia)."

In addition to the above the following air route has now been established :—

Lusaka—Matala Mine—Mumbwa.

Broken Hill—Matala Mine—Mumbwa.

Mazabuka—Matala Mine—Mumbwa.

Landing grounds also exist at Mwinilunga and Mkushi.

Aerodromes and landing grounds are maintained in good condition in the more settled areas, but it is not always possible to maintain distant emergency landing grounds to the same extent, although every endeavour is made to do so.

### Airways.

The service of Imperial Airways operated with regularity throughout the year and was run in duplicate as from the 1st January 1935.

The French air service operating between Madagascar and Broken Hill extended its service in November to Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, where it links up with the Belgian Service to Europe. The machines of this service arrive at Broken Hill from Madagascar on Fridays and proceed to Elizabethville the same day. They return to Broken Hill the following day and then proceed on the return journey to Madagascar.

The air mail service (Transports Aériens du Katanga) operating between Elizabethville and Broken Hill to connect up with Imperial Airways machines operated a twice weekly service until November, since when one journey per week has been carried out in view of the extension of the French air service mentioned above.

The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Limited carried out a weekly service between Livingstone and Ndola until November, after which date the weekly service was discontinued. A machine belonging to this company is now stationed at Lusaka permanently and is available to undertake journeys as required.

A Flying Club was formed in May 1935, with Headquarters at Lusaka and branches at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Matala Mine,

Ndola, Mufulira, Luanshya and Nkana. A Hornet Moth aircraft has been purchased by the Club and this machine is expected to arrive early in January 1936.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the territory, with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at those banks at 31st December 1935, amounted to £890,073, as compared with £873,070 at the end of the previous year.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £30,131 at 31st December 1935, as compared with £25,024 at the end of the previous year.

There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and Proclamation No. 1 of 1935 prescribe as legal tender throughout the territory (a) Bank of England notes, (b) bank-notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, (c) the standard coinage in use in England, (d) silver coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling value and (e) cupro-nickel coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding one shilling in value. The enactment of the first Ordinance on the 12th October 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the gold standard of currency.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

No building work of note was completed other than the following items in the new Capital at Lusaka :

- Government House,
- Electric Power Station,
- Government Printing Office,
- Central Government Offices,
- European Hospital,
- Temporary Legislative Council Chamber in the Central Offices,
- One type " Z " House,
- Two type " A " Bungalows,
- Medical Officer's House,
- Matron's House,
- Nurses' Hostel.

Corrugated iron replaced by tiles on the roofs of Flats Nos. 2-6.

The above were constructed from Loan Funds Head G. The central portion of the Air Port Building, constructed from Beit Trust Funds to a design prepared by Mr. Graham Dawbarn, M.A..

F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs Norman, Muntz & Dawbarn of London, was also completed, and the construction of the north wing well advanced by the end of the year.

The new Capital water supply was completed, and handed over to the Electricity Undertaking for administration on 1st September.

A further five miles of laterite road were constructed in the new Capital area.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' Courts, subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

During the year the High Court dealt with 146 civil matters as against 144 in the preceding year, and heard 12 actions and one appeal. One petition in bankruptcy was presented. Sessions were held during the year at points along the line of railway in May-June and at Fort Jameson in September. Forty criminal cases came before the Court, exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts; these latter numbered 257 of which 218 convictions involving one or more persons were approved, 20 quashed, 17 altered, and the remaining two cases were referred to the High Court on points of law.

#### *Native Courts.*

The Native Courts Ordinance was passed at the same time as the Native Authority Ordinance and was, like the latter Ordinance, applied to all the territory, with the exception of Barotseland, as from 1st April 1930.

Native Courts are established and constituted by the Governor and are of two grades. In addition to administering native law and custom, in so far as such is not repugnant to natural justice and morality, they are given power under the Native Court Rules to try certain offences against the laws of the territory. Their power to inflict punishment is strictly limited and the Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction to revise and review their judgments, and in certain instances to order the re-trial of a case. District Officers may sit as assessors in Native Courts.

The Governor has the power to suspend and dismiss members, and Provincial Commissioners have a similar power, subject to a report being made to the Governor on each occasion on which it is exercised.

The general conduct of the Native Courts continues to be satisfactory and slow but steady progress is being made. Complaints against decisions have been few and justice in accordance with native custom is administered.

A total of 12,454 cases were tried by the Native Courts, of which 6,500 were civil and 5,954 were criminal.



**Police.**

Police prosecuted a total number of 9,350 cases during the year 1935. This shows a decrease of 163 cases on the figures for 1934. There was a decrease of 24 offences committed by Europeans under the Penal Code and a decrease of 35 offences under the local laws. Offences by natives under the Penal Code showed a decrease of 259 and under the local laws an increase of 155.

The following is a list of the more serious cases tried during 1935 :—

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	
			<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Affray ... ..	4	51	55	142
Arson ... ..	—	9	9	23
Assault, common ... ..	28	159	187	163
Assault, O.A.B.H. ... ..	19	131	150	124
Assault on police ... ..	2	10	12	10
Burglary... ..	—	100	100	101
Embezzlement ... ..	—	—	—	7
Extortion ... ..	—	—	—	1
Forgery and uttering ... ..	—	60	60	135
Fraud and false pretences ... ..	4	17	21	70
Housebreaking ... ..	—	173	173	207
Indecent assault ... ..	3	13	16	19
Indecent curiosity ... ..	—	3	3	7
Manslaughter ... ..	4	23	27	25
Murder ... ..	—	31	31	18
Attempted murder ... ..	—	7	7	5
Perjury ... ..	2	2	4	9
Rape and attempted rape ... ..	—	15	15	13
Receiving ... ..	1	52	53	67
Robbery... ..	—	8	8	7
Theft, all forms... ..	14	1,013	1,027	1,037
Unlawful wounding ... ..	—	8	8	12

The foregoing figures include only those cases taken to court by the police and do not include cases heard by a Magistrate at stations where the police are not posted.

**Prisons.**

There are six central prisons in the territory, situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, Fort Jameson and Lusaka. In addition to the central prisons there are also 28 local prisons situated at each of the other Government stations.

Committals to all prisons during the years were as follows :—

Livingstone ... ..	413
Broken Hill ... ..	617
Fort Jameson ... ..	152
Kasama ... ..	115
Mongu ... ..	554
Lusaka ... ..	59
All local prisons ... ..	5,258
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,168</b>

The daily average of prisoners for all prisons was 1,034. The daily average of sick was 39.

There were seven executions during the year as against three in 1934. There were 23 deaths from natural causes.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review, Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in May and November-December. Twenty-six Ordinances were enacted, of which 18 were amendments to the existing law.

The more important Ordinances are :—

The Railways (Commission) (No. 1 of 1935).

The Legislative Council (Amendment) (No. 3 of 1935).

The Native Tax (Amendment) (No. 9 of 1935).

The Penal Code (Amendment) (No. 10 of 1935).

The Maize Control (No. 20 of 1935).

The Cattle Levy (No. 22 of 1935).

The Railways (Commission) Ordinance gives effect to the agreement reached at Capetown in May 1934, between the representatives of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Rhodesian Railway Companies. It repeals the existing law, Chapter 128, of the Revised Edition, but most of the sections of that law are re-enacted in their original or in a slightly modified form. The essential points of difference are in the provisions relating to the Reserves and Dividends and in the creation of a new account called the Rates Stabilization Account.

Under the repealed Ordinance a reserve of one and a half millions was built up but no provision was made for replenishing it once it had been drawn upon. Under the new law the Reserve Account is fixed at two and a half times the loan provision. This maximum may, however, be exceeded by accretions of non-recurrent revenue. Provision is also made for the replenishment of the reserve when it falls below the statutory maximum. The new law further provides for a dividend ranging from £75,000 to £150,000 according to the stage which the Reserve Account has reached, and for this purpose there are five stages which are set out in section 17.

Provision is also made for the creation and replenishment of a Rates Stabilization Account of a maximum amount of £500,000. The object of this is to prevent the inconvenience caused to commerce and the public generally by the periodical increase in rates which might be necessary in order to earn the standard revenue stipulated for in section 15. Instead of increasing rates for the purpose of producing the standard revenue, the Commission is empowered to draw within certain limitations on the Rates Stabilization Account. When the account exceeds £250,000 the excess may be drawn upon up to a maximum of £125,000, for the purpose of effecting a reduction in rates.

The Native Tax (Amendment) Ordinance introduces a more equitable system of native taxation. Under the old law, tax rates

were prescribed for Provinces or Districts and a native paid the rate of tax obtaining in his district of domicile. The effect of this was that in the industrial areas natives earning identical wages paid widely different taxes. Under the new law the tax can be prescribed for any District, Area or Place, and residence in the District, Area or Place governs the rate of tax payable.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance sets out more precisely the law relating to the criminal liability of intoxicated persons, adds offences against the Witchcraft Ordinance to those offences for which a person may be deported from the territory, provides for the punishment of persons who return, or attempt to return, to the territory in defiance of a warrant of deportation, and enables the Governor in Council by Proclamation to declare any newspaper, book or document to be a seditious publication, and to prohibit the importation into the territory of any newspaper book or document.

The Maize Control Ordinance deals with the marketing of maize. It sets up a Control Board to which all maize produced is surrendered and the Board controls the selling price. Subject to the Governor's approval, the Board fixes the price at which it will liberate maize for sale in Northern Rhodesia; the Board also controls the import and export of maize.

The Cattle Levy Ordinance imposes a levy on all cattle bought within certain scheduled areas of the territory for slaughter and sale as meat. The levy is payable by the producer but is recoverable from the seller; the proceeds of the levy are to be used for the benefit of the cattle industry.

The more important subsidiary legislation is as follows:—

	Government Notice No.
The Nkana Mine Township Bye-Laws, 1935 ... ..	3
The Railways (Deviations) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	4
The Customs and Excise (Amendment) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	18
The Road Boards Rules, 1935 ... ..	23
The Criminal Procedure Code (Assessors' Allowances and Expenses) Rules, 1935 ... ..	33
The Livingstone Municipal (Amendment) Bye-Laws, 1935 ... ..	34
The Livingstone Municipal (Amendment) (No. 2) Bye-Laws, 1935 ... ..	35
The Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations, 1935... ..	41
The Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Regulations, 1935... ..	48
The Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	50
The Customs and Excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	72
The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Rules, 1935... ..	79
The Importation of Plants (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	92
The European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	102
The Restriction of Traffic on Roads (Amendment) Regulations, 1935... ..	104
The Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	121
The Cattle Levy Regulations, 1935 ... ..	127
The Lusaka Township (Rating) Regulations, 1935 ... ..	128
<i>Orders in Council.</i>	
The Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1935 ... ..	36
The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935... ..	109
The Carriage by Air (Parties to Convention) (No. 2) Order, 1935 ... ..	111

### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past seven years have been :—

Year.				<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Revenue.</i>			<i>Recurrent.</i>	<i>Extraordinary.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£			£	£	£
1928-29 ... ..	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168		
1929-30 ... ..	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527		
1930-31 ... ..	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986		
1931-32 ... ..	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056		
1932 ... ..	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506		
1933 ... ..	718,283	773,985	4,894	778,879		
1934 ... ..	693,337	710,774	2,129	712,903		
1935 ... ..	833,484	780,930	25,499	806,429		

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-25 and 1925-26, and the loan of £240,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund and lent to the Rhokana Corporation in 1934.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to :—

£566,801 at 31st March 1931.

£1,216,681 at 31st March 1932.

£1,475,130 at 31st December 1932.

£1,821,123 at 31st December 1933.

£1,991,387 at 31st December 1934.

£2,159,826 at 31st December 1935.

The public debt consists of £1,250,000 5 per cent. inscribed stock 1950-70 issued in 1932 and £1,097,000 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1955-65 issued in 1933.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December 1935 consisted of :—

	£
Cash ... ..	210,486
Investments ... ..	53,975
Advances pending the receipt of grants from Beit	
Railway Trust ... ..	9,985
Sundry debtors ... ..	53,910
Stores ... ..	32,225
	<hr/>
	£360,581

The liabilities were :—

	£
Post Office Savings Bank depositors ... ..	30,131
Native Reserves Fund ... ..	12,313
Sundry creditors ... ..	83,214
Northern Rhodesia 3½ per cent. Loan, 1955-65, unexpended balance ... ..	86,148
Sinking Fund ... ..	6,250
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£218,556</b>

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1935 were as follows :—

	£
Licences ... ..	32,012
Native tax ... ..	129,271
Stamp duties ... ..	5,793
Customs and Excise duties ... ..	291,956
Income tax ... ..	142,270
Tax on official salaries ... ..	11,912
	<b>£613,214</b>

Licence fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting for minerals.

The annual native tax rates and the yields in 1935 are as follows :—

	£
Barotse Province (7s. 6d.) ... ..	24,882
Other Provinces (from 7s. 6d. to 15s. according to district) ... ..	104,389
	<b>£129,271</b>

All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. It is not the practice to enforce payment on local natives who have been absent from the territory for periods exceeding twelve months if they are able to produce a tax receipt from an adjoining territory for that period and if they have not cultivated lands locally. The persons liable for tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock or other produce at the discretion of the District Officer, but the practice is rare. The law does not impose labour in lieu of tax. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

Stamp duties, denoted by adhesive revenue stamps, are payable on all documents executed or received in the territory. The principal duties are :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements ... ..			6
Bills of Exchange—			
Not exceeding £50 ... ..			6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100...	1	0	
Every additional £100 ... ..	1	0	
Cheques ... ..			2*
Land Grants—			
Not exceeding 10 acres ... ..	10	0	
Rising to but not exceeding 3,000 acres ... ..	4	0	0
Every additional 1,000 acres ... ..	1	0	0
Equitable mortgages—			
Every £100 ... ..	2	0	
Receipt when sum exceeds £1 ... ..			2*
Conveyances—			
Every £50 of value of property sold or conveyed ... ..	10	0	

\* By Ordinance 21 of 1935, these duties were reduced to 1d. with effect from 1st January 1936.

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambesi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambesi Basin. The Zambesi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambesi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act of Berlin of 26th February 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of the 2nd July 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention. This part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Empire preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty :—clothing, blankets, and rugs, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and all articles

usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 30 per cent. : in the case of cotton and silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates if the duty should be greater. Agricultural, electrical, mining, and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin, are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery, on which an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. is levied.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, motor spirit, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco; upon the latter items, apart from rum, no preference is granted except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted to foodstuffs of Empire origin.

The Customs Tariff contains two scales of duty :—

*Scale " A "*—in respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

*Scale " B "*—in respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and all goods imported into the Congo Basin area.

#### *Ports of Entry.*

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia :—Ndola, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill, Lusaka, (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, Chingola, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazungula, Lundazi, and Mufulira.

#### *Customs Agreements.*

The terms of the agreement with the Union of South Africa provide for the transfer of the Union rates, or the Northern Rhodesia rates if higher, when imported goods are removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia, and for the transfer of Union rates when imported goods are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 15 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs, and 10 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures, are transferred except in the case of cigarettes, tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates: cigarettes and tobacco manufactures, 75 per cent.; beer and wines, 50 per cent.; and spirits, 25 per cent. Free interchange of raw products is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the

Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty, and similarly Union leaf tobacco exported to Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb.

The terms of the agreement with Southern Rhodesia provide for a uniform tariff so far as possible, and for the transfer of the higher duty imposed in either territory when imported goods are removed from one territory to the other. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 9 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures are transferred, except in the case of beer, wines, and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other, but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties. Income tax on individuals is charged as follows:—

For every—	s.	d.
£1 of the first £100 of chargeable income...	...	0 6
£1 „ next £100 „ „ ...	...	1 0
£1 „ „ £100 „ „ ...	...	1 6
£1 „ „ £100 „ „ ...	...	2 0
£1 „ „ £100 „ „ ...	...	2 6
£1 in excess of £500 „ „ ...	...	3 0

The following deductions are allowed:—personal £300; for a wife £420; for children £100 each; for a dependant the amount expended, not exceeding £100; for life insurance premiums paid, not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income tax is at the rate of four shillings in the pound. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income tax.



## APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Expedition to the Zambesi and Its Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa. By D. and C. Livingstone. (John Murray, London. 1865. 21s.)

The Lands of the Cazembe. Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London. 1873.)

Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa. By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Phillip & Son, London. 1894. 4s. 6d.)

On the Threshold of Central Africa. By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the Natives.

Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa. By A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen & Co., London. 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambesi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi, Haut-Zambesi. By A. Bertrand. (Hachette, Paris. 1898. English Edition, Unwin. 16s.)

In Remotest Barotseland. By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst & Blackett, London. 1905. 10s. 6d.)

The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. By G. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London. 1911. 16s.)

The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1920. 2 vols. 50s.)

In Witch-bound Africa. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service, London. 1923. 21s.)

The Making of Rhodesia. By H. Marshall Hole. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1926. 18s.)

The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London. 1928. 5s.)

The British in Tropical Africa. By I. L. Evans. (Cambridge University Press. 1929. 12s. 6d.)

The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London. 1931. 36s.)

A Faunal Survey of Northern Rhodesia, with Especial Reference to Game, Elephant Control and National Parks, with Maps. By C. R. S. Pitman. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 7s. 6d.)

Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By J. C. C. Coxhead. Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Tribal Areas in Northern Rhodesia. By Thomson J. Moffat and W. G. Fairweather. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 3s.)

Native Tribes of the East Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia. By E. M. Lane Poole. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 3s.)

British South Africa Company's Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia.

European Education Committee. Report, 1929. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

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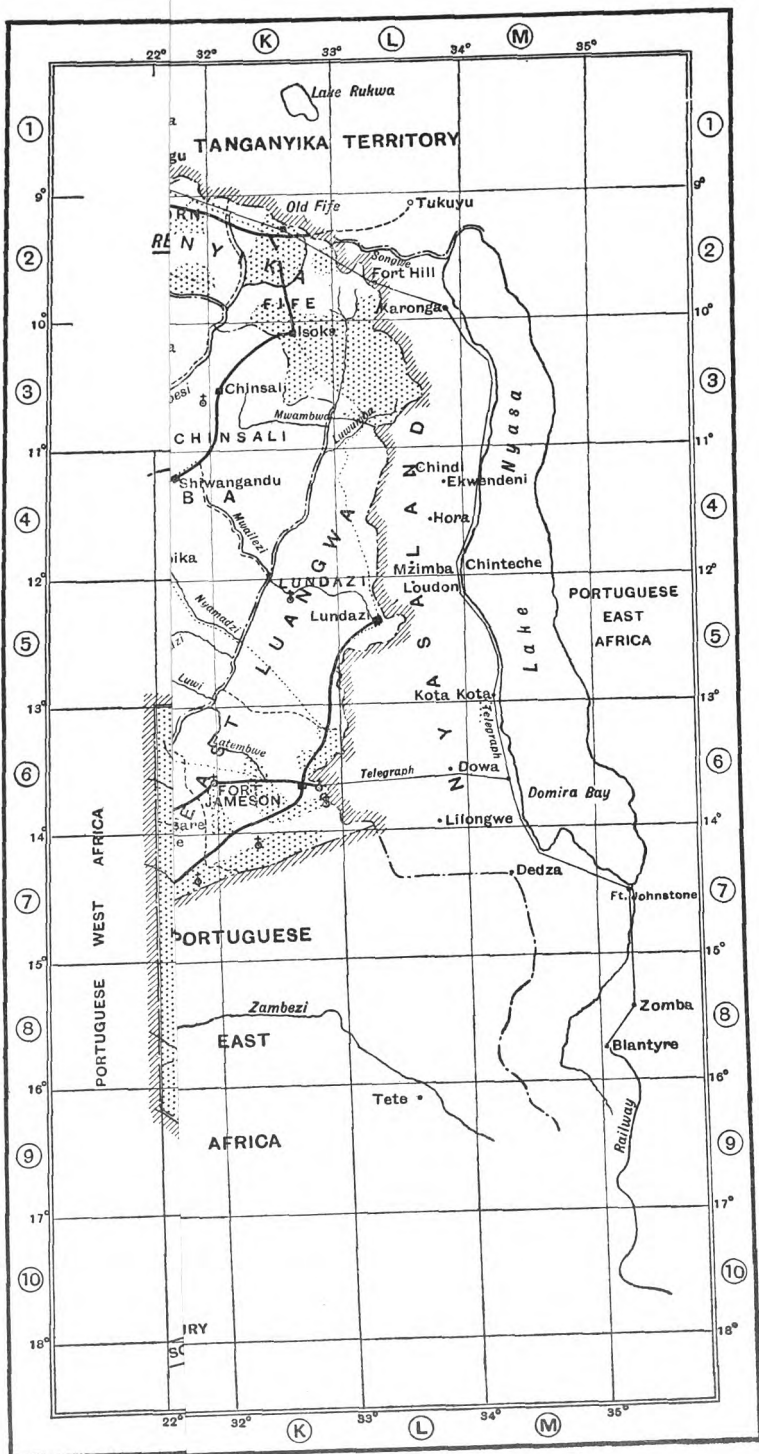
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38225

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to verify the accuracy of the data.

In the second section, the author describes the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. This includes direct observation, interviews with key personnel, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and potential areas of concern.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It presents a series of findings that highlight both strengths and weaknesses in the current financial management process. Specific examples are provided to illustrate these points, such as discrepancies in reporting and delays in data processing.

Finally, the document concludes with a set of recommendations for improving the financial system. These suggestions are based on the findings and aim to address the identified issues. The recommendations include implementing more robust controls, enhancing communication between departments, and investing in new technology to streamline operations.

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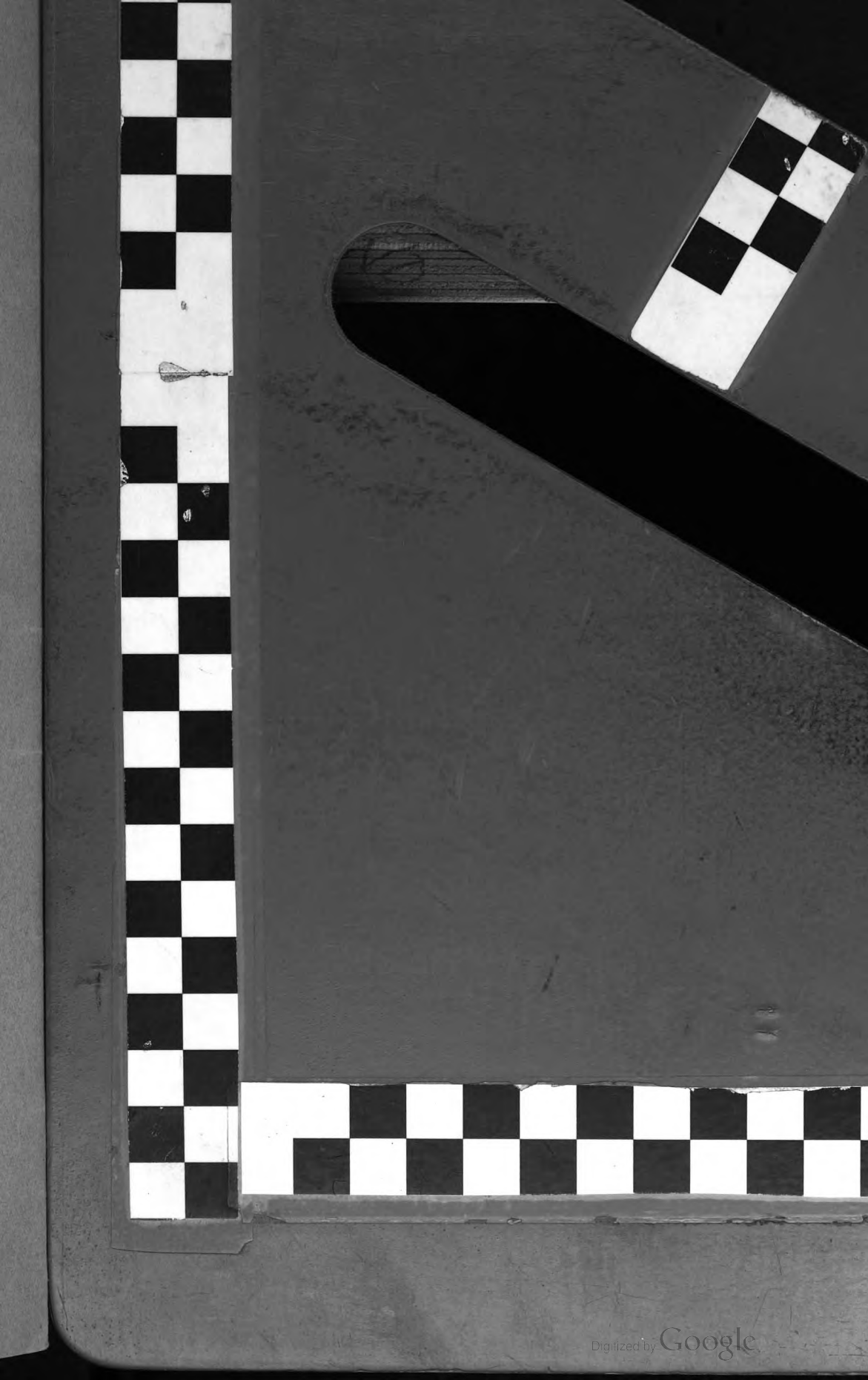
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BAHAMAS FOR 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	1
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	8
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	9
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	12
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	13
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	14
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	15
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	17
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	18
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	19
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	21
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	21
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	23
APPENDIX—BAHAMAS PUBLICATIONS ... ..	25
SKETCH MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony of the Bahamas, a chain of islands, cays, rocks and reefs lying to the east of Florida and the north of Cuba, form the northern group of the West Indian Archipelago which stretches in a curve from the southern coast of North America to the northern coast of South America, and consists of the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles. Extending over an area of 760 miles the Bahamas comprise nearly 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks. The aggregate land surface of the group is 4,400 square miles, which is slightly greater than that of Jamaica, the largest of the British West Indian Islands.

New Providence, although not one of the larger islands, is the most important, as it contains the capital, Nassau, which is the chief port, and is inhabited by nearly one-quarter of the total population of the Colony. The island is about 21 miles in length from east to west, and seven miles in breadth from north to south. It is mostly flat and covered with brush wood, and has several extensive lagoons.

The islands are mostly long, narrow and low-lying, and except in the cases of Abaco, Andros and Grand Bahama, not well wooded.

There are extensive pine forests on Andros, Grand Bahama, and Abaco, and a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood is to be found on the last-mentioned island.

The ground is very rocky, but there are patches of excellent land containing rich fertile soil, and there are extensive tracts of land in some of the islands which are suitable for pasture.

There are no mountains, and very few hills, but the islands are by no means lacking in beauty. The fine white sand studded with powdered pink coral, and the ever changing and wonderful colouring of the sea, makes a picture which is not easily forgotten.

#### **Climate.**

The winter climate of the Bahamas is most delightful. Frost is unknown, the average temperature is about 70° Fahrenheit, the rainfall is slight, and cool breezes prevail. The rainy months are May, June, September and October. The total rainfall for 1935 in New Providence was 53.65 inches.

The greatest heat is experienced during July, August and September, the temperature ranging from 80° to 90°. Although the heat during the summer months is trying, and the mosquitos and sandflies are troublesome, the islands are never unhealthy. The malaria mosquito is unknown in the Colony.

#### **History.**

At the time when the Bahamas were first discovered, that is to say in 1492, they were inhabited by a race of Indians who were removed to Haiti by the Spaniards to work in the mines. A few stone implements are occasionally found, but, apart from this, there is no trace of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonize the islands, which remained uninhabited until about the year 1629, when they were included in a Royal Grant, from which date they were visited from time to time by settlers from Bermuda. Earlier than that, namely 1578, they were already regarded as part of the British domains. In 1647, a Company of "Eleutherian Adventurers" was formed in London for the purpose of colonizing the islands, which were granted by Parliament to the Company despite the earlier Royal Grant. In 1670, yet a third grant was made by Charles II, vesting the islands in six Lords Proprietors.

Two years after the grant of the charter the first Governor was appointed by the Lords Proprietors. He and his successors found it extremely difficult to cope with the buccaneers, who at this time were the virtual rulers of the country. In 1673, one Governor was seized and deported to Jamaica; in 1690, another was deposed and imprisoned; and it seems that the only Governors who escaped trouble were those who left the inhabitants to do as they pleased. In addition to internal troubles the Governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors had to deal with invasion. In 1680, the Spaniards destroyed the settlement and carried off the Governor to Cuba. In 1703, a combined force of French and Spaniards destroyed Nassau and carried off the negro slaves, most of the white inhabitants fleeing to Carolina. The new Governor, who arrived in 1704, found New Providence totally uninhabited, and returned to England.

Within a few years, however, Nassau was re-established as the headquarters of the pirates in West Indian waters, and so great were the depredations of these pirates that the British Government found it necessary to send out a Governor to control the Colony and drive the pirates from their stronghold. This Governor, Captain Woodes Rogers, arrived in Nassau in 1718, and in December of that year eight of the leading pirates were executed and the others compelled to give up their nefarious trade. A period of comparative quiet followed. In 1776, however, a fleet belonging to the rebellious American Colonies captured the town of Nassau and carried off the Governor, but after a few days the place was evacuated. Five years later a Spanish force took possession of Nassau and left a garrison, but in 1783 the Spaniards were driven out by a British expedition.

The subsequent history of the Bahamas is comparatively uneventful. The abolition of slavery in 1838 caused an economic and social change; the outbreak of Civil War in the United States led to a period of considerable prosperity in the Colony, which, between the years 1861 and 1865, became a depot for vessels running the "blockade" imposed against the Confederate States.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American Colonies prior to the War of Independence. The Government is modelled upon that of England in the early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, and the nominated Legislative Council and the elected House of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

"The Eleutherian Adventurers", who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647, brought with them a conception of representative Government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant Settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council, and an elected Senate. The

Charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected House of Assembly, and the Constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the Colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, Government. The Executive Government is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto, and is advised by an Executive Council. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor in Council.

The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, was created as a separate Council by Royal Letters Patent in 1841.

The House of Assembly is composed of 29 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of an annual rental value of £2 8s. in New Providence, or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred in June 1928, and in May 1935.

No forms of local Government exist.

### III.—POPULATION.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the Group :—

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population at last Census (1931).</i>
Abaco and Cays ... ..	776	4,233
Acklins ... ..	133	1,765
Andros ... ..	1,600	7,071
Berry Islands ... ..	10	222
Bimini ... ..	8	736
Cat Island ... ..	160	3,959
Cay Sal and Cay Lobos ... ..	1½	20
Crooked Island ... ..	76	1,329
Eleuthera ... ..	158	6,168
Exuma and Cays ... ..	80	3,774
Grand Bahama ... ..	430	2,241
Harbour Island ... ..	1½	793
Inagua ... ..	560	667
Long Island ... ..	130	4,515
Long Cay ... ..	8	144
Mayaguana ... ..	90	518
New Providence ... ..	60	19,756
Ragged Island and Cays ... ..	4	424
Rum Cay ... ..	29	252
San Salvador or Watlings ... ..	60	675
Spanish Wells ... ..	½	566
	<hr/> 4,375½ <hr/>	<hr/> 59,828 <hr/>

The estimated population of the whole Colony on 31st December 1935, was 64,982.

The total population is thus approximately 65,000, mostly of the African race. There is, however, a larger proportion of whites in the Bahamas than in any other West Indian Colony, many of them being descendants of soldiers who settled in the Bahamas after the War of American Independence. English is the only language spoken.

*Births.*—There were 2,173 births in the Colony during the year, or 33.4 per 1,000.

*Deaths.*—There were 1,121 deaths in the Colony during the year, or 17.3 per 1,000.

*Marriages.*—There were 535 marriages during the year in the whole Colony.

*Infantile Mortality.*—Figures are only available for New Providence, where there were 79 deaths under one year, or 128.4 per 1,000.

*Emigration and Immigration.*—During the year 8,774 persons left the Colony, and 8,941 were admitted, of whom a large proportion were winter visitors.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Act (Chapter 258), and strict supervision is exercised by the authorities to prevent undesirable immigrants and passengers arriving in the Colony.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The climate of the Colony is most conducive to good health, and Nassau, the capital, can boast of an excellent pipe-borne water supply, and an up-to-date sewerage system, as well as an ice plant.

The city water and the ice manufactured from it are analysed weekly, and have shown a high bacteriological standard.

##### Medical.

The Medical Service is administered by a Health Board, of which the Chief Medical Officer is Chairman.

The medical problems in the Bahamas are chiefly those arising out of poverty—syphilis, tuberculosis and pellagra, in that order of importance. Otherwise the Colony is a remarkably healthy one. Malaria has disappeared, typhoid is fast disappearing, hook-worm is unknown, diphtheria sporadic, and the infectious diseases are unimportant.

The Government expended on medical care during 1935 the sum of £19,920, and on sanitation £6,024, or 9.1 per cent. of the Colony's revenue.



The medical needs of the Colony in New Providence are met by :—

(a) The Bahamas General Hospital, which has a full time resident staff of three doctors, a European matron, two European sisters, and a staff of 116 (all ranks).

(b) The service of the hospital is furnished largely free of charge. There is an out-patient department, in which 22,105 persons were treated in 1935, a general hospital which had 3,036 admissions, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, dental clinic and venereal clinic.

(c) There are well equipped X-ray and bacteriological laboratories.

The total cost per patient at the Bahamas General Hospital is 4s. per day.

The following is a table of the principal groups of diseases treated at the Bahamas General Hospital during the year, together with the mortality arising from these diseases :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>
Typhoid fever ... ..	19	6
Tuberculosis... ..	129	53
Venereal diseases ... ..	523	42
Pellagra ... ..	25	9
Diseases of the heart ... ..	32	16
Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years ... ..	27	12
Puerperal eclampsia ... ..	2	0
Diseases of infancy... ..	57	32

The above diseases occurred chiefly among the wage-earning population.

The Out Islands are served medically by four Government District Medical Officers, who are stationed at the larger and more important islands, but who tour the other settlements at intervals. Licensed midwives and unqualified medical practitioners assist in dispensing medical aid.

*Leprosy.*—There is a leper colony, which has twelve inmates, situated in the Pine Barrens, which is a considerable distance from the inhabited parts of New Providence.

#### *Child Welfare.*—

(a) Midwives are given six months training at the Bahamas General Hospital, and then sent back to the various Out Islands.

(b) Infant welfare clinics are held tri-weekly in New Providence. These are attended by a private practitioner. A full time welfare nurse is employed to supervise these clinics and do house to house visiting.

(c) There is an ante-natal clinic conducted by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity.

(d) There is a small " Good Will Centre " for girls supported by public subscription.

(e) The Government conducts a Boys' Industrial School of some fifty boys.

### Sanitation.

(a) The policies of the Health Board are carried out by a Chief Sanitary Inspector who holds a qualification from the Royal Sanitary Institute. There are four sanitary inspectors for New Providence, and in the Out Islands there are local Boards of Health with the Island Commissioner usually acting as chairman.

(b) Chlorinated city water is examined bacteriologically once a week, and increasing numbers of houses are being connected to the system. The old open wells for supplying public drinking water have been done away with as far as possible, and public standpipes installed. Water-borne sewage is disposed of by the " activated sludge " process, and crude sewage is no longer discharged into the harbour to any extent.

(c) Both raw and pasteurized milk is sold, but a high standard of quality is insisted upon.

(d) Meat is inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the sale of food in the Public Market is supervised by a full-time officer.

(e) The sale of food is permitted only in licensed premises, and food handlers come up bi-annually for medical examination.

The Health Department has continued to take care of street cleaning and garbage collection.

Co-operating with the Board of Pilotage, sand dredged from the harbour of Nassau has been made available to fill in low-lying areas, and a marked improvement in the drainage of the Pond District in Nassau has been effected thereby.

The general standard of hygiene in New Providence is quite good. There are no estates, mines or factories in the Colony.

### V.—HOUSING.

Wage-earners are found almost only in Nassau. Their housing consists principally of wooden two or three-roomed structures with separate outside kitchen and pit-latrine, and devoid of other sanitary installations. Water in Nassau is now supplied almost exclusively from public drinking fountains (maintained from public funds), connected with the City's pure water supply.

Some houses are owned by the occupants; others are rented, the rate being 4s. to 8s. a week. Such houses are invariably built on separate plots, so that there is no crowding of houses and there are no slum areas.

The most urgent need is the replacement of numerous dwellings which are of such poor construction that they are incapable of withstanding hurricane winds of any great velocity. In an effort to improve on this condition, over 100 houses of special hurricane-proof design were built at public expense in replacement of houses

destroyed in the hurricane of September 1929. The cost of these houses, varying from £45 to £75, was made recoverable by weekly payments to be spread over four years, and it was hoped that the receipts would be available for further construction of houses for the wage-earning class, but the collection of instalments has proved difficult, and the scheme as originally contemplated cannot be developed until a substantial proportion of the capital outlay has been recovered.

No building societies exist in the Colony.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The natural resources of the Colony are marine, agricultural, and forest products. Except for forest exploitation on Abaco Island, production is conducted individually, there being neither factories, plantations, nor mines anywhere in the Colony.

Of the products of the Colony, sponge, tomatoes, shell, salt and timber are exported, other commodities are at the present time produced only for local consumption.

No actual distinction exists between cultivation or other forms of production by persons of European and non-European descent. The former are principally engaged in commerce and the latter mainly in production; but persons of both races may be found engaged in one or the other of these pursuits, and such limited agricultural employment as exists is not restricted entirely to one race.

The following table shows the number of acres of various crops under cultivation, and the quantity of live stock in the Colony :—

<i>Crops.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Live stock.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Citrus ... ..	310	Horses... ..	2,070
Coconuts ... ..	451	Horned cattle... ..	2,516
Onions ... ..	117	Sheep ... ..	17,554
Pineapples ... ..	29	Goats ... ..	9,282
Sisal ... ..	5,148	Swine ... ..	5,080
Tomatoes ... ..	857	Poultry ... ..	34,467
Other products ... ..	16,742		
Total ... ..	23,654	Total ... ..	70,969

*Sponge.*—The sponge industry was once one of the major industries of the Colony, but during past years due to depletion of sponge beds by hurricanes, and lack of conservation of the young sponges by the sponge fishers, the industry has been adversely affected to a serious extent. During 1935 a sum of £21,000 was made available by the Colonial Development Fund for the rehabilitation of the sponge industry, and the Bahamas Government is contributing toward this effort to re-establish the industry. Artificial sponge planting has been conducted on a small experimental scale, and satisfactory results have been obtained.

*Salt.*—Coarse salt was formerly won in considerable quantities from salt-ponds in several islands. Efforts are now being made to revive the trade and to produce a cleaner grade of salt which will sell more readily than the quality hitherto produced.

*Fisheries.*—Fish abound in the Bahamas, but normally only sufficient are caught for local consumption, there being little attempt at export.

Crawfish have always been plentiful in these waters, and have been used for supplying the local market, but during the past few years, owing to the scarcity of crawfish at the Florida Cays, the American market has turned to the Bahamas, and during the past year a large quantity of crawfish was exported in the shell to Florida. Two canneries were also established for canning the crawfish, one at Nassau and one at West End, Grand Bahama. The industry is being carefully controlled and safeguarded by the Government, so as to avoid any serious depletion of the crawfish beds.

*Sisal.*—Sisal production, once the premier industry of the Colony, became practically extinct, but during the year 1935 there was a temporary revival of the sisal market in the United States, which enabled merchants to dispose of the bulk of their accumulated stocks. Six hundred and seven tons were exported at an estimated value of £3,709. Revised Regulations were issued which required sisal buyers to be licensed, and the production, grading and packing of sisal is required to conform to the standards fixed by the Agricultural Board.

*Agriculture.*—The rocky nature of the land and the paucity of the soil in the Bahamas unquestionably present difficulties in the way of peasant farming. Nevertheless, the islands have in the past been highly productive of sub-tropical cultivations, and in years gone by a lively export trade existed. The present unproductive condition is manifestly due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land.

On the Out Islands the people have always on, small farms, grown sufficient produce for their own needs. In Nassau, however, it has been necessary to import large quantities of fruit and vegetables.

During the past few years the Government has tried to encourage a greater interest in agriculture. Agricultural instructors have been placed at various islands and seed distributed free of charge. In an effort to foster agriculture it was decided to open a Government Produce Exchange for the marketing of produce from the Out Islands. The manager of the Exchange was during the latter part of 1935 sent on a tour of the Out Islands to lecture the people on the value of the Exchange, and to try to encourage them to send produce to the Nassau market in larger quantities, and thus obviate the necessity for importing fruit and vegetables. Local Farmers Associations were formed, and it is hoped that the agricultural output will be greatly increased.

The principal cultivation at the present time is tomatoes. The Bahamas tomatoes are of the finest quality, and in the past have found a ready sale on the New York market, where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a higher tariff, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely handicaps Bahamas produce that exportation to New York has now ceased; but exportation to Canada was developed in 1931, and the trade has been diverted from New York to Montreal and Halifax. The industry enjoyed a most successful season this year.

It is difficult to assess the number of persons engaged in agriculture. Practically everyone not engaged in commerce cultivates in a small way for his own needs. On the other hand, comparatively few live solely by cultivation of the soil.

*Citrus.*—Down to the early years of the present century considerable quantities of citrus fruits were exported. The industry then met with keen competition from Florida, and was finally ruined by infestation by the Blue Grey Fly pest. The fly, however, is now well under control and very successful efforts have been made in recent years to restore the cultivation of citrus. There is every prospect of the production in the near future being more than sufficient to meet local requirements.

*Stock and poultry.*—Stock and poultry raising is conducted on a very limited scale for local consumption, but is hardly sufficient to supply the local demand.

*Export of local produce.*—The following table gives the quantity and value of each of the principal articles of local produce exported from the Colony during the past five years :—

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cascarilla bark ...	... lb.	31,360	24,528	27,388	48,944	49,056
	£	1,704	1,464	946	1,644	1,466
Tomatoes, raw ...	... m. bushels	99	165	120	112	106
	£	51,502	75,311	26,451	20,444	26,064
Sisal hemp ...	... tons	21	81	22	158	607
	£	244	484	162	1,371	3,709
Abaco pine timber ...	... m. feet	2,010	5,466	4,347	1,649	2,861
	£	10,015	26,799	22,724	7,403	14,938
Woods, other ...	... tons	29	51	130	30	226
	£	110	261	605	120	820
Shell, tortoise ...	... lb.	4,978	5,524	3,622	6,543	6,290
	£	6,165	6,677	3,510	6,782	4,610
Shell, conch ...	... no.	58,869	38,603	34,653	84,567	66,000
	£	396	281	196	343	339
Sponge ...	... m. lb.	684	683	864	679	745
	£	85,340	77,992	84,562	58,250	51,954
Salt ...	... m. bushels	53	7	79	88	15
	£	970	126	765	1,087	193

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total value of the Colony's trade during the last five years was as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	1,249,827	940,063	929,731	728,299	718,215
Exports ... ..	287,562	263,886	180,151	202,480	125,428
Total (excluding specie) ...	1,537,389	1,203,949	1,109,882	930,779	843,643

The values of imports from the three principal countries of origin for the same period were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain ... ..	264,880	228,336	251,294	182,531	169,866
Canada ... ..	359,772	221,444	261,558	135,100	98,949
United States of America	438,596	334,501	259,935	267,773	317,612

The values of the principal classes of articles imported were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits ... ..	519,896	275,926	333,408	146,302	56,918
Wines ... ..	21,991	14,226	13,755	12,695	5,862
Cordials and liqueurs ...	7,071	4,670	4,139	3,324	2,192
Tobacco, cigars and cigar-ettes.	17,664	17,336	13,429	12,442	13,374
Food-stuffs ... ..	236,621	240,569	227,204	187,828	219,954
Lumber and shingles ...	16,242	12,239	14,671	15,822	16,864
Boots and shoes ... ..	14,550	13,586	13,886	12,541	12,563
Cotton manufactures ...	35,742	34,559	26,868	30,469	35,450
Metals, iron and steel, manufactures of.	19,709	7,089	5,864	11,142	6,964
Oils ... ..	42,641	39,018	32,419	32,022	20,661
Motor cars, trucks, and parts.	12,801	7,345	15,235	19,253	29,659

The principal exports of local produce were :—

	Quantities.	Value. £
Tomatoes (m. bush.) ... ..	106	26,064
Cascarilla bark (cwt.) ... ..	438	1,466
Lumber (m. feet) ... ..	2,861	14,938
Tortoise shell (lb.) ... ..	6,290	4,610
Sponge (m. lb.) ... ..	745	51,954

Of these products, cascarilla bark was exported to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, tomatoes to Canada, and tortoise shell to the United Kingdom. The lumber export was to Jamaica and Turks Island. Sponge was exported to several countries of Europe, and to the United States of America, Canada and Japan, the major portion going to the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Holland.

Trade with the United Kingdom is hampered considerably by difficulties of communication. There is no direct freight service, and the cargo steamers take about three weeks from England to the Bahamas, and still longer on the return journey. New York, on the other hand, is less than three days by steamer from the Bahamas, and the ports of Florida are within a day's steaming. In these circumstances it is understandable that there has been a close trade relationship between the Bahamas and the United States in the past. As a result of the Trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, however, the volume of trade with the Dominion has steadily increased, and of late there has been a strong tendency to import from the United Kingdom. Generally speaking, increasing interest in trade with the Empire has manifested itself, and only the difficulties of communication retard progress in this direction.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No material change in wages took place during the year, and the following are the wages paid to Government employees during a working week of five days:—

	<i>Per day.</i> <i>(Shillings.)</i>					
Blacksmiths ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	17
Carpenters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8 to 10
Labourers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 5½
Masons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 8
Painters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 6
Plumbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 10
Truck drivers ..	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 7

Government and private employees usually work 8½ hours a day. Cooks and housemaids receive from 10s. to 20s. per week, and work about 10 hours a day. Labourers employed in industries or by private persons receive wages ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day.

The labourer's staple articles of diet are flour, fish, hominy, meal, and sugar, and he spends about 9d. a day on his food. He can obtain lodging for about 4s. a week. He is saved the expense of educating his children or providing medical treatment, as both these are furnished by the Government without cost to him.

*Average cost of living for officials.*—The cost of living in New Providence is high. The tariff in the first-class hotels varies from £2 per day inclusive to £4 per day during the winter season, and in the smaller hotels the tariff during the same period is approximately £2 per day inclusive. During the period May to November inclusive, accommodation may be obtained in the smaller hotels for approximately £1 4s. 0d. per day. A single man might be able to live in a small hotel or boarding house for £5 a week throughout the year, in which case his total expenses should not exceed £400 a year.

A furnished bungalow could be obtained for about £150 a year, in which case a married couple, without children should be able to live on about £600 a year. Unfurnished bungalows can be obtained for about £100 a year.

In the Out Islands there are no hotels or boarding houses, and suitable bungalows would be difficult to obtain.

## **IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**

### **Education.**

Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years, and is provided at public expense under the direction of the Board of Education. The average cost per pupil on the roll for the year was £1 10s. The total amount voted to the Board of Education in respect of the financial year 1935-6 was £16,765, exclusive of £1,325 voted for repairs to or re-erection of school buildings which had been damaged or destroyed by hurricane and £600 for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

The Board maintained 55 schools, and grants-in-aid were paid to 62 other schools. The total pupil roll was 11,175. Owing to the scattered population, this relatively large number of schools is not entirely adequate. A number of children are out of reach of any school, and in some localities attendance at school entails a certain amount of hardship on young children.

In conformity with the agricultural policy of the Government, prominence has been given in all Board schools to agricultural training. This is becoming an outstanding feature of education in the Bahamas. Sewing lessons for girl pupils have been introduced in a number of schools, and two centres for cooking classes for girls and two for woodwork classes for boys have been established in Nassau.

The Board employed 89 teachers (principal and assistant), among whom were six from other West Indian Colonies, and in addition 64 grant-in-aid teachers. The shortage of qualified teachers within the Colony has proved a great handicap to education, and it was partly with a view to improvement in this direction that a Government High School was established some years ago. Secondary education is otherwise afforded in schools maintained by several



religious bodies, which are assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government, provided that they meet the requirements laid down in the Secondary Education Act.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

An infirmary, and lunatic and leper asylums, the inmates of which are admitted free of charge, are maintained by the Government, and are under the management of the Bahamas General Hospital. Free medical treatment is also afforded to those unable to pay for it, and free rations were issued to 562 paupers in the Colony during the year 1935. The Infant Welfare Department of the Bahamas General Hospital and the pre-natal clinic likewise provide free advice and treatment. The Dundas Civic Centre, which receives a Government subsidy, is supplying a long-felt want by training cooks, housemaids, and hotel waiters, and is affording general household training to others not engaged in domestic service.

There are certain charitable organizations in the Colony, but the native population largely provides for sickness and death insurance by membership of one of the many friendly societies existing in the Colony. There is no compulsory insurance in effect in the Bahamas. In New Providence there are several recreation grounds where rugby and association football, polo, cricket, and other games are freely indulged in. There are five cinema theatres, two of which give nightly performances.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

During the year, 2,011 steamers and sailing vessels, of a total tonnage of 3,475,919, entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of this number, 940 vessels with a total tonnage of 3,248,951 called at Nassau. Regular monthly services of cargo vessels from England are maintained by the Royal Mail Line. The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company has inaugurated a service with this Colony, and during the year 1935, 25 calls were made at Nassau by ships of this line, which landed 153 and embarked 128 passengers. This service fulfils a long-felt want for direct communication with the United Kingdom at a moderate cost, and by comfortable ships which perform the voyage within 14 days. A weekly passenger and freight service to New York is maintained in the winter months by the Munson Line and a passenger service to Miami is also maintained by this steamship line. The Canadian National Steamship vessels call at Nassau every two weeks en route from Montreal or Halifax via Bermuda to Jamaica, calling at Nassau on the return journey every alternate week; in the winter these vessels also call at Boston. A weekly service for carriage of fruit is maintained by the same line during the tomato season. This line is in receipt of a Government subsidy. The only other port at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua, where 119 vessels of 103,700 tons have entered. Steamers of a Dutch line call at this port to embark stevedores to

work cargoes at South American ports. During the tourist season from November to April numerous large cruise vessels call at Nassau.

A daily service between Nassau and Miami has been maintained by Pan American Airways Incorporated during the period 1st January to 30th April. The equipment used during this period included 14-, 16- and 22-passenger commodores and 36-passenger clippers. From 24th February to 31st March two trips daily, Sundays excepted, were made, with 16- and 22-passenger commodores. Several charters or "Second Section" trips were made with a seven-passenger Sikorsky Amphibian. During the summer this service was performed twice weekly, Mondays and Fridays, by 14-, 16- and 22-passenger commodores.

Communication with the Out Islands is maintained by sailing vessels and motor boats. Regular mail, passenger and freight services by such vessels are maintained to all islands, under Government contract.

There are numerous lighthouses on the various islands, some maintained by the Board of Trade and others by the Bahamas Government. The waters of the Colony are full of shoals and rocks, and navigation is difficult.

#### **Roads.**

In New Providence there are good roads, and considerable numbers of motors and carriages are in use, over 1,050 motor vehicles being licensed. During recent years the roads in New Providence have been greatly improved; most of the roads in the city have been treated with asphalt, and the main country roads east and west of the city have been rebuilt and asphalted for a number of miles. In the Out Islands there is little wheeled traffic, and most of the roads are impassable for vehicles. In accordance with the general policy adopted with respect to development of the Out Islands, road development has been undertaken on one island at a time. A good earth road, about 70 miles in length, in the island of Eleuthera has done much to facilitate agricultural development there. A similar road has been roughly constructed throughout the length of Long Island.

#### **Post Office.**

The various postal services have been well maintained during the year. The cash-on-delivery system is in use in New Providence. Mails to and from the United Kingdom pass through the United States of America, as there is no direct mail service. Domestic parcel post was established some years ago, and all district post offices are money-order offices. The issue of money-orders on United States and Canadian post offices was resumed on the 1st of April 1935.

#### **Telegraphs.**

Telegraph communication is effected by wireless service, maintained and operated by the Bahamas Government, consisting of a central station at Nassau, with 18 stations on the other islands of the Bahamas group.

The Nassau station maintains continuous watch on the following frequencies (wave lengths) :—500 kc/sec (600 m), with alternate frequencies of 438 kc/sec (685 m), CW slightly modulated, 137.9 kc/sec (2,176 m), at 35 to 45 mins. past each hour; 17,040 kc/sec (17.61 m) at the hour to ten minutes past between 7.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. odd hours; 12,500 kc/sec (24 m) at the hour to ten minutes past, 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. even hours; 9,333 kc/sec (36 m) at the hour to ten minutes past 7.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m. each hour. High frequency communications for point to point services are on 3,126 kc/sec (96 m), 3,331 kc/sec (90 m), 4,260 kc/sec (70 m), 5,300 kc/sec (56.6 m), 5,769 kc/sec (52 m); and on 5,495 kc/sec (54 m), 3,082.5 kc/sec (97.32 m) for aircraft and airport communications. High frequency transmitters and receivers have also been supplied to the 12 most important Out Island stations and operate fixed services with Nassau and each other on 5,300 kc/sec (56.6 m), with the exception of Clarence Town, Long Island, which has an alternate frequency of 3,126 kc/sec (96 m). The remaining six Out Island stations communicate on 5,300 kc/sec (56.6 m) low power with each other. In addition Inagua is fitted for marine work on 500 kc/sec (600 m) with an alternate frequency of 438 kc/sec (685 m) CW or ICW.

Long distance telephone on high frequency 4,512.5 kc/sec (66.44 m) is in operation at Nassau connecting through Hialeah, Florida, to all points in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Great Britain, Europe, Bermuda, and ships at sea so fitted, between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

The Out Island stations have proved of great benefit to the industries of the islands, and are very useful for administrative purposes, and for the dissemination of storm warnings.

### Telephones.

In Nassau there is a telephone system owned and operated by the Bahamas Government, with 1,019 subscribers. Of the other islands of the Bahamas group, Eleuthera has some 40 miles of telephone line, Cat Island, 30 miles of line; and Long Island, 45 miles of line, connecting the principal settlements to the wireless stations of the islands in question.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banking.

The only bank doing business in the Colony, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank, is the Nassau branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. For the year ended 30th November 1935, it had deposits in the Colony amounting to £979,609. The Post Office Savings Bank had at the end of June 1935, 6,808 depositors with deposits to their credit amounting to £61,218. There are as yet no agricultural or co-operative banks.

### Currency.

The British Currency Act (Chapter 159) declares British sterling to be the money of account, and requires all accounts to be kept in sterling. £73,400 in local Government currency notes of 4s., 10s., and £1 denominations is in circulation in the Colony, in addition to about £23,000 in British silver coin. United States currency is not legal tender in the Colony, but gold and silver certificates are accepted at rates based on the rate of sterling in New York on the day of negotiation. These certificates are in circulation particularly during the winter owing to the presence of American visitors.

The Note Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners of Currency on 31st March 1935, was valued at £76,692 9s. 9d., and the Depreciation Fund at £8,087 1s. 2d. For the same period the Commissioners showed an excess of £1,686 16s. 3d. in receipts over expenditure, which was paid into General Revenue.

### Weights and Measures.

By the Weights and Measures Act (Chapter 172), weights and measures are fixed at the standard of those used in England previous to the introduction of Imperial weights and measures. Imperial weights and measures are used, however, in the collection of duties on imports.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department superintends the maintenance and construction of all public works, including the water supply, as well as sewerage and drainage works, lighthouses, etc., on behalf of the Public Board of Works. This Board, which consists of five members, is appointed annually by the Governor, and all funds for public works are voted to it by the Legislature. The Department also supervises the carrying out of work for other Government Departments.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to £27,935. The major portion of the work done was in the nature of maintenance, and no large works of construction were carried out during the year.

Of Public Works, the principal items consisted of the maintenance of buildings, roads, lighthouses, parks, forts, gardens, cemeteries, drains and seawalls. The first part of a scheme for the reconditioning of the roads in New Providence was commenced. In the Out Islands the reconstruction of buildings and other public works damaged and destroyed by recent hurricanes was carried out at Grand Bahama, Ragged Island, Bimini and various other islands.

The waterworks is expanding rapidly, and during the year the output of water reached a maximum of 82,000,000 gallons, which represented an increase of 22.5 per cent. on the output of any previous year. To cope with this increased demand, the area from which water is obtained has been correspondingly increased and developed. The pumping capacity of the main pumps is 33,000

gallons per hour, but the storage capacity of reservoirs only amounts to about one day's supply during the winter season, and this is being increased by the proposed construction of new tanks. The work of replacing the defective pipe mains was commenced during the year, and forms part of a scheme which will extend over a period of years. In order to encourage and increase the number of connections with the city water supply system, the cost of connecting has been reduced to a very small charge.

The sewerage system has also expanded appreciably during the year, and has required considerable attention. Almost all private sewers entering the harbour have now been discontinued and connected with the sewerage system. The large hotels will also be connected in the near future with the system. At present it is not compulsory for houses (except new buildings) to connect with the system.

The water and sewerage plants are now established as revenue-producing concerns.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

*Law.*—The Law of the Colony is :—

(a) The Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement and subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Declaratory Act. (Ch. 7. Statutes. Revised Edition, 1929.)

(b) Statutes of the Imperial Parliament specifically applied to the Colony by enactment of the Local Legislature.

(c) Statutes of the Colony's Legislature.

*Courts.*—There is a Supreme Court of the Colony which sits in Nassau, is presided over by a Chief Justice, and has the jurisdiction of a High Court of Justice in England. An appeal, in civil matters, lies from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Supreme Court sits throughout the year as occasion requires, but ordinary Sessions are held quarterly for the disposal of Criminal Informations and of Civil actions, listed for trial by Jury. In 1935 the number of cases listed in the Supreme Court were, Criminal 43, Civil 102.

The principal Magisterial Court of the Colony is that of the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, who is stationed in Nassau, and appeals from his Court lie to the Supreme Court. Additionally, magisterial powers are exercised by the Commissioners in charge of District in the Out Islands, and by Justices of the Peace, and appeals from such Courts lie to the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, and to the Registrar General, who annually go on circuit among the Out Islands to hear such appeals and dispose of cases triable only, in original jurisdiction, by a Circuit Justice. The Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, Commissioners, and, where so

empowered, Justices of the Peace, are also responsible for the conduct in Court of preliminary inquiries into indictable offences triable by the Supreme Court.

Payment of fines by instalments is permitted in suitable cases, but the necessity seldom arises. The Penal Code provides for placing offenders on probation, but there are no regular probation officers, and it has been found that the practice of binding over of adult offenders on their own recognizances is sufficiently effective.

The following is a table of the persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences during the year 1935 :—

Imprisoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Whipped	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	967
Bound over or otherwise disposed of...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Committed for trial in Superior Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
							<hr/> 2,185 <hr/>

### Police.

The establishment of the Colony's armed Police Force is four officers and 125 other ranks, but owing to the need for economy the active strength of the Force has been reduced to four officers (one of whom is permanently seconded as Acting Gaoler, Nassau Prison), and 110 other ranks. The actual effective strength is now two officers and 103 other ranks. The Force is stationed chiefly at Nassau. Three constables are stationed on the Out Islands, together with a number of local and district constables, who are responsible for the policing of their various districts.

The Force is also the Fire Brigade for the Island of New Providence. It is equipped with five motor fire engines, the personnel for which are constables trained as firemen.

As there is no garrison in the Colony, either Imperial or Local Defence Force, all guards, sentries and ceremonial parades have to be furnished by the Police Force. A Police Band is also maintained.

### Prisons.

There are official "lock-ups" in all Out Island districts, but all prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding three months are sent to the central prison in Nassau, which has single cell accommodation for 102 male and 16 female prisoners.

The health of the prisoners during the year was very good on the whole, the main diseases occurring amongst the prisoners being pulmonary, venereal, and skin diseases, and constipation.

There is no separate provision for juveniles in the central prison, but this class of male offender is committed to the industrial school, a reformatory managed by a Visiting Committee, where agriculture and other crafts are taught in conjunction with elementary schooling.

The daily average of prisoners in the Nassau Prison during 1935 was 120.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

In all, 16 Acts were passed by the Legislature during the year 1935, of which the following are the more important :—

1. *The Protection of Revenue (Customs) Act, 1935*, was passed in an endeavour to prevent the dumping of goods and the forestalling of duties of Customs on those goods. It provides, in short, that when a Resolution is adopted by the House of Assembly making any variations or amendments or additions to duties of Customs, that Resolution is to have statutory effect for four months. In order that the terms of any Resolution may have a permanent effect they must be embodied in a Bill which must be passed by the Legislature in the usual way.

2. *The Financial Year Period Act, 1935*, the object of which is to change the period of the financial year from the 12 months ending on 31st March in any year to the 12 months ending on the 31st December, in any year.

3. *The Capital Punishment Amendment Act, 1935*, which provides that where a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death is found to be pregnant the sentence is to be one of penal servitude for life instead of death.

4. *The Tariff Amendment Act, 1935*, passed to prevent the smuggling of liquor in small boats. The Act now provides specifically for the prohibition of importation of some goods and the restricted importation of others. The goods, the importation of which is restricted, are mainly liquors and must be imported in ships of not less than thirty tons burden at least, in containers of specified sizes, and only into those ports which are specially appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

#### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follow :—

				Revenue.	Expenditure.
				£	£
1930-31	...	...	...	455,370	426,900
1931-32	...	...	...	386,374	422,706
1932-33	...	...	...	352,160	326,238
1933-34	...	...	...	338,061	310,381
1934-35	...	...	...	277,544	276,961
				1,809,509	1,763,186

The actual excess of revenue over expenditure for this period was £46,323.

The Public Debt on the 31st March amounted to £180,000, which sum was raised locally by the sale of debentures. Provision is made for the redemption of these debentures by annual contribution from the revenue to a sinking fund, which amounted on 31st March 1935, to £42,225.

Investments in England in Trustee Securities, bearing interest at approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and amounting at the end of the financial year to £220,000, represent the liquid assets of the Colony. Other principal assets are represented by loans to two hotels to the sum of £647,000 secured by mortgages on the hotels.

Apart from Real Property Tax, which yielded £4,374 during the year, including collections of certain arrears in respect of previous years, there is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the following sources :—

							<i>Estimate, 1935-36.</i>
							£
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,575
Port, wharf and harbour dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
Licences and internal revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,250
Fees of Court, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,510
Posts and telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,810
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,550
Electric power receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,250

An excise duty of 6d. a hundred is imposed on cigarettes, but with this exception no excise duties are levied. Stamp duties are imposed on instruments used in civil proceedings in the Supreme Court or in commercial or other transactions, and are based on the value of the transaction.

The Tariff Amendment Act, assented to on the 19th December 1932, provides a customs revenue of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on most imports, though there are some items specifically taxed, while alcoholic beverages and tobacco pay a much higher rate.

A sliding scale on agricultural products devised to protect articles capable of production in the Colony is included. There is an export tax on pineapple and sisal plants, wrecked goods, and articles imported for a temporary purpose and exempted from duty under certain conditions. Chief among the exemptions from duty are printed books, flying machines, and essentials to agriculture and to the manufacture of native products. A list of prohibited imports injurious to health and morals is included.

The Imperial Preference Act was repealed during the year 1932, and a new tariff enacted to accord to British goods such preferences as were provided for under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement. By this Act a preference of 50 per cent. is accorded to British importations; specific exceptions to this general preference are, however, included.



**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.***Official.*

His Excellency, the Hon. Sir Bede E. H. Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Governor of the Bahamas, proceeded on leave during May, and The Hon. J. H. Jarrett, K.C., Attorney-General, administered the Government until the Governor's return in October.

The Hon. J. H. Jarrett, K.C., Attorney-General, was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas on 14th August 1935.

*Visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Kent.*

Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived in Nassau on a Pan-American Airways plane on the 16th of March 1935, having flown direct from Jamaica, in continuation of their honeymoon trip through the West Indies.

Their Royal Highnesses landed at the aerodrome during the afternoon of the 16th of March, and after the presentation of His Honour the Chief Justice, and Members of Executive Council and their wives, The Duke and Duchess inspected a large number of school children and boy scouts who had gathered on the Eastern Parade, when Her Royal Highness was presented with bouquets of flowers by the children and the Nassau Garden Club.

The Royal Party were guests at Government House during their visit.

During their stay in the Bahamas Their Royal Highnesses went on a fishing expedition, and at Cat Cay, a small island approximately 120 miles north-west of Nassau, they met the President of the United States of America, who also was on a fishing expedition in Bahamian waters, and lunched informally with him on board his yacht *Nourmahal*.

Their Royal Highnesses left Nassau on the evening of the 31st of March, on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's *Orduna*.

*Appointment of Commission.*—In May 1935, the Governor appointed a Commission to consider the extent to which larceny with and without violence to persons had increased in recent years, to indicate any reasons for such increase, and to make recommendations for the better protection of the public from these and other offences against persons and property.

The Commission held sessions from May to October, when the report was submitted. Evidence was taken from officers of the Police Force and from the general public.

The Commission found that the reason for the increase in larceny was due to a certain extent to defects in police administration, unemployment due to the general conditions prevailing in the Colony, the influx of people of the Out Islands into New Providence in search of work, the number of deportees from the United States with criminal records, and the expansion and growth of the City of Nassau and its changed conditions.

The Commission made various recommendations for improving the situation, among which were increased supervision of the Police

Force by the European officers, mobile police, harbour police, police surveillance of released convicts, introduction of the finger print system, tightening up of immigration laws, and strict observance of existing laws, and some form of assistance to discharged criminals in finding honest employment.

*Crown Lands.*—The amount collected during the year from rentals of Crown Lands amounted to £472 19s. 0d.

*Tourists and Publicity.*—The tourist traffic to Nassau has increased greatly in recent years, and during the Season of 1935—January to April—25,539 persons visited Nassau from the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom, with a total of 39,626 for the year.

Nassau as a tourist resort is growing in popularity, and many prominent persons from the countries above mentioned have purchased property in Nassau or on adjacent islands and have there built winter homes.

A publicity campaign was carried out by the Development Board with gratifying results. Attractive folders were issued and widely circulated, numerous persons were communicated with personally, and striking advertisements were carried in the prominent publications of England, Canada and the United States of America.

*Weather Conditions.*—The weather conditions were, upon the whole, very favourable during the year. Unfortunately two hurricanes of some severity passed over Bahamian waters during 1935, both of which missed New Providence, but struck the north-western islands, Abaco and Grand Bahama, doing considerable damage to crops and shipping.

*Visit of His Majesty's ships.*—The following ships of His Majesty's West Indies Squadron visited the Colony during 1935.

H.M.S. *York* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral The Hon. Sir Matthew Best, Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station.

H.M.S. *Scarborough*.

H.M.S. *Dragon*.

*Visit of United States ships.*—The following ships of the United States Navy visited Nassau during 1935:—

U.S.S. *Claxton*.

U.S. Coastguard Cutter *Yamacraw*.

U.S. Coastguard Cutter *Pandora*.

U.S. Coastguard Cutter *Vigilant*.

*Yachting.*—The harbour of Nassau lends itself admirably to yachting and this sport is indulged in to a considerable extent by local and visiting yachtsmen.

In March 1935, the annual regatta of the Royal Nassau Sailing Club was held, when the cup presented by His late Majesty King George V for Pirate Class Yachts was won by Mr. Remington in *Captain Kidd*.

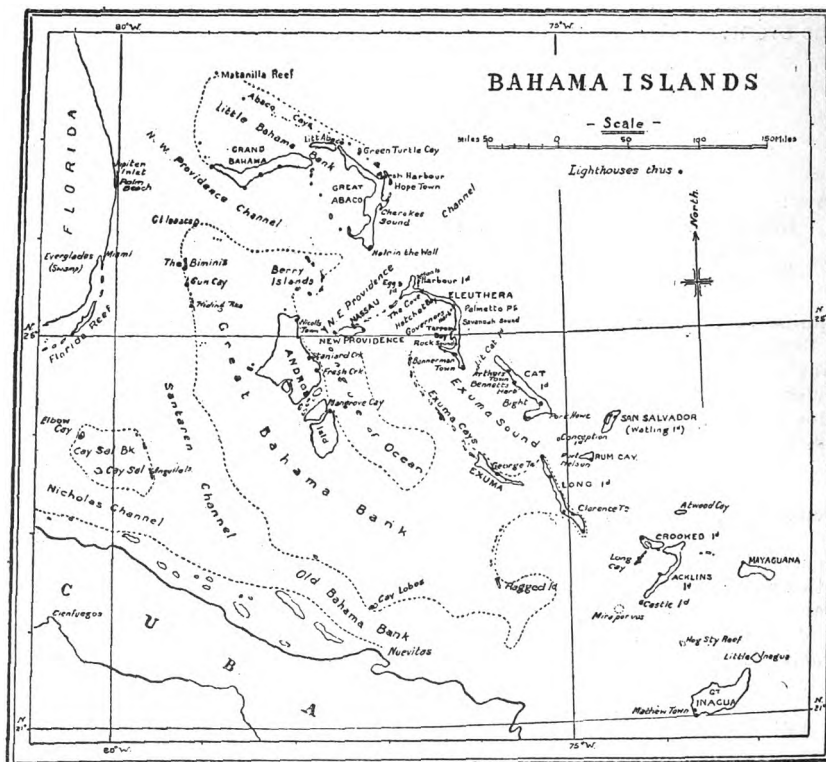
In March 1935, the International Ocean Yacht Race took place, starting at Miami, Fla., and finishing at Nassau. This is an annual event competed for by local yachts and American yachts for a trophy, and is keenly contested. Although Nassau was not fortunate enough to win the trophy, the race having been won by the *Aweigh* of Baltimore, Md., the event provides an interesting sport and fosters good relations between this Colony and the United States of America, as well as providing valuable publicity for the Bahamas.

The United States Coastguard Cutters *Vigilant* and *Pandora* accompanied the yachts and offered every facility for promoting the event.

APPENDIX.

Bahamas Publications, etc.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agents for Sale.</i>
<b>Laws:</b>		
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No. 1767

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
1935

*(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1679 and 1720  
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## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

### *Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1935.*

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		PAGE.
Chapter	I—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY ....	5
Do.	II—GOVERNMENT ....	6
Do.	III—POPULATION ....	7
Do.	IV—HEALTH ....	8
Do.	V—HOUSING ....	10
Do.	VI—PRODUCTION ....	11
Do.	VII—COMMERCE ....	22
Do.	VIII—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ....	28
Do.	IX—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ....	30
Do.	X—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ....	32
Do.	XI—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ....	38
Do.	XII—PUBLIC WORKS ....	38
Do.	XIII—JUSTICE AND POLICE ....	41
Do.	XIV—LEGISLATION ....	46
Do.	XV—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ....	48
Do.	XVI—MISCELLANEOUS ....	54
Appendix	—PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF TRINIDAD ....	55

MAP OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.



# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

### CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

#### TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between  $10^{\circ} 3'$  and  $10^{\circ} 50'$  North latitude and  $60^{\circ} 55'$  and  $61^{\circ} 56'$  West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is  $84^{\circ}$  and during the night  $74^{\circ}$ . The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677, and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

## TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between  $11^{\circ}8'$  and  $11^{\circ}21'$  North latitude and  $60^{\circ}30'$  and  $60^{\circ}50'$  West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

## CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons



as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1934. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

### CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	1,454
Europe	..	..	..	..	437
North America..	..	..	..	..	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	..	..	..	..	5,082
China, or locally born of Chinese parentage..	..	..	..	..	5,208
India, or locally born of East Indian parentage	..	..	..	..	137,583
Locally born, including those of European parentage and people of African and mixed descent..	..	..	..	..	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	..	..	..	..	46,267
Total	..	..	..	..	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 439,994.

### MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1935, was 2,047, viz.: 2,040 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and seven under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 9·36. In 1934 the marriage rate was 8·91. Included in the 2,040 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 41 marriages *in extremis*.

## BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 14,352 (7,310 boys and 7,042 girls). The birth rate was 32·92 per 1,000. In 1934 the birth rate was 29·72 and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 30·5.

## DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1935 was 7,618 of which 4,132 were males and 3,486 females. The death rate was 17·47 per 1,000. In 1934 the death rate was 18·6 and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 18·5.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,422, *i.e.*, at the rate of 99 per 1,000 births. In 1934 the rate was 127 for every 1,000 births and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 122 per 1,000.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were:—

	1934.	1935.
Enteric Fever .. .. .	192	211
Influenza .. .. .	21	42
Malaria .. .. .	594	522
Dysentery .. .. .	200	107
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	406	382
Syphilis .. .. .	176	154
Cancer .. .. .	133	151
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	209	298
Convulsions, Infantile.. .. .	38	38
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases .. .. .	501	496
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	454	517
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia .. .. .	262	347
Diarrhoea .. .. .	416	324
Ankylostomiasis .. .. .	193	121
Nephritis .. .. .	442	435
Disease of Puerperal State .. .. .	117	122
Diseases of Early Infancy .. .. .	974	882
Old Age .. .. .	899	860

## CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons suffering from old age or incurable disease, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. A Committee was appointed by the Governor in 1935 to make a survey of the general dietary and constitutional conditions of East Indian labourers in the various centres of the Colony. The report of the Committee was duly submitted to Government.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are lung trouble, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Black-water fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association. A subscription list was opened in 1935 under the auspices of the *Trinidad Guardian* to collect funds towards the construction of a Sanatorium as a memorial of His Majesty's jubilee. A total of about \$50,000 was subscribed.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 21 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. An outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan towards the end of 1934 and continued until the month of February, 1935, during which period there were 454 cases with 48 deaths.

In Charlie Village and Bejucal (Chaguanas District) the disease appeared in the month of April, between which time and the month of August there were 54 cases.

12. *Paralytic Rabies*.—During the year there were two localised outbreaks of this disease among human beings, in the neighbourhoods of Valencia (10 cases) in the period March–May and of Santa Cruz (12 cases) during May and June. All terminated fatally.

Specially trained staff is employed on locating the haunts of the vector of this disease (*desmodus rufus*) and in carrying out a campaign of destruction of this bat. During the last six months of the year 3,102 of these bats were captured. All were examined bacteriologically and of this number 59 were found to be infected.

All haunts are recorded and charted, a procedure which though entailing considerable labour greatly simplifies the task of controlling these creatures.

13. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

#### CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timité), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specifications and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction in which there has been considerable activity. This control which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities extends also to the width and alignment of streets and to limiting the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The Slum Clearance Ordinance, 1935, gives the Council of the City of Port-of-Spain powers to declare slum clearance areas and to prepare and carry out improvement schemes.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. The Government has established a Housing Commission which will take over and manage reconstructed slum areas.

## CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1935, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.	1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.			
	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	
Cocoa	lb.	53,825,120	5,453,068	80	57,186,512	3,966,398	40	41,822,127	2,780,016	00	51,311,274	2,668,353	60
Sugar	tons	69,139	3,725,601	60	86,054	4,334,352	00	85,956	4,060,195	20	108,517	5,354,721	60
Coconuts	nuts	73,411,834	997,118	40	63,873,889	554,472	00	51,294,708	512,572	80	68,013,345	518,443	20
Coffee	lb.	490,688	59,880	00	853,552	77,184	00	908,492	99,945	60	339,196	35,596	80
Citrus:													
Grapefruit	boxes	2,184	4,608	00	4,377	9,004	80	10,978	41,764	80	3,433	12,412	80
" Juice	galls.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†14,177	7,900	80
Oranges	No.	1,813,254	11,990	40	2,454,692	11,659	20	3,292,910	23,544	00	1,913,179	11,265	60
" Juice	gals.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†900	542	40
Limes:													
(a) Raw Lime Juice	....	47,554	19,660	80	22,931	9,633	60	49,629	20,400	00	17,375	5,774	40
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	gals.	21,762	18,043	20	4,012	2,198	40	8,583	2,049	60	12,309	2,985	60
(c) Distilled Oil	....	*1,647	93,393	60	2,304	144,163	20	789†	46,684	80	*1,889	108,360	00
(d) Handpressed Oil	....	....	....	....	†109	9,777	40	†140	14,947	20	....	....	....
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb.	....	....	....	†21,589	1,233	60	54,217	2,035	20	52,800	1,867	20
(f) Green Limes	bcls.	178	1,094	40	83	614	40	189	696	00	2,101†	11,428	80
(g) Picked Limes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	192	60

\* Not distinguished from handpressed oil

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

† New Industry.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CROP.	1934		1935.		Average for previous 5 years.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Cocoa	26,803,149	1,678,531 20	44,387,836	2,530,617 60	46,189,686	3,309,273 60
Sugar	93,513	4,397,913 60	105,699	4,522,420 80	88,636	4,374,556 80
Coconuts	65,036,934	426,350 40	32,339,783	241,987 20	64,326,142	601,790 40
Coffee	525,115	50,856 00	1,187,867	87,792 00	623,408	64,689 60
Citrus:						
Grapefruit	23,518	89,443 20	51,119	203,870 40	8,898	31,444 80
No.			7,724	....		
Juice	14,280	8,102 40	4,301	2,409 60		....
Oranges	3,126,059	19,886 40	3,753,466	31,555 20	2,520,019	15,667 20
No.			2,850	....		....
boxes	100	62 40	....	3,864 00	....	....
galls.						....
Limes:						
(a) Raw Lime Juice	3,479	1,411 20	11,807	1,886 40	28,193	11,376 00
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	9,110	2,568 00	4,422	74,385 60	11,155	5,568 00
(c) Distilled Oil	2,830	116,414 40	1,914	4,324 80	1,892	101,803 20
(d) Handpressed Oil	52	3,849 60	....	....	....	....
(e) Citrate of Lime	96,693	3,076 80	104,037	3,864 00	....	....
(f) Green Limes	1,429	9,556 80	565	....	798	4,675 20
(g) Pickled Limes	25	374 40	....	....	....	....

## AGRICULTURE.

## SUGAR.

The production of sugar during the year was 117,780 tons compared with 105,342 tons, in 1934. The sugar industry for the third year in succession has headed the list of agricultural exports of the Colony, and the value of sugar, molasses and rum was \$4,693,238.40 in 1935, as compared with \$4,568,808 in 1934.

2. Cane farmers, at the basic price of 11 shillings per ton received a total of \$1,061,884.80, compared with \$977,193.60 in 1934.

3. Prices of sugar continued to be low, and the industry was greatly assisted by the preference granted by the Imperial Government and the Dominion of Canada.

4. The Sugar Investigation Committee financed by the Government and the Sugar Manufacturers, as well as by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has continued investigations of soils and fertilizers, and of the froghopper and moth borers.

## COCOA.

5. Exports for the year totalled 44,387,836 lb. against 26,803,149 lb. for the preceding year when, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, the yield was abnormally low. Prices continued to be low for the sixth year in succession, but with an improved yield in 1935 the value of the crop was \$2,530,617.60 or \$852,086.40 more than in 1934. Government approved at the end of the year of the adoption of a Cocoa Subsidy Scheme which provides free grants of one cent per lb. on cocoa production, the total amount of the subsidy sanctioned being \$2,500,000 spread over a period of four years. The acreage under cultivation is about 210,000 acres.

6. The five co-operative cocoa fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government owned fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small growers by preparing grade cocoa which is disposed of through the Cocoa Planters' Association at better prices.

7. Witchbroom disease has increased during the year and 5,188 estates involving 162,151 acres are now affected. Thrips were also prevalent, and a parasite has been introduced from the Gold Coast in an endeavour to control the pest by biological means.

8. The sum of \$204,259.20 was advanced under the Cocoa Relief Ordinance, and loans amounting to \$135,004.80 were granted to cocoa and coconut growers in the areas affected by the hurricane of 1933.

9. The Cocoa Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have continued their investigations and valuable results have been obtained.



## COCONUTS.

10. Exports for the year of copra, coconuts and coconut oil were equivalent to 32,339,783 nuts, compared with 65,036,934 nuts in 1934; the heavy decline in production was due to the effects of the 1934 drought and a heavy infestation of the coconut caterpillar in the Cedros district. There was a substantial rise in the price of copra, the average per 100 lb. being \$2.05 in 1935 as against \$1.40 in 1934. The bonus distributed under agreement with the oil factories brought the price to a maximum of \$2.75 compared with \$1.70 for the previous year. The sum of \$36,913 was distributed by the factories.

11. The investigations into Coconut Wilt were continued by the Department of Agriculture, and it has been shown that on certain types of soil (textural basis) the root systems developed, in conjunction with the moisture distribution in these soil types, lead to a certain deficiency of water in the plant. This condition, is apparently of prime significance in inducing "wilt" disease of the crop.

## MINOR CROPS.

*Grapefruit and Oranges.*

12. Grapefruit exports rose from 17,065 cases in the 1933-34 season to 49,776 cases for the 1934-35 season. Increased accommodation has been provided at the packing house of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association to cope with the annual crop increases. Changes and additions have also been made to the equipment and machinery.

13. The number of oranges exported was about 4,000,000 compared with 3,000,000 during the preceding year. Research work on the propagation and cultivation methods of grapefruit and oranges is conducted at the Citrus Experiment Station at St. Augustine.

*Limes and Lime Oil.*

14. The export of green limes decreased in value to \$3,864 compared with \$9,556 in 1934; and the value of lime oil exported fell to \$74,385 compared with \$120,264 in 1934. The export of raw and concentrated lime juice continues to be of little importance.

*Bananas.*

15. 100,070 bunches of Gros Michel bananas were shipped under contract with the Canadian Banana Company. The price realized was \$44,232. On the whole, export of bananas amounted to 66,547 bunches or 20,260 more than in 1934.

16. Planting of Gros Michel bananas is being extended, but Panama disease is fairly widespread in the Colony.

17. Coffee increased from 525,115 lb. in 1934 to 1,187,867 lb. in 1935.

18. Tonka beans were valued at \$59,136 compared with \$71,145 in 1934.

## LIVESTOCK.

19. In addition to the breeding work of crossing Friesian and Zebu cattle, an attempt is being made to develop a dairy Zebu herd at the Government Stock Farm. For improving the livestock in the Colony, thorough-bred Stallions and Jack Donkey Stallions, pure bred and grade bulls, pure-bred pigs, dairy and mutton goats, and Persian sheep are kept at the Farm for service purposes. A high class pure-bred Holstein bull from the Carnation Farms at Washington, and three goats from the Didgemere strains of British Alpines have been added to the stock at the Farm.

20. Paralytic rabies continues to be a source of loss to the livestock industry. Vaccination is used as a protective measure, and a campaign of bat destruction by shooting and poisoning has been carried out. Four cases of Anthrax occurred during the year, and the necessary preventive measures were effectively enforced in the districts affected.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

21. There were 50 Agricultural Credit Societies in operation during the year—38 in Trinidad and 13 in Tobago. Of the Trinidad societies, 22 are financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., San Fernando, and 16 by Government. All the Tobago societies are financed by Government.

22. Other co-operative societies operating under the Co-operative Ordinance comprised five cocoa fermentaries, a Producer's Association, and a Lime Grower's Association in Tobago; and a Citrus Growers' Association.

## GENERAL.

23. In spite of continued low world prices, the total value of the Agricultural exports of the Colony was \$7,984,593 compared with \$7,077,566 in 1934 or an increase of \$907,027. This increase is mainly due to the rise in the export values of Sugar and Sugar products, Cocoa and Grapefruit. The export value of Coconut products and Lime Oil, however, fell appreciably in comparison with 1934.

24. The sugar industry is controlled by companies both local and abroad. The estates produce about 60 per cent. of the crop and the cane farmers 40 per cent., and the canes are ground at the central factories owned by these companies. In 1935 there were 18,062 cane farmers of whom 12,126 were East Indians and 5,936 West Indians.

25. The cocoa industry is maintained by both peasants and large proprietors, and the continued depression seriously affected proprietors and labourers interested in the crop.

26. Satisfactory progress has been made in the replanting of the cultivations with the assistance granted by the Hurricane Relief Ordinance. An important feature of this crop is the quantity of copra that is used locally for the manufacture of soap, and edible oils and fats. These factories which consumed about 4,375 tons of copra in 1935, gave regular employment to about 150 labourers.

## FORESTRY.

The area under forest at the end of 1934 was 556,556 acres, of which 289,176 acres constituted proclaimed, sanctioned, and proposed Forest Reserves, the remainder being Crown Lands.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 1,855,278 cubic feet, of which 568,000 cubic feet were for timber, the remainder being corduroy and firewood. The Deep Water Wharfage Contract utilised 51,237 cubic feet of native timber valued at approximately \$28,000.

The normal planting programme was continued, and 232 acres of new plantations were made. Forestry schemes for unemployment relief were submitted to the Unemployment Board, and for this purpose a sum of \$500 was provided for the extension of planting work in one zone. The extension of the planting programme and the construction of forest roads for the exploitation of areas of forest at present inaccessible can provide productive work on a large scale for the unemployed, if at any time relief works in the neighbourhood should be required.

## FISHERIES.

Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are :—Mackerel (size up to 100 lb.), Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clryphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyræna barracuda*), sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*) snappers, red-fish and pargs (*Iutianidae*), grunts (*Haemulidae*), salmon (*Otolithidae*), grouper (*Serranidae*), tarpon (*Elopidae*), shark and saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (a) trolling, (b) deep-sea fishing (known locally as "banking") and (c) seines, fish-pots and nets.

## MANUFACTURES.

Apart from the Agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. They include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum, distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and usage. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

## PETROLEUM.

28. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripere and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

29. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

30. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1935 there were 15 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 227,000 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 117,000 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

31. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Roussillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C.C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

32. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.		Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands. \$ c.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products to total Domestic Expor ts. %	
	Crown.	Pri- vate.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.					Total.
1931	1,155	685	1,840	138,382	80,260	218,642	5,325,747	4,417,750	9,743,497	8,964,303	9,357,384.00	46.7	
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,896	4,515,225	10,126,121	9,637,474	11,437,660.80	56.8	
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	8,909,298	10,819,464.00	52.1	
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	9,981,774	14,056,128.00	63.2	
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,544,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	10,993,540	19,321,708.80	58.5	

## ASPHALT.

33. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprise an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of \$1.20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of \$1.66.

34. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years :—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1931 ....	123,138	328	94,584	73,944 00	1,135,665 60
1932 ....	107,457	472	52,679	41,371 20	635,721 60
1933 ....	111,337	1,119	52,129	42,504 00	726,465 60
1934 ....	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935 ....	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00

## CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed a decrease in 1935 as compared with 1934.

2. Imports in 1935 were valued at \$20,985,849 being \$548,228 less than in 1934, while exports were valued at \$24,103,368 showing a decrease of \$1,197,984 as compared with 1934. These figures do not include transshipments, which were valued at \$4,990,924 in 1935 against \$4,816,896 in 1934. Re-exports are included, being valued at \$1,328,669 in 1935 as compared with \$3,063,562 in 1934. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows :—

	1927	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<i>Imports :</i>						
United Kingdom	32	36	44	44	40	44
Canada ....	19	17	14	12	11	12
United States of America	28	19	13	13	14	16
<i>Exports :</i>						
United Kingdom	26	16	25	47	42	42
Canada ....	7	14	12	12	6	12
United States of America ....	29	26	17	10	16	11

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1935 amounted to 65·69 per cent. of the total imports, showing an increase of 7·10 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1935 amounted to 65·13 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 6·18 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to Canada (increase 6·00 per cent.) Exports to the United Kingdom remain at 42·00 per cent., while imports from the United Kingdom rose from 40·00 per cent. in 1934 to 44·00 per cent. in 1935.



6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1934 and 1935:—

Articles and principal countries of origin.				1934		1935	
				Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
					\$		\$
<b>CATTLE (for food) :</b>							
Total	..	No.		8,315	347,386	8,368	260,674
Venezuela	..	..		7,518	335,419	8,069	255,486
<b>APPAREL :</b>							
Total	..	..			309,955		359,128
United Kingdom	..	..			109,430		137,187
Japan	..	..			128,477		94,578
United States of America	..	..			33,566		27,388
<b>BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :</b>							
Total	..	dozs.		127,202	204,293	162,354	261,558
United Kingdom	..	..		9,732	12,874	10,170	11,623
British East Indies	..	..		117,445	191,381	151,748	249,287
<b>BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :</b>							
Total	..	doz. prs.		44,362	379,680	43,281	374,571
United Kingdom	..	..		15,546	210,782	20,856	255,803
Canada	..	..		5,101	28,781	5,339	31,552
Czecho-Slovakia	..	..		6,461	61,613	3,652	35,182
Japan	..	..		9,672	47,880	1,058	6,624
<b>BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :</b>							
Total	..	lb.		1,715,630	334,387	1,862,560	337,171
United Kingdom	..	..		762,488	137,602	866,992	134,834
Canada	..	..		23,268	5,501	19,376	4,492
France	..	..		106,625	32,722	180,992	42,715
Australia	..	..		95,736	19,142	88,928	19,065
Holland	..	..		52,222	6,197	86,240	8,917
<b>CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :</b>							
Total	..	..			772,738		794,502
United Kingdom	..	..			319,541		306,531
Canada	..	..			312,557		333,748
United States of America	..	..			138,191		124,711
<b>CEMENT :</b>							
Total	..	tons.		20,959	267,821	26,976	339,741
United Kingdom	..	..		16,909	221,606	22,676	288,758
Canada	..	..		1,874	24,163	1,406	21,953
<b>COCOA, RAW :</b>							
Total	..	lb.		10,455,760	618,288	7,284,816	360,790
Venezuela	..	..		10,330,432	610,901	7,271,712	360,024

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURES :</b>		\$		\$
Total .. ..		687,322		1,075,838
United Kingdom .. ..		586,301		995,761
Japan .. ..		25,814		5,655
United States of America .. ..		63,950		64,184
<b>FISH :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	6,594,578	410,112	6,627,936	431,335
United Kingdom .. ..	960,122	46,382	300,160	18,708
Canada .. ..	4,264,740	272,918	4,340,336	297,830
Newfoundland .. ..	1,102,902	59,458	1,705,648	79,940
<b>GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :</b>				
Total .. ..		2,473,848		2,603,128
United Kingdom .. ..		579,648		718,614
Canada .. ..		943,282		921,846
British East Indies .. ..		613,541		690,869
British Guiana .. ..		180,734		162,096
<b>HARDWARE :</b>				
Total .. ..		259,369		253,281
United Kingdom .. ..		125,242		108,927
United States of America .. ..		57,336		71,132
<b>MACHINERY :</b>				
Total .. ..		2,672,957		2,840,633
United Kingdom .. ..		1,693,128		1,691,015
United States of America .. ..		878,486		985,040
<b>MEATS :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	5,056,897	422,208	5,452,046	498,046
United Kingdom .. ..	161,842	40,152	182,896	45,152
Argentina .. ..	1,843,993	120,120	2,468,776	182,851
United States of America .. ..	2,061,602	166,973	607,712	72,884
<b>METAL MANUFACTURES :</b>				
Total .. ..		1,483,224		1,334,319
United Kingdom .. ..		1,266,259		992,900
United States of America .. ..		110,165		183,407
<b>MILK, CONDENSED :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	116,632	454,603	125,902	472,059
United Kingdom .. ..	9,583	47,482	45,013	198,423
Canada .. ..	2,168	12,898	1,608	10,923
Holland .. ..	87,694	333,038	61,390	198,428
<b>OILS :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>gals.</i>	24,408,195	1,077,552	15,581,278	774,498
United Kingdom .. ..	201,357	103,488	198,180	115,881
Dutch West Indies .. ..	3,122	739	4,564	1,169
United States of America .. ..	148,482	75,346	98,419	39,429
Venezuela .. ..	23,948,107	808,291	15,171,618	531,175

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
<b>PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :</b>		\$		\$
Total .. ..		422,544		413,044
United Kingdom .. ..		129,878		116,066
Germany .. ..		225,005		152,576
<b>PAPER MANUFACTURES :</b>				
Total .. ..		322,109		335,620
United Kingdom .. ..		159,835		151,602
United States of America .. ..		65,381		61,231
<b>SILK MANUFACTURES :</b>				
Total .. ..		250,498		294,716
United Kingdom .. ..		67,930		113,296
Japan .. ..		130,690		84,260
United States of America .. ..		7,829		2,281
<b>SOAP :</b>				
Total .. .. lb.	3,683,481	215,611	4,083,296	222,239
United Kingdom .. ..	3,358,718	186,965	3,889,200	200,903
<b>SPIRITS :</b>				
Total .. .. gals.	36,773	143,702	28,936	135,508
United Kingdom .. ..	16,421	89,093	12,825	79,212
France .. ..	2,595	18,730	2,544	16,925
United States of America .. ..	1,513	14,698	1,490	14,329
<b>TOBACCO :</b>				
Total .. .. lb.	791,962	211,738	706,221	205,187
United Kingdom .. ..	16,795	31,046	15,887	29,623
United States of America .. ..	571,189	129,331	540,669	138,924
<b>TONCA BEANS :</b>				
Total .. .. lb.	925,078	1,303,421	59,926	80,653
Venezuela .. ..	924,814	1,303,022	58,479	78,665
<b>VEGETABLES :</b>				
Total .. ..		272,006		264,091
Canada .. ..		61,013		116,505
British West Indies .. ..		34,147		19,751
Holland .. ..		63,682		18,365
Portugal .. ..		16,310		20,852
<b>WOOD AND TIMBER :</b>				
Total .. ..		669,096		660,338
Canada .. ..		220,286		202,318
United States of America .. ..		377,539		385,363

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1934 and 1935 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$
<b>ASPHALT :</b>				
Total .... ton	55,992	797,050	82,359	1,092,982
United Kingdom ....	28,322	407,837	25,765	370,944
United States of America	9,096	130,982	34,640	411,559
<b>COCOA, RAW :</b>				
Total .... lb	37,591,437	2,398,349	52,951,248	3,075,233
United Kingdom ....	3,375,429	216,523	6,245,568	368,555
Canada ....	2,523,170	166,123	6,326,992	366,091
France ....	3,557,306	213,187	3,291,568	188,634
Germany ....	2,900,067	177,950	3,613,232	210,894
United States of America	19,009,574	1,237,099	24,609,088	1,421,087
<b>COCONUTS :</b>				
Total .... No.	10,016,839	141,902	5,376,290	69,087
United Kingdom ....	774,435	9,034	460,170	4,924
Canada ....	1,797,500	25,382	1,296,480	18,869
United States of America	6,611,760	97,469	1,461,810	22,800
<b>COFFEE, RAW :</b>				
Total .... lb.	524,615	50,794	1,187,872	87,792
United Kingdom ....	14,362	1,267	672	48
Canada ....	398,053	39,768	893,648	67,580
United States of America	10,000	749	140,000	9,250
<b>COPRA :</b>				
Total .... lb.	18,377,223	282,470	8,818,880	167,389
United Kingdom ....	6,348,900	103,339	1,769,600	30,300
Colombia ....	11,885,243	176,842	7,049,280	137,089
<b>GRAPEFRUIT :</b>				
Total No. Boxes	*1,723,525	89,443	51,342	203,872
United Kingdom ....	*1,465,238	77,472	46,810	195,201
Canada ....	*195,816	10,109	3,928	7,658
<b>OILS : LIME—</b>				
<b>HAND-PRESSED :</b>				
Total gal.	52	3,850	105	4,539
United States of America	52	3,850	34	2,573
<b>DISTILLED :</b>				
Total gal.	2,830	116,414	1,844	69,848
United Kingdom ....	1,155	43,382	544	19,818
United States of America	1,494	65,362	1,116	43,737

\*Number of fruit.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		
<b>OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *</b>				
Total .. gals	349,457,014	14,084,035	384,837,552	13,114,587
<b>LIME JUICE : RAW :</b>				
Total .. gals	3,479	1,411	11,807	3,868
United Kingdom .. ..	3,259	1,387	10,071	3,430
Canada .. ..	—	—	409	136
<b>CONCENTRATED :</b>				
Total .. gals	9,110	2,566	4,440	1,939
United Kingdom .. ..	5,650	2,078	4,422	1,888
<b>SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :</b>			<i>Proof gals.</i>	
Total .. gals	67,955	195,691	19,921	151,577
United Kingdom .. ..	51,817	109,229	10,693	96,367
United States of America ..	6,547	37,934	1,873	9,667
<b>SUGAR :</b>				
Total .. lb.	209,471,098	4,397,914	236,765,984	4,522,425
United Kingdom .. ..	163,386,330	3,591,730	122,961,440	2,584,318
Canada .. ..	46,083,519	806,141	113,795,920	1,937,902
<b>MOLASSES :</b>				
Total .. gals	2,310,381	115,752	3,199,524	154,687
United Kingdom .. ..	2,006,560	100,325	943,749	47,600
Canada .. ..	289,656	13,498	1,758,875	83,660

\* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpagatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

## CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for unskilled agricultural labourers is 40 cents a day for men and 25 cents for women, with free quarters, gardens, and medicines in the majority of cases. Certain labourers (e.g. cane-cutters) earn as much as 80 cents a day on "task" work. The hours of work are usually from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., one hour being allowed for luncheon.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labourers are as follows:—

Artisans, from 63 cents to \$2.16 a day.  
 Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Painters—from  
 63 cents to \$2.16 a day.  
 Chauffeurs—70 cents to \$2.16 a day.

3. In domestic service the monthly wages are:

Housemaids	....	....	....	....\$3.50 to \$10.00
Cooks	....	....	....	....\$5.00 to \$10.00
Male Servants	....	....	....	....\$7.00 to \$20.00

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labourers—Men	....\$	45-65cents a day.
Women	....	35-40 do.
Skilled labourers	....	55c.-\$1.00 do.
Artisans	....	90c.-\$2.00 do.
Artisan Foremen	....	\$1.20-\$3.60 do.

Overtime is paid for all classes on the following scales:

*Week days*.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.  
 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

*Sundays*.—Time and a half.

*Public Holidays*.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 90 cents to \$2.80 a day and unskilled labourers from 60 cents to 80 cents a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 3c.—\$3.00 a week=100 lb.

1 lb. of rice costs 3c. --\$3.00 a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. In the Wages Committee Report of 1920, at pages 74 and 75, the dietary recommended for a labourer by Dr. C. F. Lassalle, then Medical Inspector of Health is incorporated. The Medical Inspector of Health Dr. A. Rankine (now Director of Medical Services) reported on the 26th of November, 1935, that there had been no change in the principles upon which Dr. Lassalle's figures were based and that the dietary given is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of a labourer in Trinidad, provided it contains a reasonable quantity of fresh vegetables and butter or lard and milk, the last named being of particular importance in the dietary of children. The weekly dietary recommended by Dr. Lassalle is:

Meat or Fish	....	3½ lb.	=	42c.	at present City prices.
Bread or Biscuit	....	8 lb.	=	48c.	
Potatoes or Vegetables	....	7 lb.	=	21c.	
Sugar	....	1½ lb.	=	6c.	
Butter or Lard	....	14 ozs.	=	26c.	(at 30c. per lb.)

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143c. = 21c. a day.

At present country prices the cost is 24 cents a day.

9. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of \$4,800 a year.

House rent	....	....	....	....	\$ 600
Food	....	....	....	....	864
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	....	....	....	....	480
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	....	....	192
Clothing	....	....	....	....	504
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	....	240
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	....	....	240
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	....	....	480
Education of children	....	....	....	....	288
Holidays	....	....	....	....	240
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	....	....	192
Total	....	....	....	....	\$ 4,320

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

10. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of \$2,400 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	....	....	....	....	\$ 360
Food (including servants' food)	....	....	....	....	648
Servants	....	....	....	....	168
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	....	....	144
Clothing	....	....	....	....	312
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	....	144
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	....	....	144
Education of children	....	....	....	....	168
Holidays	....	....	....	....	144
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	....	....	96
Total	....	....	....	....	\$ 2,328

## CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 286 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 68,594 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,354 and in the Secondary Schools, 1,691. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the Value of \$3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1935 was 123. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.



## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

*Les Amantes de Jesus* is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year.

*Nazareth House*, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women of any denomination and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

*L'Hospice*, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, provides 20 old and destitute women with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing free living and sleeping accommodation, for 7 destitute women. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

*The Institute for the Blind* receives a grant from Government of \$3,120 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 61 adults 19 women and 11 children in attendance.

*St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls*, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 9 blind girls.

*The Oxford Street Home* which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

*The Daily Meal Association* which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association receives assistance from Poor Relief funds.

*The Gordon Home* provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

*The Emma Herrera Home* which is managed by the charitable society, *Les Amantes de Jesus*, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

*The Free Night Shelter*, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women and is under the management of *Les Amantes de Jesus* Society.

*The Chinese Home* which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessities for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

*The Coterie of Social Workers* which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 2c. to 4c. each but the majority pay nothing.

*The Free Night Shelter*, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes \$240 per annum towards maintenance.

### PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

*The Bethany Hostel*, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

*St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants* is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at \$1.00 each per month.

*The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women*, 36, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or are in poor circumstances. The Women's Shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's Shelter 120. The charges are 2c. or 4c. per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodgings is given annually to 33½ per cent. of the occupants.

*The Church Army*, 18, La Resource Street, Port-of-Spain, supplies beds, work, food, and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphanage or Diego Martin Industrial School, or to any boy or girl leaving prison who had been an inmate of either of these institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens.

## CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerminham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town via Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4ft-8½inch) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day in the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes four trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Passengers Carried.</i>	<i>No. of Tons of freight carried</i>
1930	2,150,529	.... 301,214
1931	.... 1,901,175	.... 309,444
1932	.... 1,845,655	.... 370,000
1933	.... 1,378,926	.... 434,505
1934	.... 1,188,555	.... 370,251
1935	.... 1,183,769	.... 422,960

#### ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58.48 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080 miles are made up of 397 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 298 miles metalled, 183 miles gravelled, 40 miles pitched and 162 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 753 miles and are made up of 29 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 96 miles metalled, 283 miles gravelled, 28 miles pitched, and 317 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

## TRAMWAYS.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

## POSTAL.

9. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 118 out offices throughout the Colony.

10. Air mail and Passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America *via* Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba, with Buenos Aires *via* British Guiana, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rico, British Honduras, Republic Honduras, San Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, also Jamaica and Bahamas.

## TELEGRAPHS.

11. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, under the Management of Cable and Wireless Limited. The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba, and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

12. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding, between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING.

13. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do. ....	Monthly.
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do. ....	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo ....	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do. ....	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo ....	Monthly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do. ....	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do. ....	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Fyffes Line	Santa Marta, Jamaica and Central American ports	Garston	Passenger and cargo (bananas)	Fortnightly
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Aktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do. ....	Monthly.
Harrison Lines (1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo ....	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do. ....	Fortnightly
Horn Line	.... Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do. ....	do.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	.... Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do. ....	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	.... Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo ....	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	.... Passenger and cargo	do.

Line	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Robin Line	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (1) Colon Line	Amsterdam, Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	do.	Monthly.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	do.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Caripito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
Westfal-Lauxen Line	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

14. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad. The following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mount Irvine, Milford and Hillsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

## CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of \$1,200,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1935, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was \$1,052,659, and in respect of temporary advances \$30,354. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1935, being \$668,000. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

## CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### HARBOUR WORKS:

The Contractors Agent arrived in the Colony in January, 1935, and work on the scheme was started forthwith.

By the end of the year the steel sheet-piling cofferdam had been completed for a distance of about 600 feet and the concrete wharf wall within the cofferdam had been completed or partly completed for a length of 420 feet. The wharf wall as designed is 3,170 feet in length. Some trouble was experienced from "blows" through the bottom of the cofferdam where it crossed an old stream bed, but these were successfully dealt with. The possibility of this trouble arising had been foreseen, and preparations had been made to deal with it if it should occur.



The bucket ladder dredger *Woodbrook* and the suction dredger *Port-of-Spain* arrived in September. Dredging commenced on the 1st November, and by the end of the year about a quarter of a million cubic yards had been removed. The total quantity to be dealt with is a little over six million cubic yards. Pending the arrival of the dredgers an embankment was tipped to enclose the portion of the reclamation area lying beyond the concrete wall. Closure was effected in October. This area will be the first to be reclaimed and will be filled by pumping dredged materials into the enclosure within the embankment. Pumping of dredgings into this area was commenced in December.

Negotiations for the expropriation of foreshore lots fronting on the reclamation areas were concluded, compensation totalling \$117,200 being paid, and all short-term leases were terminated. The reclamation of an area to the South of the Railway Station Yards, which was undertaken in order to provide foreshore facilities for minor water-side activities in lieu of the foreshore to be closed by the reclamation, was also completed.

The amount of the Contract is \$3,916,800, and by the end of the year expenditure totalled approximately \$257,760.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS :

To ease the unemployment which occurred towards the middle of 1935 in the Toco-Grande Riviere-Matelot, Cumuto and Tamana districts, relief works were undertaken on the Paria, Toco, Carmichael and Cumuto roads. The Paria Road was carried beyond the Marcelle River and improved, the Toco Road was straightened; the Carmichael Road completed and the Cumuto Road diverted. Later in the year the inauguration of a large number of works gave employment to artisans and labourers in the vicinity of Port-of-Spain. The more important of these were the Children's Ward at the Colonial Hospital Port-of-Spain; the Post Office at San Juan; Quarters at the Mental Hospital and at Chacachacare; additions and alterations to existing buildings and furniture; the widening of the Saddle Road through Boissiere Village; the construction of streets and filling of lots at the Experimental Station St. Clair; a new street at Old House of Refuge; two branch roads off Chancellor Road giving access to building sites; and reconstruction and diversion of Old St. Joseph Road.

#### NEW TREASURY AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The erection of the new building to accommodate the Treasury, General Post Office, Government Savings Bank, Audit Office and Agricultural Bank is being undertaken departmentally. The construction of the main Treasury vaults was completed in September, and the foundations of the building are nearing completion; but further construction was delayed pending the arrival of the steel frame.

#### WIRELESS SERVICE.

Negotiations for the transfer of this service to Cables and Wireless Ltd. have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the Service is being carried on as well as the available apparatus permits.

**PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.**

The Custom House has been extended and renovated; the building occupied by the Woodbrook Constabulary Station has been acquired and the necessary alterations partly effected; and the Maternity Ward at Couva, the Health Office and Dispensary at Valencia, the school building at Clarke Rochard Trace, the Post Office at Guaico and eight public officers' quarters have been completed.

The widening of, and the footpath construction on, the Eastern Main Road was continued between the City boundary and the western end of Success Village and the greater part of the retaining walls necessary for widening the St. Joseph section was constructed. 5,146 feet of the Mayaro-Guayaguayare Road were surfaced and bridged; the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road was drained and gravelled in the worst sections thereby providing an all weather road for light cars. The Paria-Morne Bleu Road was extended and is now within  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the fertile Madamas Road area and the valuable quarry in that district, and the Caparo Valley Brasso Road and bridge were raised above flood level at the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

**SANITARY WORKS.**

Antimalarial works at Laventille were proceeded with, but were hampered by the inability of owners to fill in their swampy lands. Agreements were made under which the Government undertook reclamation in return for the transfer of part of the land. Ten swampy areas in the vicinity of Port-of-Spain, one at Cedros and three at Tobago were reclaimed at a cost of \$2,935.00 and about 3,000 feet of insanitary drains in Sangre Grande were paved. Towards the end of the year about 17,000 feet of drains ranging in width from three feet to 12 feet were concreted in John John Village, Barataria district, Curepe, St. Augustine and Tunapuna from funds provided for the relief of unemployment.

**CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.****DAM IN QUARE VALLEY.**

Good progress was made during the year and the main embankment was approximately half completed by the end of December.

The construction of the pressure filters was started.

**TRUNK MAINS.**

These were completed during the year with the exception of some of the smaller mains. The lengths completed are as follows:—

			<i>Approx. miles.</i>
26-inch to 15-inch diameter Mains	....	....	53.29
12-inch and smaller do.	....	....	5.53
Total	....	....	58.82

**DISTRIBUTION MAINS.**

About five miles of 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch diameter mains were laid towards the end of the year.

## SERVICE RESERVOIRS AND ELEVATED TANKS.

St. Joseph Reservoir was completed and Fort Picton Reservoir was more than half completed during the year. Both of these reservoirs have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Two elevated steel tanks—each of a capacity of 25,000 gallons—have been erected during the year; one being at Maturita and the other at Arouca.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,	}	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni,		
St. George East,		
St. Andrew and St. David, Tobago.		
South Caroni and Victoria West,	}	Southern Division.
Victoria East,		
Nariva-Mayaro, St. Patrick.		

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has an Assistant Engineer in direct charge.

## CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrine of equity, and status of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$120. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over \$48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed \$960 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King ; Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

- (a) on a question of law ;
- (b) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
- (c) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1935.

	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Fined.
Magistracy, Caroni ....	3,772	2,798	2,129
Do. St. George East ....	4,669	3,702	2,919
Do. St. George West ....	15,329	11,833	9,990
Do. Eastern Counties ....	2,648	2,121	1,538
Do. St. Patrick ....	5,493	4,200	2,887
Do. Victoria ....	9,782	7,323	5,038
Do. Tobago ....	1,198	997	790
Total ....	42,891	32,974	25,291

#### CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Warrant Officers and 909 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 54 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any Criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven finger-prints were taken during 1935, bringing the total on record to 27,333. Three hundred and fifty persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of Undesirable Immigrants and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction. Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

#### PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are:—

- (1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison
- (2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
- (3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
- (4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
- (5) The Rose Hill Institution for girls.
- (6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
- (7) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 38 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1935. The figures are as follows:—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1934	....	2,889	289	3,178
1935	....	2,908	232	3,140

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1935 was 4,204, consisting of 3,865 males and 339 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors, and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, soap, distemper, charcoal and whitelime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds and the Prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison*.—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droughing wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. Eight hundred and ninety cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1935. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot*.—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22.—*Preventive Detention Prison*.—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 7 as compared with 11 in 1934.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution*.—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Sentences imposed by a summary court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 30.

24. There is a *Juvenile Prison* on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others but their treatment is much the same. The Committals to this prison amounted to 214 during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institutions (for girls)*.—The Rules and Conditions of this Institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The total number admitted during the year was 13.

26. *Female Prison*.—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 24, the maximum being 35 and the minimum 16. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners*.—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 3 deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the payment of Fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 32 males and 9 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 14 males and 5 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. One person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of her conditions of probation.

#### CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances passed during the year 1935 were as follows :—

- No. 1.—Amends the Income Tax Ordinance in certain respects and enacts a new Schedule of rates.
- Nos. 3, 8 and 9 provide for the raising of loans for various public purposes.
- No. 4.—The Newspapers Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Cap. 179 with several amendments *inter alia* the definition of "Newspaper" is modified.
- No. 5.—The Libel and Defamation Ordinance (Amendment) extends the privilege already given to Parliamentary reports, and to reports of judicial proceedings, vestry meetings, &c., published in a newspaper. It also provides for the leave of the Attorney-General before criminal proceedings are brought against the press.
- No. 6.—The Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance empowers the Governor to fix by proclamation minimum rates of wage, and to appoint advisory Boards to consider rates of wages.
- No. 7.—The General Local Loan (Municipal Corporations) Ordinance authorises the raising of local loans by Municipal Corporations subject to the Governor's approval.
- Nos. 10 and 30.—The Friendly Societies (Amendment) Ordinance provides specially for the control of financial officers and the safeguarding of the Societies' funds, and the winding up of defunct societies.
- No. 13.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the admission of women as members of the City Council, and gives the Council powers under the Land Acquisition Ordinance.
- Nos. 16 and 27.—The Central Waterworks Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Central Water Board and the supply of water to various districts of the Colony and the taking over of the rights, powers duties and obligations of Maintenance, Rating and other Authorities constituted by Cap. 114, Cap. 115, Cap. 284, except in so far as they apply to the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. The rights of the Port-of-Spain Municipality are also preserved.



- No. 17.—The Slum Clearance Ordinance empowers the Port-of-Spain City Council, with the approval of the Governor, to declare an unhealthy area to be a Slum Clearance area and provides for the repair or demolition of insanitary dwelling houses and barracks within the limits of the City and the reconstruction of such areas; and the housing of persons of the working classes. Notice stating terms of resolution of approved areas must be published in the local newspapers.
- No. 18.—The Housing Commission Ordinance supplements the Slum Clearance Ordinance and incorporates the Housing Commission which will be composed of the Chairman and six other members (three of whom shall be nominees of the Port-of-Spain Corporation) to be appointed by the Governor, and empowers the funds of the Commission to be raised by Government loans or advances and the proceeds of any re-sale of properties which come into their possession. The Commission is also empowered to acquire from the Local Authority the whole or any part of a reconstructed slum clearance area or any areas of land for purposes of additional improvements; to let or lease any of their properties; with the consent of the Governor, to sell any of their properties to invest any surplus funds at their disposal; and to advance moneys for the purpose of assisting in the erection of hostels for single men and women.
- No. 23.—The Private Schools Ordinance secures the effective supervision of private schools in order to assist the enforcement of compulsory education.
- No. 28.—The Beekeeping and Bee Products (Control) Ordinance gives the Governor in Executive Council the power to make regulations for the control of Beekeeping and the importation of Bees and Bee supplies and the export of Bee products. An Inspector of Apiaries is to be appointed to enforce the Law.
- No. 29.—The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance provides for the registration of Muslim Marriages and Divorces which have been effected in accordance with the Islamic law relating to marriage and divorce.
- No. 32.—The Jury (Amendment) Ordinance repeals and replaces several former provisions and introduces certain new provisions for the more effective working of the jury system.
- No. 35.—The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions of the former Ordinance. New regulations have been made in substitution for those which existed under the repealed Ordinance.
- No. 36.—The Cocoa Subsidy (Special Taxation) Ordinance authorises the imposition of special taxation for the purpose of raising revenue to be applied towards a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

- No. 37.—The Trade Licensing Ordinance makes it compulsory for certain businesses, companies, agents, traders, &c., to be licensed and the revenue thereby raised is to be applied towards a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.
- No. 38.—The Cocoa Subsidy Loan Ordinance authorises the Governor to raise a loan of \$2,500,000 under the provisions of the General Local Loan Ordinance, and the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance to be appropriated and applied to the purpose of the payment of a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.
- No. 39.—The Trinidad Electricity Board Ordinance establishes a Board consisting of a Chairman and six other members to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the Electric Lighting and Tramway works now being operated by the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, established under Cap. 310.
- No. 40.—The San Fernando Corporation Ordinance consolidates revises, and makes further provisions for the good government of the Borough of San Fernando.

## CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1935 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to \$8,692,699 and the expenditure, including a transfer of \$422,077 to the Reserve Fund, to \$8,682,708. The year's working thus produced a surplus of \$9,991 which, added to the existing balance, gave an accumulated surplus of \$2,687,378.20.

2. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1935 amounted to \$8,692,699. As compared with 1934, the Revenue showed an increase of \$482,453. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1934 :—

Hheads of Revenue.	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Customs ... ..	4,555,548	4,938,342	382,794	..
2. Licences, Excise, &c....	981,758	1,263,681	281,923	..
3. Tax on Incomes ... ..	715,580	671,377	..	44,203
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services ... ..	251,917	260,687	8,770	..
5. Reimbursements ... ..	172,024	199,057	27,033	..
6. Earnings of Government Depts.	177,175	175,963	..	1,212
7. Post Office ... ..	163,222	209,585	46,363	..
8. Rent of Government Property ...	12,842	12,875	33	..
9. Interest ... ..	283,557	198,831	..	84,726
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	233,986	16,101	..	217,885
11. Land Sales, Royalties ... ..	557,766	661,141	103,375	..
12. Extraordinary ... ..	74,228	56,720	..	17,508
13. Colonial Development Fund ...	30,643	28,339	..	2,304
	8,210,246	8,692,699	850,291	367,838
	Net Increase		\$482,453	

## EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to \$8,682,708 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure:—

\$ 56,720 construction of New Treasury and Post Office Building met from Reserve Fund.

157,989 Other New Buildings.

1,461 Defence Measures.

338,174 Roads and Bridges.

422,077 Transferred to Reserve Fund.

29,562 Grant from Colonial Development Fund.

4. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931	7,877,491	7,426,339	2,486,781	9,913,120
1932	8,131,857	7,335,239	815,707	8,150,946
1933	8,097,981	7,376,620	702,191	8,078,811
1934	8,210,246	7,678,468	511,785	8,190,253
1935	8,692,699	7,676,725	1,005,983	8,682,708

## PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$20,366,366. Additions during the year amounted to \$4,150,800. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted, to \$7,827,998, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1935, being \$16,689,168.

Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	...	...	...	\$ 16,896
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	...	...	...	22,656
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	...	..	..	240,000
Redemption of 3 per cent. Stock Ordinances 262, 263, 264	...	...	..	2,880,000
Redemption of 4 per cent. Stock Ordinances 260, 261 and 26 of 1912	...	...	...	4,668,446
				<u>7,827,998</u>

## SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1934 to \$6,340,680. During 1935 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of \$183,346; \$40,800 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment \$199,200 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920; \$1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918 and

\$6,117,048 was withdrawn for the payment of 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of \$7,069, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to \$357,813 as under :—

For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/49) ...	236,926
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1928/47) ...	7,061
For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (1963/73) ...	49,048
For redemption of 29 Conversion Loan (1934/44) ...	64,778
	<hr/>
	357,813
	<hr/>

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

7. The total assets at the end of December, 1935, amounted to \$13,818,339 as against liabilities of \$11,130,962. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to \$5,312,903 whereas the amounts held on deposits in respect of those funds were \$5,887,624 leaving uninvested \$574,721 of which \$505,938 is in respect of the Reserve Fund, as the position in relation to the Reserve Fund was ascertainable only after the accounts for the year were closed it was not possible to take steps to have the amounts invested before the end of the year. \$1,371,851 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(a) <i>Liquid :</i>			
Cash	...	...	\$5,842,961
Advances at call	...	...	80,722
Invested	...	...	6,684,758
			<hr/>
			\$12,448,436
(b) <i>Earmarked for special services :—</i>			
Advances to			
Owners of Sugar Plantations	...	\$661,880	
Owners of Cocoa Plantations :			
Cocoa Industry Relief	\$89,021		
Hurricane Relief	142,616		
			<hr/>
			231,637
Statutory and other authorities	...	130,902	
Public Officers	...	76,744	
Unallocated Stores	...	269,290	
			<hr/>
			1,869,908
			<hr/>
			\$13,818,339.

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances	...	\$5,062,087	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds		3,687,624	
Reserve Fund	...	2,200,000	
Current Liabilities	...	181,251	
			<hr/>
			11,130,962
			<hr/>
Surplus	...		\$2,687,377
			<hr/>

## INVESTMENTS.

8. The market value of Securities at the beginning of the year amounted to \$12,080,592. Certain securities held on behalf of the sinking funds were realized in January, 1935, for the redemption of the 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. loans. The net depreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to \$52,661 the market value of all securities at the end of December, 1935, being \$6,285,785. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(a) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1935.	Amount of appreciation	Amount of depreciation
Sinking Funds ...	\$357,813	—	\$7,069
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund ...	184,371	—	2,168
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	41,662	—	767
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund ...	111,871	—	1,441
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund ...	7,555	—	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	29,518	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	2,683	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners... ..	486	—	—
Public Trustee ...	269,265	—	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	64,248	432	—
	<u>\$1,069,472</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>\$11,445</u>
			\$11,013

(b) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

	Value at 31st December, 1935.	Amount of appreciation.
Reserve Fund ...	\$1,694,062	\$8,386
Post Office Savings Bank ...	2,141,156	18,119
Surplus Funds ...	1,371,851	15,109
Provident Fund ...	9,244	4
	<u>\$5,216,313</u>	<u>\$41,648</u>

9. The main sources of taxation are :—

(a) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Custom import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum \$7.20 per gallon (preferential) and \$14.40 (general) ), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

otherwise, viz.:—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (24c. per 100 ft.), apples (50c. per barrel).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1935 :—

Import duties	....	....	....	\$3,087,032
Export duties	....	....	....	129,195
Port and Harbour dues	....	....	....	143,836

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at \$3.12 per proof gallon ;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon ;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 16c. on every gallon ;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1935 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	....	....	....	\$826,565
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	....	....	....	634,581
Beer	....	....	....	4,999
Copra Products	....	....	....	43,652

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
- (2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1935 .... \$167,758.

(d) *Estate duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1935 .... \$187,335

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$65,861
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(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$400,726
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(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1935, \$265,483 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of \$78,189 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding \$1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$671,377
----------------	------	------	------	-----------

(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2s. 6d. on each ton of crude asphalt or 3s. 6d. on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$571,299
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(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to \$107,738 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of \$8,692,699, revenue from taxation amounted to \$6,873,400.

## CHAPTER XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent paid a private visit to the Colony on the 6th of February and remained seven days. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome on their arrival.

2. On the 19th of February the Colonial Secretary, Sir Selwyn Grier, C.M.G., sailed for Grenada to assume his appointment as Governor of the Windward Islands. He was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Seymour, C.M.G., V.D. who was promoted from Fiji, and who arrived in the Colony on the 8th of April.

3. The Silver Jubilee of His (now late) Majesty King George V was celebrated on the 6th of May. Government, Municipal and private buildings and business houses were decorated and illuminated, and there was a fireworks display on the Queen's Park Savannah. Special Postage Stamps were issued, and a public subscription was started by the *Trinidad Guardian* for the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium to mark the occasion.

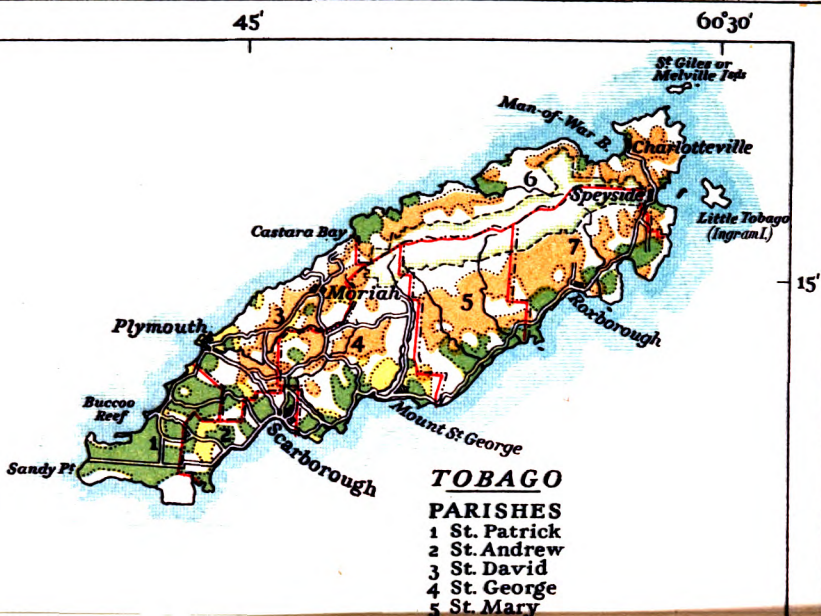
4. The "Bostock Hill" Shield was awarded to the City of Port-of-Spain by the Royal Sanitary Institute of London for the best Health Week Celebrations in 1934 in the British Empire outside of Great Britain.

5. On the 12th of August the Colony floated a loan of \$8,000,000 in London. This sum included \$4,752,000 for the Deep Water Harbour Scheme, \$1,440,000 for the Housing Scheme, and \$1,760,044.80 for the acquisition of the Trinidad Electric Company's undertaking by the Port-of-Spain City Council.

1st July, 1936.

H. NANKIVELL,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*







## APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

					British Empire Postage
				£ s d.	s. d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	...	...	...	1 0 0	3 0
Do. —Quarter Bound	...	...	...	1 5 0	3 0
Do. —Half Bound	...	...	...	1 10 0	3 0
Census 1931	...	...	...	3 6	1 0
Civil List, 1935	...	...	...	2 6	6
Civil Service Regulations	...	...	...	2 6	6
				5 0	
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound	...	...	...	1 0 0	4 0
Do. do. —Half Bound	...	...	...	1 5 0	4 0
Digest of the Judgments—Paper Bound	...	...	...	5 0	1 0
Do. —Cloth Bound	...	...	...	7 0	1 0
Do. —Full Calf	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Gardening in the Tropics	...	...	...	2 0	1½
Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago—Cloth	...	...	...	3 0	6
Do —Paper	...	...	...	2 6	5
Hansard Debates—per copy	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1934 (each year)	...	...	...	15 0	2 0
Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound	...	...	...	3 0	1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1	...	...	...	3 0	1
Do. do. No. 2	...	...	...	3 0	1
Ordinances—Volume 1925-1934 (each year)	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c.	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth	...	...	...	6 6 0	5 0
Do. do. —Buckram	...	...	...	7 7 0	5 0
Do. do. —Calf	...	...	...	10 10 0	5 0
Royal Gazette per copy	...	...	...	6	—
Do. Extraordinary per copy	...	...	...	1	—
Do. Volume	...	...	...	1 5 0	3 0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly—	...	...	...		
				per annum	
				1 10 0	8 8
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees	...	...	...	2 0	1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Useful and Ornamental plants	...	...	...	2 6	9 *
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	6	1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago:					
Vol. 1, Part 1	...	...	...	1 0	4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2	...	...	...	6 0	9 *
Vol. 1, Part 3	...	...	...	1 3	4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4	...	...	...	4 6	9 *
Vol. 1, Part 5	...	...	...	1 0	4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1	...	...	...	2 0	4½*

\* Includes registration fees.



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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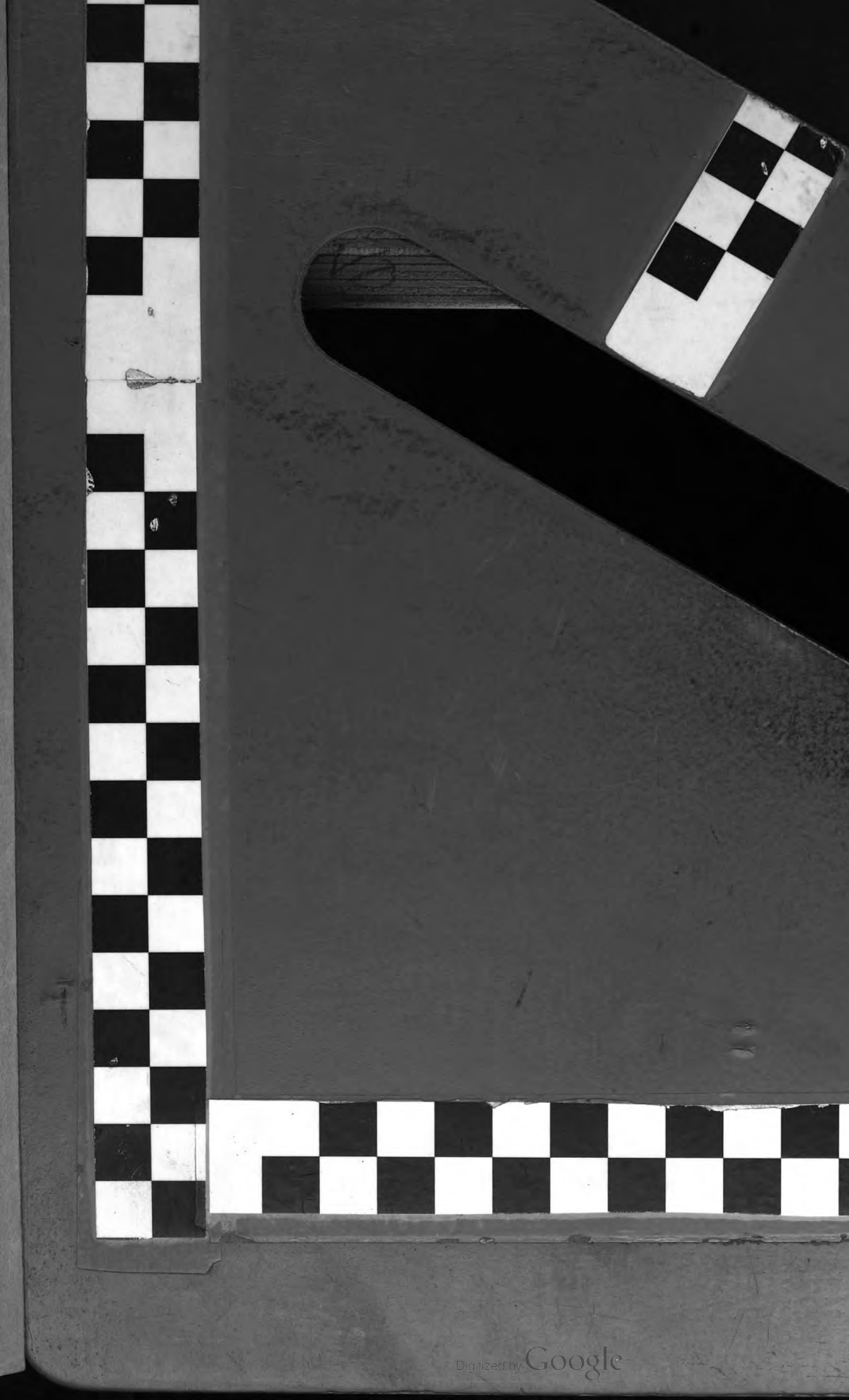
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1766

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1935

*(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1675 and  
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*Continued on page 3 of cover*

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

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CHAPTER	CONTENTS.	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..		2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..		4
III.—POPULATION ... ..		5
IV.—HEALTH ... ..		7
V.—HOUSING ... ..		10
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..		11
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..		13
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..		20
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..		21
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..		24
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..		28
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..		30
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..		30
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..		35
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..		36
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..		38
APPENDICES :		
I. STATISTICS OF TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BETWEEN RACES		41
II. SMALL-HOLDINGS EXPERIMENT ... ..		42
III. BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..		44
SKETCH MAPS OF ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.		

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58.59 inches and in Pemba to 73.25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4° and the mean minimum 76.6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3° and 76.1°, respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July 1913 the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in

the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner, who is also Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Rs.15 to Rs.25 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Rs.12 to Rs.18 per month.

*District Courts.*—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

### III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

## Population (1931 Census).

District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	Total population of Protectorate.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

## Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

## ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Europeans ...	222	5	16	243
Arabs...	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans ...	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians ...	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians ...	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals ...	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

## PEMBA ISLAND.

	Wete.	Chake Chake.	Mkoani.	Total.
Europeans ...	16	17	2	35
Arabs ...	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans ...	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians ...	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians ...	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals ...	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 14.9 per thousand and the death-rate 16.6. Registration of births and deaths is unreliable and the detailed figures of rates by races and districts given in previous reports are omitted. The deaths of 306 infants in the first year of life were registered, giving an infant mortality-rate of 84.2. It is believed that the correct rate is over two hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

## Marriages.

In Zanzibar District marriages number 2,360 and in Pemba District, 1,076.



**Immigration and Emigration.**

(1st January 1935 to 31st December 1935.)

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ... ..	793	2	795	777	2	779
Indians ... ..	5,189	63	5,252	5,215	125	5,340
Arabs ... ..	905	953	1,858	754	851	1,605
Africans ... ..	3,206	1,336	4,542	4,049	1,351	5,400
Miscellaneous ... ..	425	—	425	468	—	468
Totals ... ..	10,518	2,354	12,872	11,263	2,329	13,592

*Note.*—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

**IV.—HEALTH.**

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
New cases ... ..	140,698	140,175	157,167	159,686	130,115
In-patients ... ..	4,266	4,534	4,815	4,463	3,853
Total attendances ... ..	414,567	434,284	502,672	536,242	444,175
Surgical operations (major) ... ..	1,224	1,393	1,320	1,299	1,151
Surgical operations (minor) ... ..	2,684	2,812	3,040	3,370	2,683

The marked fall this year in the total number of patients treated is almost certainly due to the charging in all but exceptional cases of a fee for services rendered. The decrease in numbers was general at all hospitals, though most marked in the Pemba ones.

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Males ... ..	69·8	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6	73·9
Females ... ..	30·2	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4	26·1

At the three main hospitals the proportions in 1935 were as follows :—

Zanzibar.	Chake.	Wete.
22·38	26·85	19·15

The higher percentage for females at Chake noted for some years is due to the special ankylostomiasis and yaws clinics which attract

women and children. A higher proportion of endemic disease in the returns of this hospital is similarly accounted for.

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
<i>E p i d e m i c,</i>					
<i>endemic and</i>					
<i>infectious ...</i>	15	12	11	13	12
<i>Nervous ...</i>	7	7	6	7	6
<i>Respiratory ...</i>	9	8	7	7	8
<i>Digestive ...</i>	29	31	26	27	30
<i>Skin and cellular</i>					
<i>tissue ...</i>	20	23	32	29	27
<i>External causes...</i>	8	8	7	7	8
<i>Others ...</i>	12	11	11	10	9

The most notable change in this table for the year is the return of the Skin and Cellular Tissue Group to the second position. The significance of this change is a subsidence of the ulcer epidemic of 1933, ulcers accounting at one time in that year for more than half the cases at certain institutions in Pemba.

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostomiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthic infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostomiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

The Leper Settlement on Funzi has now declined to less than half the numbers there several years ago. Many lepers are now accommodated in huts round the Walezo Infirmary outside Zanzibar Town; many are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward

is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table:—

	Zanzibar Island.		Pemba Island.		Total.
	Zanzibar Town.	District.	Towns.	District.	
<b>Medical Units—</b>					
European Hospital ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital ...	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Funzi Leper Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis Clinic ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Eye Disease Clinic ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries ... ..	2	13	—	7	22
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>In-Patients—</b>					
<b>Beds available—</b>					
European ... ..	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	96	—	100	—	196
Special Native hospital ...	98	180	—	—	278
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>Cases admitted—</b>					
European ... ..	78	—	—	—	78
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,961	454	1,268	—	3,683
Africans in sub-dispensaries...	—	92	—	—	92
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,853</b>
<b>Out-Patient repetitious Attend-</b>					
<b>ances—</b>					
Hospitals... ..	84,566	31,764	35,468	—	151,798
Sub-dispensaries ... ..	41,494	68,635	—	52,133	162,262
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>126,060</b>	<b>100,399</b>	<b>35,468</b>	<b>52,133</b>	<b>314,060</b>
<b>Total New Cases—</b>					
European ... ..	394	—	—	—	394
Asiatics and Africans in hospitals	20,947	11,669	22,772	—	55,388
Africans in sub-dispensaries ...	14,980	40,331	—	19,022	74,333
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>36,321</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>22,772</b>	<b>19,022</b>	<b>130,115</b>

## V.—HOUSING.

### Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

### Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs and Africans, while several estates are owned by Indians but are cultivated by Arab and African labour. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

*Cloves.*—The Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. The figures of exports for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The duty-paid price during 1935 varied from Rs.9.49 to Rs.10.89 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

In addition to the export of clove buds, 4,520 tons of stems were exported valued at £40,011. The erection of a factory for the local distillation of clove stems was begun in 1935.

The Clove Growers Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in their stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were applied during 1935. The former provides for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce; under this Decree, rules were made which established grades of cloves suitable for various markets. The latter Decree establishes a minimum standard for cloves (16 per cent. of moisture and 5 per cent. of extraneous matter) and prohibits the sale and export of cloves which do not comply with that standard.

*Coconuts.*—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. A considerable quantity of the nut crop is consumed locally for crushing and as food.

The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention.

The provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were brought into operation for copra late in 1935.

Prices improved in 1935, the average monthly market prices varying from Rs.1.53 per *frasila* (35 lb.) to Rs.2.06.

The figures of exports and values of copra for the past five years are given in Chapter VII.

*Other Crops.*—The Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams, and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927. These are well-established; the grapefruit is promising but the oranges are inferior to the local ones. Selected local oranges have been budded on rough lemon stocks with a view to distribution eventually in suitable localities. Trials that aim at improving by selection the yield and quality of maize, millet, and rice are in progress; promising results have already been obtained with maize. Important investigations are being conducted in co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, in connection with cassava virus, which considerably depreciates the yield of this staple food. The Department is considering methods of improving the agriculture of the thin soils of the coral rag formation in the east and south of the island where an industrious population raises food crops, tobacco, etc., under difficult conditions by a system of shifting cultivation.

*Cattle.*—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people in the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of cross-bred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate is unable to produce its own meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Italian Somaliland, Italian Jubaland, Kenya and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

### **Transfer of Property between Races.**

In connection with the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate, the question has arisen as to what extent land is being transferred from the possession of Arabs and Africans to that of Indians.

Statistics are given in Appendix I which disclose that, on balance, property in land in Zanzibar valued at over 20 lakhs of rupees passed into Indian hands during the ten years 1926-35.

In Pemba, similarly, there was a net gain to Indians of a quarter of a million clove trees and 40,000 coconut trees during the same period.

The provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree (see Chapter XIV), were in force throughout the year 1935.

### **Small-holdings Experiment.**

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

If its initial promise of success is maintained, the scheme will form a basis for the disposal of other suitable areas held by Government but not required for experimental purposes. A report on the scheme is given in Appendix II.

## **VII.—COMMERCE.**

### **1.—General.**

1. During the year 1935 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to Rs.252 lakhs, the declared value of imports being Rs.130 lakhs and that of exports Rs.122 lakhs.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 113,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 75,000 tons and exports for 38,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1934 as follows:—

	Total value in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Value exclud- ing bullion and specie in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Weight. Tons '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
	1934.	1935.		1934.	1935.		1934.	1935.	
Imports ...	102	130	+27.45	94	122	+29.79	56	75	+33.93
Exports ...	102	122	+19.61	99	114	+15.15	39	38	- 2.56
Total of Im- ports and Exports...	204	252	+23.53	193	236	+22.28	95	113	+18.95

4. The above table of comparison shows that there has been a considerable increase in trade during the year under review. Trade imports excluding bullion and specie increased by 29.79 per cent. in value and 33.93 per cent. in weight. Exports increased by 15.15 per cent. in value but show a decrease in volume of 2.56 per cent. The enhanced value of domestic exports, especially copra, being mainly responsible for the increase in value of total exports.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 26 of 1934, was brought into effect on the first day of January 1935. This Decree reduced the duty on cattle, cigarettes, ghee and tea and transferred fresh butter and spectacles to the free schedule. Trade samples of cloves not exceeding one pound (avoirdupois) in weight were also exempted from duty.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 9 of 1935 was enacted on the 16th of December 1935, and brought into effect on the 1st of January 1936. Rice, wheat, millet, maize, pulse, sugar and currants were transferred to the specific schedule, also cardigans, jerseys and pullovers and second-hand clothing for sale, the latter being put at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on cigarettes was raised from Re.0.75 cts. to Shs.1.5 cts. per lb. There were other minor adjustments to the specific and free schedules.

Owing to the change in the Protectorate currency as from the 1st January 1936, the above Tariff Amendment quotes all specific duties in East African currency.



**2.—Imports.**

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Year.	Goods			
	Trade Imports.	imported on Government account.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Imports.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
1934 ... ..	90,32	4,00	7,95	1,02,27
1935 ... ..	1,17,45	4,58	7,94	1,29,97

**3.—Principal Articles of Import.**

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1931-5:—

Item.	1931. Rs.'000.	1932. Rs.'000.	1933. Rs.'000.	1934. Rs.'000.	1935. Rs.'000.
Rice and grain ... ..	28,39	21,78	23,87	17,02	22,50
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	20,21	15,30	12,08	11,09	14,35
Motor spirit and petroleum ...	8,50	6,70	6,44	5,06	8,28
Sugar ... ..	5,30	4,85	5,20	3,70	5,33
Flour, wheat ... ..	4,31	3,81	3,75	2,20	4,66
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes) ...	5,06	4,85	3,35	3,57	4,21
Ivory ... ..	1,04	1,93	1,99	3,03	4,08
Silk and artificial silk goods ...	3,30	3,37	3,09	3,11	3,79
Apparel, unenumerated ... ..	1,28	1,19	1,47	1,38	2,28
Tea ... ..	2,28	1,51	1,17	2,32	2,09
Ghee (clarified butter) ... ..	3,21	2,95	2,04	2,15	2,03
Fish, dried ... ..	1,01	82	1,53	94	1,66
Sesame (sim-sim) ... ..	1,34	1,35	91	1,34	1,53
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated ... ..	2,66	91	50	80	1,30
Motor cars ... ..	91	70	35	45	1,13
Motor lorries, truck or chassis	81	51	12	60	1,02
Cattle ... ..	1,69	1,69	1,14	97	99
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	1,54	1,39	1,06	1,14	98
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	1,56	94	93	83	90
Straw bags, Makanda ... ..	92	77	87	81	87
Spirits, other than perfumed spirits ... ..	1,05	1,00	74	75	80
Goats and sheep ... ..	1,40	1,12	95	53	80
Paper manufactures ... ..	72	60	85	65	78
Cement ... ..	81	69	92	70	77
Coal ... ..	1,13	56	63	30	68
Medicines, other sorts ... ..	83	71	61	60	64
Bags and sacks ... ..	1,27	98	70	90	58
Dates ... ..	35	40	69	56	56
Haberdashery and millinery ...	42	50	52	43	53
Coffee, raw ... ..	42	42	54	43	52
Stationery ... ..	74	54	55	42	45
Straw mats ... ..	49	51	77	23	41
Chemicals, unenumerated ... ..	52	66	54	44	39
Lubricants ... ..	47	46	52	40	34
Pitch and tar ... ..	85	16	54	63	29
Copra ... ..	6,96	6,36	4,38	69	22

## 4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

Year.	Domestic Exports. Rs. '000.	Re- Exports. Rs. '000.	Bullion and Specie. Rs. '000.	Total Exports. Rs. '000.
1934 ...	79,05	20,03	2,92	1,02,00
1935 ...	87,52	26,15	8,80	1,22,47

## 5.—Domestic Exports.

9. Cloves and clove stems.—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1931-5 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.
1931 ...	217	97,84	45.08	51	4,57	8.96
1932 ...	162	64,99	40.12	39	2,61	6.70
1933 ...	215	66,17	30.78	54	2,64	4.89
1934 ...	218	63,69	29.22	73	3,24	4.44
1935 ...	190	63,27	33.30	90	5,33	5.92
Average for five years ...	200	71,19	—	61	3,68	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot, 488,603 *frasilas* were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity exported was 607,266 *frasilas* with declared f.o.b. values ranging from Rs.10.16 cts. to Rs.10.57 cts. per *frasila* during the year. Stocks on hand as at 31st December were estimated at 560,000 *frasilas*.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1931-5 include duty :—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931 ...	15.09	10.93 to 18.88	13.76	10.05 to 18.66
1932 ...	11.55	9.88 to 12.39	11.13	9.30 to 11.72
1933 ...	8.75	7.43 to 10.32	8.10	6.93 to 9.82
1934 ...	8.96	7.81 to 10.40	8.54	7.59 to 9.63
1935 ...	10.34	9.50 to 10.91	10.24	9.45 to 10.87

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1931-5 :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>
Dutch East Indies ...	91	40	70	89	80
India ... ..	60	62	69	67	73
United States of America ... ..	29	25	31	33	16
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	11	14	26	13	7
Germany ... ..	4	4	2	2	1
Straits Settlements ...	3	3	2	2	1
Egypt ... ..	1	1	2	2	2
Australia ... ..	1	1	2	1	1
Holland ... ..	4	5	1	1	2
Canada ... ..	2	1	1	2	1
All other Countries ...	11	6	9	6	6
Total ... ..	217	162	215	218	190

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1931-5 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>		<i>Re-Exports.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
1931 ... ..	235	19,96	102	6,96	337	26,92
1932 ... ..	236	19,13	97	7,80	333	26,93
1933 ... ..	245	14,03	91	5,23	336	19,26
1934 ... ..	252	9,53	22	83	274	10,36
1935 ... ..	234	16,05	4	25	238	16,30
Average for five years ... ..	240	15,74	63	4,21	303	19,95

In the foregoing statement re-exports are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity of copra imported, and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. As imported copra is for the most part bulked with copra of Zanzibar production, and re-exported as such, it is not possible to give a more precise analysis of the position. The quantity of copra shown as representing domestic exports may properly be described as the amount of copra produced in the Protectorate in excess of local requirements and made available for shipment abroad.

Owing to an improvement in prices, the above figures show a large increase in value, but there is a decrease in volume.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years :—

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	900	51	2,000	1,01	304	16
Fruit, fresh ...	cwt.	7,000	28	7,000	25	8,000	36
Coconuts ...	No.	925,000	24	929,000	18	753,000	23
Ox hides ...	cwt.	1,000	17	1,000	14	1,000	10
Skins, other sorts ...	No.	25,000	8	16,000	6	14,000	6
Coconut oil ...	lb.	59,000	7	69,000	6	79,000	9
Sesame oil ...	lb.	44,000	7	34,000	5	325,000	65
Tobacco, native	lb.	32,000	5	19,000	5	43,000	9

#### 6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at Rs.22,22,000 in 1935, being an increase of Rs.5,70,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs.3,93,000 in 1935 as compared with Rs.3,51,000 in 1934 and Rs.4,62,000 in 1933.

#### 7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
Tanganyika Territory ...	9,90	6,42	7,46	9,32	7,91	8,56
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,57	5,05	5,75	2,18	2,09	3,56
Union of South Africa ...	14	23	16	52	51	46
Portuguese East Africa...	1,64	2,23	3,13	71	56	46
Italian Somaliland ...	3,23	2,24	1,79	1,20	1,21	5,04
Egypt ...	85	66	44	67	57	78
French Somaliland ...	13	2	—	7	6	2
Total ...	20,46	16,85	18,73	14,67	12,91	18,88
Percentage of total ...	18.24	16.48	14.42	12.78	12.66	15.43

18. *Inter-Empire trade*.—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from</i>			<i>Exports to</i>		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	15,43	17,30	27,32	9,94	7,64	5,46
India and Burma ...	32,23	29,07	22,80	28,03	25,57	37,78
Tanganyika Territory ...	9,90	6,42	7,46	9,32	7,91	8,56
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,57	5,05	5,75	2,18	2,09	3,57
Straits Settlements ...	19	4	8	88	54	48
Aden ...	22	25	53	48	33	84
Union of South Africa ...	14	23	16	52	51	46
Canada ...	14	29	67	41	47	42
Australia... ..	2,64	1,44	4,10	62	16	25
Ceylon ...	26	22	14	6	7	3
Various other parts of British Empire ...	51	30	55	44	24	27
Total ...	66,23	60,61	69,56	52,88	45,53	58,12
Percentage of total ...	59.05	59.26	53.52	46.05	44.64	47.46

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1934 and 1935:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Imports and Exports.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	16.92	21.02	7.49	4.46	12.21	12.99
India and Burma ...	28.42	17.54	25.06	30.84	26.75	24.00
Tanganyika Territory ...	6.27	5.74	7.76	6.99	7.01	6.35
Kenya and Uganda ...	4.94	4.42	2.05	2.91	3.49	3.67
Australia... ..	1.41	3.16	0.16	0.19	0.78	1.72
Union of South Africa ...	0.23	0.13	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.25
Straits Settlements ...	0.04	0.06	0.53	0.39	0.28	0.22
Various other parts of British Empire ...	1.04	1.45	1.10	1.31	1.06	1.33
<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	6.38	6.20	25.83	22.50	16.10	14.11
Japan ...	10.95	13.27	0.24	0.56	5.60	7.10
United States of America	2.66	2.63	9.36	4.23	6.01	3.41
France ...	0.65	0.49	1.29	6.51	0.97	3.41
Italy ...	0.47	0.45	8.96	6.53	4.71	3.40
Italian Somaliland ...	2.19	1.38	1.19	4.12	1.69	2.70
Holland ...	4.37	3.99	0.55	1.39	2.46	2.69
Persia ...	1.58	3.60	0.01	0.05	0.79	1.88
Germany ...	1.03	1.27	1.77	2.09	1.40	1.67
Portuguese East Africa...	2.18	2.41	0.55	0.38	1.37	1.42
China ...	1.30	1.03	2.24	1.00	1.77	1.01
Arabia ...	1.21	0.98	0.52	1.00	0.87	0.99
All other foreign countries	3.74	6.97	1.56	1.27	2.67	4.30
Ships' use ...	—	—	0.50	0.40	0.25	0.20
By parcel post ...	2.02	1.81	0.78	0.51	1.40	1.18

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a *pishi* of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid eight annas *per diem* in the country and nine annas in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 15-18 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs.1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

	Married.		Single.
Town ...	Rs.15 per month	...	Rs.10 per month
Country ...	Rs.12 per month	...	Rs. 8 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows:—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh.1/6d.\*)

Fish ... ..	12 cents of a rupee.
Rice ... ..	9 cents of a rupee.
Cassava ... ..	5 cents of a rupee.
Bread ... ..	5 cents of a rupee.
Tea ... ..	6 cents of a rupee.

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Total ... .. 37 cents of a rupee.  
= Rs.2.59 a week.

(6) It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927, Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last nine years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. In addition a grant-in-aid is made to the Friends' Industrial Mission towards the maintenance of a small carpentry training class in Pemba. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

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\* As from 1st January, 1936, East African currency has replaced currency based on the Rupee. See Chapter XI.

An interesting feature of 1935 was the inauguration of a middle boarding-school for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus of the four-year course of this school is very practical, and includes nature study, general and rural science, native handicrafts, rough carpentry and hut-building; eventually it is proposed to add physiology and biology (general and economic) and agriculture.

The 1935 class was limited to sixteen pupils of whom fifteen were Arabs, but in order to provide recruits for the native medical service it was decided to admit thirty-two pupils annually in future and to reserve the extra accommodation for Africans. The health of the pupils has been excellent, a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the school. The buildings are of native style.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows:—

#### GOVERNMENT.

##### (a) Boys.

(i) Twenty elementary schools providing a four-year vernacular course. Two of these are urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mahommedan religious instructions. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

(ii) Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, where an eight-year elementary-middle course is provided. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added.

In the Zanzibar central school, Arabic is taught to Arab pupils.

(iii) An urban school for training teachers.

(iv) A rural boarding school which provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

(v) A secondary school, open to all nationalities, with twenty-four pupils.

(vi) An adult evening school for illiterates with a roll of seventy-two pupils.



(b) *Girls.*

(i) An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 200 girls of whom thirty-five were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

(ii) An elementary school in Pemba with fifteen girls on the roll.

In Government elementary and middle schools there were 2,026 boys and 215 girls on the rolls. Of these 1,044 were attending urban schools and 1,197 were pupils of rural schools.

MISSIONS.

Missionary activities among Africans may be summarized as follows :—

(i) Three elementary boys' schools with a combined roll of seventy.

(ii) One elementary girls' school with a roll of twenty-five.

(iii) Four elementary mixed schools with a combined roll of seventy-three.

(iv) An elementary upper-middle boys' school (U.M.C.A.) recruited from families of local and mainland Christians with a roll of 53 pupils all of whom are boarders.

(v) Nineteen adult schools with 377 men and 22 women on the rolls.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS.

*Comorian.*—The Comorian community maintains an elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building. Last year there were 80 boys and 30 girls on the roll.

**Indian Education.**

A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of recurrent expenditure. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while in 1935 a special grant, which amounted to 62½ per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 965 boys and 537 girls, while in unaided schools there were 371 boys and 395 girls, a total of 2,268 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,480 if to this figure be added the 73 boys and 139 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

**Medical Inspection and Care.**

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls and Dole Schools and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Pemba Schools. In all 400 children received clinical attention.

**Welfare Institutions.**

The Government poor house, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

**Provident Schemes.**

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools, a provident scheme is under consideration.

**Recreations.**

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting has become very popular among town boys. In 1935 there were four Arab and African and three Indian troops in addition to three Arab and African and four Indian Wolf Cub packs with a combined enlistment of 361 scouts and cubs and 31 scouters and cubbers.

The Chief Scout visited Zanzibar in December and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the progress that has been made and the high standard of the work accomplished.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Roads.**

There was no new main-road construction in 1935. Construction was continued on six miles of subsidiary road between Chwaka and Uroa.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotino Road	23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road	12	„	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
M a k u n d u c h i Road.	41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14.75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6.25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5.75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
M a n g a p w a n i Road.	7.25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7.50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani - Wete Road.	37.65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka - Kengeja Road.	4.20	„	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4	„	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatiwani Road.	6.16	„	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

### Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

### Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape service at Nairobi.

The new Zanzibar aerodrome constructed during 1934 has been enlarged and improved and offices and fire equipment provided.

In Pemba a site was found for an aerodrome two miles from Chake Chake. A road has been made and it is hoped to open the aerodrome for traffic early in 1936.

**Omnibuses.**

There are approximately 211 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only 12 annas.

**Posts.**

During the year, 596 vessels arrived and 566 sailed with mails, compared with 562 and 537, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1934 and 1935 is given below:—

	1934.	1935.
<i>Letter mail (approximately)—</i>		
Foreign ... ..	832,100	852,200
Inland ... ..	148,400	135,600
Transit ... ..	22,000	22,400
<i>Parcel mail (actual)—</i>		
Inland ... ..	352	284
Foreign ... ..	8,565	9,516
	<hr/> 1,011,417	<hr/> 1,020,000

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on a few occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1935, when approximately 43,100 articles, as compared with 30,000 in 1934, were despatched, showing an increase of 44 per cent.

The number of parcels handled both ways was 188 as compared with 160 in 1934.

**Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.**

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

### Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1935 was 357, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,657,059; an increase of six ships and 93,461 net tons over the figures for 1934.

The total number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during 1935 was 244 with a total net registered tonnage of 148,189; this constitutes a decrease of 18 ships and an increase of 23,767 net tons as compared with 1934 figures.

During 1935 the number of native vessels entered was 2,677 with an aggregate tonnage of 51,688, as compared with 3,077 vessels of 59,477 tons in 1934.

### Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

The Bank Line Limited maintain a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, also a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports; the Navigazione Libera Triestina maintained a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This company also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen K.K. called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Steamers of the Robin Line called monthly on a New York—East Africa Service.

The American South African Line have also made Zanzibar a port of call in a monthly service between New York and East Africa.

During 1935 the following tourist ships called at Zanzibar:—

*Empress of Australia*, 21,834 gross tons, of the Canadian Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

*Franconia*, 20,176 gross tons, of the Cunard-White Star Steamship Company, Limited.

### **Port Facilities, Zanzibar.**

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

With a view to making the attractions of Zanzibar accessible to visitors a Tourist Traffic Committee has been inaugurated. The Committee is taking steps to improve facilities for landing and embarkation of passengers at the Port of Zanzibar.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

**Currency.**

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, was the standard coin of the Protectorate up to 31st December 1935. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, were legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice were legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There was a Government note issue of the denominations Rs.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The note circulation at the 31st December 1935 was Rs.22,60,735.

A Currency Decree passed on the 16th of December 1935, provided that the British East African Shilling and other coins should be adopted in the Protectorate as the metallic currency of the Protectorate and that the currency notes issued by the East African Currency Board should be made legal tender in Zanzibar with effect from the 1st of January 1936. The exchange value of the East African currency is maintained at parity with sterling by the operations of the Board.

**Weights and Measures.**

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

	<i>Weights.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila : For produce generally	... ..	35
Gisla : For grain	... ..	360
For native salt	... ..	600
For groundnuts without husks	... ..	285
For groundnuts in husks	... ..	180
Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee.		
40 tolas = 1 lb.		

*Measures.*

Fishi or keila : Equal to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of rice ; subdivided into  $\frac{1}{2}$  kibaba and  $\frac{1}{4}$  kibaba.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

*Public Works Extraordinary.*—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba and the loan works mentioned below. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

*Public Works Recurrent.*—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

*Loan Works.*—The High Pressure Water Supply Scheme for which a loan of £8,000 was received in 1934 from the Colonial Development Fund was completed in March and has worked satisfactorily.

The clove storage shed was completed in April and the copra inspection shed in June 1935. Loans of £6,000 and £1,500 respectively were provided for these works from the Colonial Development Fund.

## XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

### Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.



Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1935 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

<i>Court.</i>	<i>Presiding officers.</i>	<i>Place of sitting.</i>	<i>Civil jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1935.</i>	<i>Criminal jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1935.</i>
District	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in:— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 155 (2) 255
Kathis	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (a) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-. (b) Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 243 (2) } (3) } 146 (4) } (5) 613 (6) 590 (7) 29	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	Assistant District Commissioners.	—	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

First and Second Class Subordinate.	Resident Magis- trates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Com- missioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	First Class :— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Second Class :— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 6,696 (2) — (3) — (4) 1,519 (5) 94 (6) 31	First Class :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-. and whip- ping not exceeding 12 lashes. Second Class :— Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not ex- ceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1,625 (2) 211 (3) — (4) 329 (5) 443 (6) 116
High ...	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Sub- ordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(a) 88 (b) 22 (c) 112 (d) 19	(a) Original—full jurisdic- tion. (b) Appellate. (c) Revisional. (d) Supervisional.	(a) 11 (b) 9 (c) 16 (d) 44

### Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, three Superintendents, one Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, one Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, five clerks, one teacher, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and five literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were five deaths and ten invalidings during the year.

Five hundred and six cases of grave crime were reported, of which 13 were found to be false or "mistake of fact", and 480 true cases, of which 142 ended in conviction, with 13 cases pending.

Of 2,831 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, 2,047 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder and one of dacoity.

### Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,215 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 152.99. One juvenile was admitted for a short-term.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in clearing the site of the new aerodrome.

The District Prisons situated at Mkokotoni and Chwaka were closed down on the 1st of January 1935, and that at Mkoani on the 18th of June 1935.

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.****General.**

During the year 22 Decrees were passed of which 14 were amending Decrees. The following are the more important Decrees enacted during the year :—

**Decrees.**

*The Minimum Wages Decree. No. 1 of 1935.*—This Decree provides for the appointment of Boards for the fixation of minimum rates of wages if and when such fixation becomes necessary. It implements the requirements of the Convention of the International Labour Office Geneva, which has been in force since the 14th June 1930, and applies to this Protectorate.

*The Post Office Decree. No. 7 of 1935.*—This Decree replaces the Post Office Decree of 1917 which was modelled on the Indian Post Office Act of 1908 as amended up to 1916. It is based upon the Tanganyika Post Office Ordinance of 1931 as recently amended. This Decree brings the Post Office legislation in the Protectorate up to date.

*The Marriage and Divorce (Mahommedan) Registration Decree. No. 8 of 1935.*—The object of this Decree is to place the registration of Mahommedan marriages and divorces upon a stricter footing than hitherto and to give Kathis certain powers of supervision over those persons whose duty it is to effect such registration. It repeals the existing Decree which, though excellent in principle, had proved in practice to be in certain respects inadequate.

*The Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) (Amendment No. 2) Decree. No. 10 of 1935.*—This amending Decree was passed in order to extend still further the time during which no decree or order of a court for the sale of the land of an Arab or an African in respect of a mortgage entered into or a debt incurred prior to the coming into operation of the Decree can be executed. The problem of agricultural indebtedness is still under active consideration.

*The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935 (Application) Decree. No. 13 of 1935.*—This Decree extends the provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, to persons who are not subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, and thus makes those provisions of universal application. The Decree also provides for the application of any subsequent Orders which may be made by His Majesty in Council under the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919.

*The Currency Decree. No. 21 of 1935.*—This Decree introduces into the Protectorate the currency issued by the East African Currency Board in place of the existing currency issued by the

Currency Board established under the provisions of the Currency Decree, Cap. 94 of the Revised Laws, now repealed and replaced by the present Decree.

*The Juvenile Offenders Decree. No. 22 of 1935.*—This Decree makes provision for the constitution of Juvenile Courts, the appointment of Probation Officers and places of detention and generally for regulating the practice and procedure in respect of children and young persons charged with or convicted of criminal offences.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£'000s.	£'000s.
1930	...	...	...	...	494	507
1931	...	...	...	...	536	581
1932	...	...	...	...	456	459
1933	...	...	...	...	475	449
1934	...	...	...	...	451	440
1935	...	...	...	...	457	434

### Debt.

There is no public debt.

### Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December 1935, amounted to £275,688 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balances.

### Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1935 was Rs.20.2 lakhs, of which Rs.1.5 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1935 was Rs. 12.4 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs.18.27 lakhs, the main items being Port and Light Dues Rs.2.28 lakhs, Court Fees Rs.0.71 lakhs, Government Steamers Rs.1.55 lakhs, Wharfage Rs.1.30 lakhs, Agricultural Produce Rs.1.88 lakhs, Post Office Rs.1.29 lakhs, Electricity Rs.3.08 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs.4.66 lakhs.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to Rs.2.64 lakhs of which Trading Licences accounted for Rs.0.92 lakhs. The tax on official salaries which was in force during 1934 was not renewed in 1935.

### Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows :—

(a) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are live stock, not for food, agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(b) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber and canvas boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(c) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, tobacco and cigarettes, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.

(d) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, collected at the time of entry for exportation. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows :—

“ . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate : provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

“ For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘ domestic value ’ shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual whole-sale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country.”

### Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposed stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected	R.1
Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.	
Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.	
Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured	R.1

### Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Rs.3 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1935 was £3,139.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### Surveys.

*Topographical Surveys (Maps).*—All the survey sheets have been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed early in 1936.

*Cadastral Surveys.*—An aerodrome site was surveyed near Chake Chake, Pemba, in March. In connexion with the investigation by Sir Ernest Dowson into the question of land survey and registration to which reference was made in the 1934 Report the following cadastral surveys were undertaken :—

- (1) a theodolite survey of Kwale Gongo in the District of Pemba for aerial photography ;
- (2) a theodolite survey of the four Shehias comprising the Kengeja Mudiria in the District of Pemba for aerial photography ;



(3) a detail survey of two blocks in the Mombasa Shehia, Zanzibar District.

Experiments to test the value of aerial photographic methods for (a) providing an efficient and comparatively inexpensive survey of agricultural holdings in the Protectorate as a basis for registration of title; and (b) estimating agricultural conditions, especially in clove areas, were continued. Results of great promise were obtained and the question is being further investigated.

### Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows:—

	Zanzibar (Town).		Pemba (Wesha).	
	1892-1934.	1935.	1899-1934.	1935.
Temperature of the air:—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima ...	84.4	83.8	86.3	85.9
Mean of daily minima ...	76.6	76.8	75.9	73.1
Mean of daily range ...	7.8	7.0	10.4	12.8
Mean ...	80.5	80.3	81.1	79.5
Rainfall (inches) ...	58.79	111.89	72.90	75.88
Rainy days ...	104	121	161	174

### Principal Events.

The Report of the Commission which was appointed in 1934 to enquire into the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate was published in September and was under consideration by the Secretary of State at the end of the year.

2. The various communities of the Protectorate participated with great enthusiasm in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V.

3. In the Birthday Honours His Majesty the King appointed His Highness the Sultan an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the British Empire. On Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary to the Government, was conferred the honour of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. B. H. Wiggins was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and Miss A. E. Davies and Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth Members of the same Order.

4. On the 5th of July occurred the death of Dr. A. H. Spurrier, C.M.G., who was for many years an outstanding personality in the Protectorate. After his retirement from the Medical Department in 1912 he continued to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Protectorate. The Peace Memorial Museum organized and developed by Dr. Spurrier remains a testimony to his untiring work for the Protectorate.

5. The Peace Memorial Museum has been the recipient of a generous grant of £500 from the Carnegie Trust for the purpose of developing its educational activities with special reference to

health matters. A further grant of £500 has been promised subject to a satisfactory report regarding the expenditure of the first grant.

6. In May the High Pressure Water System for Zanzibar town to which reference is made in Chapter XII was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan.

7. H.H.S. *Cupid* was sold. A tug, the *Kifaru*, re-named the *Al Hathera* was purchased to relieve H.H.S. *Al Said* when in dock and to execute lighting and buoy duties generally.

8. Representatives from the Administration and Education Departments attended a Jeanes Educational Conference at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia and submitted a Report to Government, published as Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1935 as a result of which arrangements are being made for the Jeanes system to be applied in the Protectorate.

9. Reference was made in the Report for the year 1934 to a small-holdings experiment and further information is contained in Chapter VI and Appendix II. In Chapter IX reference is made to the inauguration of a middle boarding school for rural pupils at Dole; in Chapter X to the institution of a Tourist Traffic Committee; in Chapter XI to the change-over from Indian Rupee currency and in Chapter XVI to surveys undertaken in connection with the investigation by Sir Ernest Dowson into the question of Land Survey and Registration of which mention was made in the 1934 Report.

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## APPENDIX I.

## Statistics of Transfers of Property between Races.

## A.

## ZANZIBAR.

*Value of Property in Rupees.*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.</i>	<i>Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.</i>	<i>Indians gain.</i>	<i>Indians lose.</i>
1926	...	1,29,108	80,959	48,149	—
1927	...	7,27,141	75,408	6,51,733	—
1928	...	7,62,232	62,680	6,99,552	—
1929	...	2,70,580	2,37,814	32,766	—
1930	...	1,29,809	1,76,123	—	46,314
1931	...	1,58,191	1,21,493	36,698	—
1932	...	4,26,264	73,263	3,53,001	—
1933	...	2,03,349	44,111	1,59,238	—
1934	...	1,69,798	48,468	1,21,330	—
1935	...	51,244	81,745	—	30,501
Totals	...	30,27,716	10,02,064	21,02,467	76,815

Indians' Net Gain ... 20,25,652

## B.

## PEMBA.

*Value of Property in Clove Trees,*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.</i>	<i>Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.</i>	<i>Indians gain.</i>	<i>Indians lose.</i>
1926	...	39,496	4,355	35,141	—
1927	...	29,875	1,453	28,422	—
1928	...	46,806	2,531	44,275	—
1929	...	26,721	3,740	22,981	—
1930	...	43,060	8,529	34,531	—
1931	...	30,990	5,145	25,845	—
1932	...	47,562	7,557	40,005	—
1933	...	22,050	15,875	6,175	—
1934	...	23,221	3,908	19,313	—
1935	...	1,274	5,000	—	3,726

Indians' Net Gain ... 252,962

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C.

## PEMBA.

### *Value of Property in Coconut Trees.*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.</i>	<i>Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.</i>	<i>Indians gain.</i>	<i>Indians lose.</i>
1926	...	7,387	895	6,492	—
1927	...	6,367	895	5,468	—
1928	...	8,468	650	7,818	—
1929	...	5,429	1,324	4,105	—
1930	...	4,042	1,678	2,364	—
1931	...	3,601	689	2,912	—
1932	...	7,231	1,271	5,960	—
1933	...	2,835	2,976	—	141
1934	...	5,353	639	4,714	—
1935	...	139	751	—	652
				Indians' Net Gain ... 39,084	

## APPENDIX II.

### Small-holdings Experiment.

Following the recommendation of Sir Alan Pim and the policy of the Government usually to dispose of those of its plantations which are not required for the purposes of the Agricultural Department and in order to test the demand for small-holdings to 10 acres by people who desire to cultivate them themselves, it was decided in August, 1934, to sell portions of the Government plantation at Mahonda, fifteen miles north of Zanzibar town, for this purpose and the following notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* of the 25th August over the signature of the Acting Chief Secretary:—

“It is notified for general information that the Government propose shortly to dispose of portions of certain Government clove plantations in 10, 5 and 1 acre plots which, approximately, will contain 1,000, 500 and 100 trees respectively.

“The right of purchase will be open to persons irrespective of race, who satisfy the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner.”

It was felt that the adoption of the usual method of putting up land for sale under the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner might find it difficult to assess its true economic value, and that a more satisfactory method would be to fix a reasonable value for each plot and then to choose the most suitable applicant who was prepared to pay that price.

3. It was also foreseen that to require a successful applicant to pay the whole sum at once would either keep many otherwise suitable people away or would lead them into debt. It was therefore decided to spread the payment over a period of seven years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged from 1st January, 1935, on the sum outstanding.

4. Judging from the applications received it was felt that the question of the size of plots should be reconsidered and after consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson it was decided that a ten-acre plot was too large for a small holding, and that it would be advisable to range the sizes from one acre to five acres, the majority of plots being at one acre and a reasonable number at two and a half acres with a few at five acres. All the plots were in demand but particularly the one-acre plots as they provided a ready return in the form of cloves with a small initial outlay in the form of the first instalment. The number of applicants far exceeded the number of plots available ; by the end of 1934 all the fifty plots had been allocated.

5. Amongst the lessees are several Arabs, one Indian and an approximately even number of Tumbatu, Hadimu and Swahili. As might be expected, most of them come from the neighbourhood of Mahonda and the Mudir of Chaani, under whom Mahonda falls, ably assisted in the enquiries leading up to their selection. Others have come from the adjacent Mudirias of Mkokotoni, Mangapwani, Town, and Koani.

6. Allottees were called upon to pay their first instalment of premium on the 30th of December, 1934. Payments then were reasonably prompt as there had been a good clove crop on the plots sufficient to meet payments. As the 1935 clove crop was almost a failure, the holders experienced difficulty in finding money to pay the second instalment due on the 30th of December, 1935, and concessions had to be granted which allowed for part payment only.

7. The system of tenure is a lease in perpetuity, which gives a greater measure of control by Government than would a freehold tenure. The annual rent is a nominal one of Shs.1/50. The lease restricts the charging or leasing of the plots or crops thereon for the first six years, or longer if the premium has not by then been paid in full. The lessee further covenants to do his utmost to keep the trees in good order.

8. Every successful applicant declared his intention of building a house and making his home on the plot. This intention has not been fulfilled in many cases, often because facilities did not exist for building houses on plots fully occupied by clove trees. Some holders have applied for facilities to build houses on adjacent vacant land.

9. Experience has shown that generally the one-acre plot is too small for a reasonable holding and that the minimum size should be about two and a half acres. Thus the remainder of the planted area of Mahonda has been divided up into two and a half acre plots which are so arranged that they can be allotted as such or doubled or even trebled to suit the circumstances of the applicant.

10. The Mahonda plantation has advantages over certain equally fertile areas in that on the west side it has an extensive swamp, suitable for the cultivation of rice in the long rains and cassava and such crops at other times, and on the east it is bounded by the Mkokotoni road with its frequent motor omnibus service for the transport of passengers and produce. The experiment has been carefully watched so that it might indicate lines of future policy and help to determine the best system of tenure for small holdings. Some of the existing conditions may have to be amended, but there is no doubt as to the success of the experiment.

## APPENDIX III.

## Publications relating to the Zanzibar Protectorate.

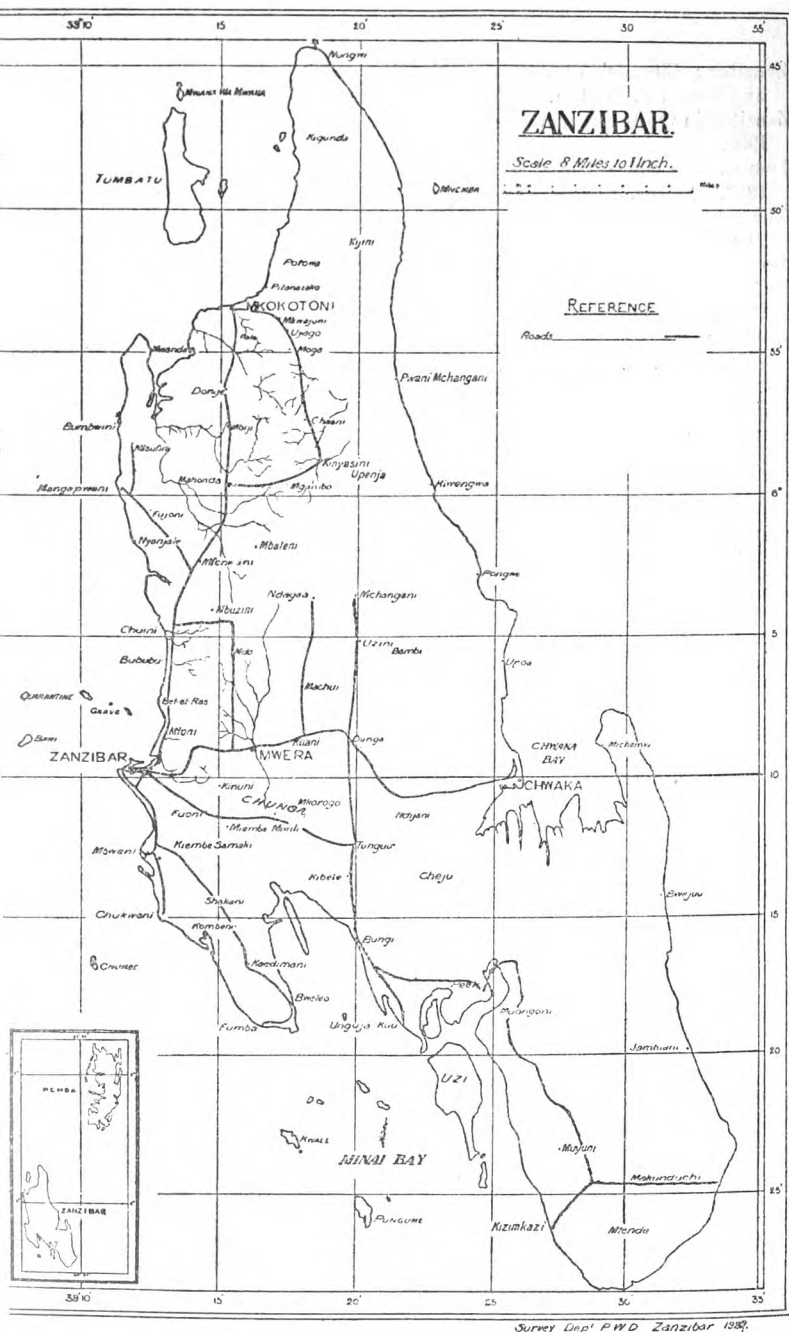
## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
Annual Blue Book ... ..	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893-1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	12s. 6d.	Do.
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Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.
Sessional Papers (annual) ... ..	<i>Shs. Cts.</i> 3 00	Do.
Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes, 1933. By C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last.	3 00	Do.
Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar.	1 50	Do.
Report by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson on a visit to the U.S.A. to Study the Organization, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes, 1934.	1 50	Do.
Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education.	2 25	Do.
Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education, on Grant-in-aid and on the Reorganization of Indian Education, November, 1935.	1 50	Do.
Report on Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar, by J. H. Vaughan, M.C.	10 50	Do.
Report on the Clove Industry of Madagascar—Report of a Visit to Madagascar. By A. J. Findlay, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.	3 00	Do.

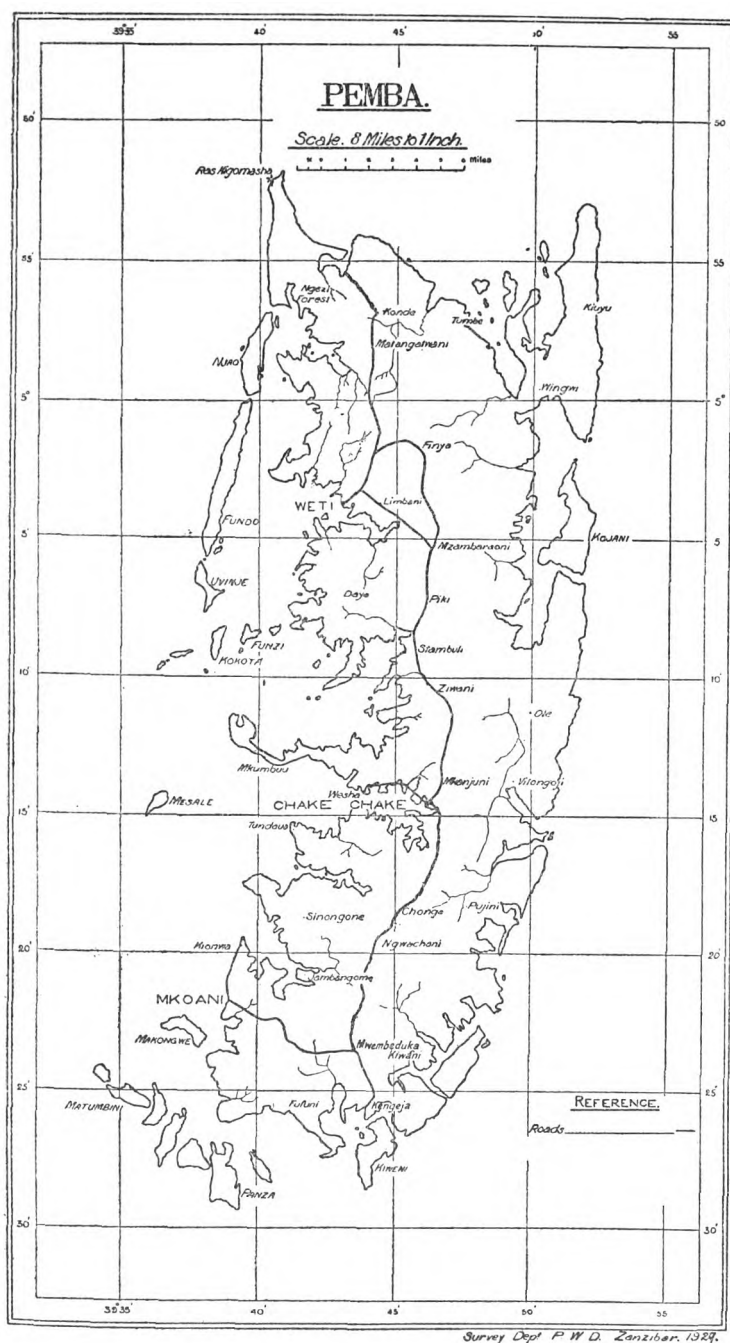
*Other Publications.*

	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
Zanzibar ; City, Island and Coast (2 vols.), 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Zanzibar in Contemporary Times, by R. N. Lyne, 1905.	—	Hurst & Blackett.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrandi Paris, 1856, by M. Guillain.	—	—
Zanzibar, its History and its People, London, 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
Zanzibar, The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa, London, 1920, by Major F. B. Pearce.	30s.	Unwin.
Report on the Zanzibar Dominions, 1860, by Lt.-Col. P. Rigby.	—	—
Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by Rudolph Said Ruete.	16s.	Alexander-Ouseley.
A Guide to Zanzibar (Second Edition), by G. H. Shelswell-White.	1s. 6d.	—

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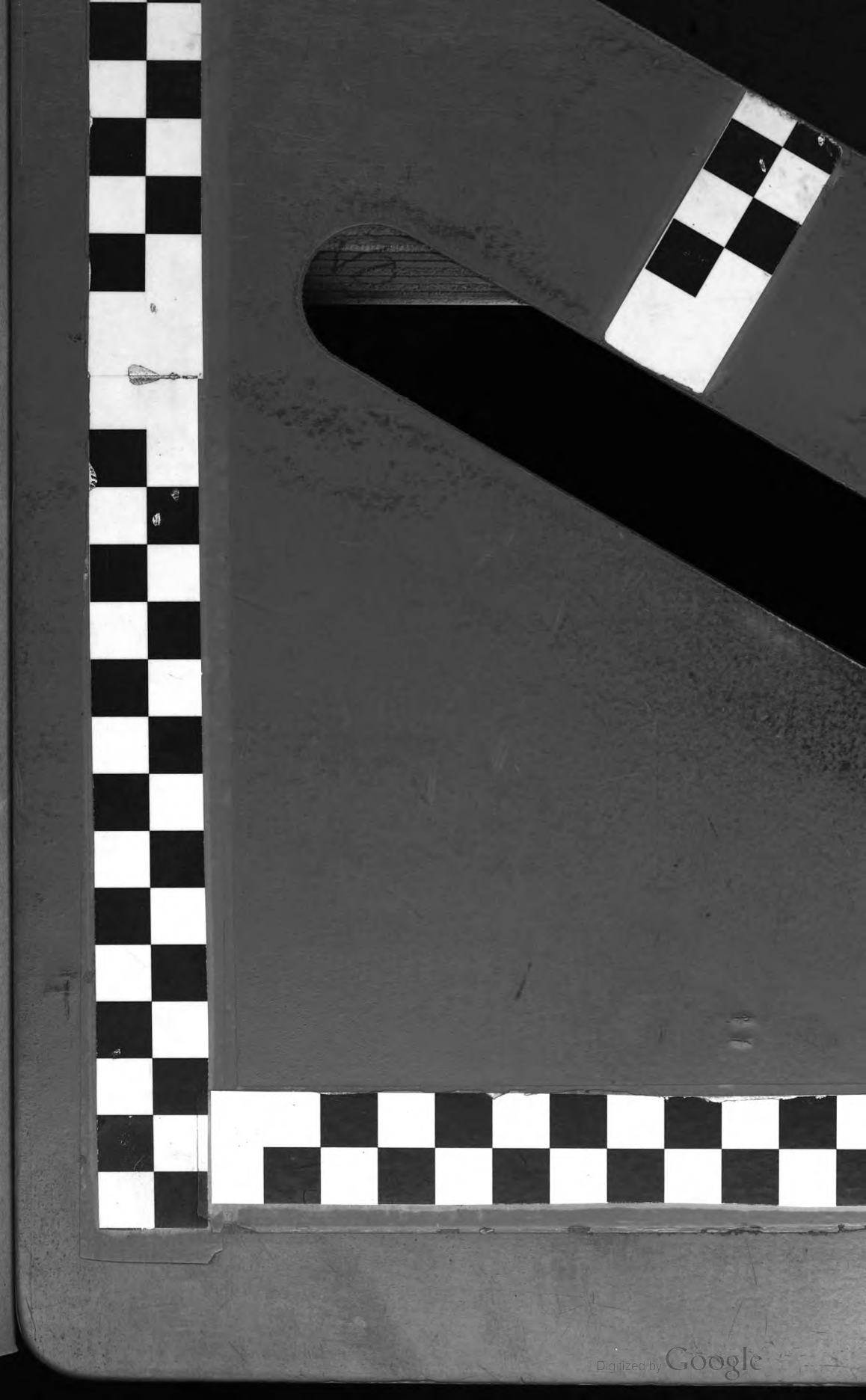
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5th Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

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Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

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Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance which were dealt with by the Combined Court composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, together with six financial representatives. The laws of the Colony were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, with the exception of the Annual Tax and Customs Duties Ordinance which were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Combined Court. Towards the end of the 18th century when British Guiana still belonged to the Dutch, there were two sets of taxes and two separate treasuries or chests. These taxes were :—The Capitation Tax, which, together with the import, produce, and tonnage dues, went into the Dutch West India Company's (now the King's) chest; and the Ongeld, an additional head tax which belonged to the Colony chest. The abolition of slavery in 1834 rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation to suit the new social conditions obtaining, and the King's taxes and the Colonial taxes were abolished, and the ways and means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the import duties. The two chests were merged into one—the revenue of the King's chest was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the ways and means in return for, and during the term of, a Civil List. In 1842, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, it was declared that during continuation of the Civil List the King's chest should continue to be abolished. The Civil List has continued to be renewed from time to time as necessary.

During 1891 an Act of Parliament was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the Constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an Executive Council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative. The Court of Policy then consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members, and together with six financial representatives formed the Combined Court.

A Parliamentary Commission was appointed in October 1926, "to consider and report on the economic condition of the Colony, the causes which have hitherto retarded and the measures which could be taken to promote development, and any facts which they may consider to have a bearing on the above matters," and in their report\* they recommended that it was essential, on the ground both of immediate financial exigencies and of future development, that the existing Constitution should be altered so as to confer

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\* Cmd. 2841.

power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State for the Colonies consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. On their recommendation a local commission was appointed to advise on the precise nature of the constitutional modification required to secure such control, and generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the Commission which might be effected in the Constitution. As a result of these reports an Act to make provision for the government of the Colony of British Guiana was passed by Parliament in 1928, and by Proclamation issued by the Governor in Executive Council and published in the Official Gazette as provided by Article 3 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the Court of Policy and Combined Court then subsisting were determined on 18th July 1928, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor.

The Legislative Council as now constituted consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, eight nominated official members, five nominated unofficial members, and fourteen elected members.

In accordance with the provisions of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the first Legislative Council was dissolved two years after its constitution, and a general election was held in September 1930. The Council is dissolved at the expiration of every five years, if it has not been dissolved earlier, and a general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The last election held was in 1935.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, *ex officio*, not more than four official members and not more than five unofficial members. All the latter nine members must be members of the Legislative Council and are appointed by the Governor to the Executive Council under the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### Local Government.

There are two Municipalities—one in respect of the city of Georgetown in the county of Demerara, and one in respect of the town of New Amsterdam in the county of Berbice.

The city of Georgetown is administered by a Mayor and Town Council, and for that purpose is divided into nine wards for each of which one councillor is elected. In addition to these elected councillors, three councillors are nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax on the appraised valuation of lands and houses within the municipal boundaries, and from market fees, water-rates, etc. A Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the hygiene of the city, a City Engineer for the roads, drainage works, etc. The area of the city is 1,612 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1935 was \$709,745.32 or £147,863 12s. 2d., and the expenditure \$690,029.07 or £143,756 1s. 1½d.

The town of New Amsterdam is administered by a Mayor and Town Council. Six councillors are elected by the ratepayers and three nominated by Government. The revenue is raised from sources similar to those of the city of Georgetown. The area of the town is 669 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1935 was \$96,545.25 or £20,113 11s. 10½d., and the expenditure \$92,423.09 or £19,254 16s. 2½d.

The Colony's rural population is resident in villages scattered along the coastlands and for some distance up the principal rivers. Here, in the first instance, the freed negro slaves settled after emancipation. Forming themselves into companies, they bought with their savings, accumulated during slavery and the apprenticeship period, the estates of those of their former masters who were anxious to quit the Colony, or they purchased the front lands of plantations, the proprietors of which wished to establish a resident population.

These rural communities have since then been greatly enlarged by the settlement of ex-indentured East Indians and their descendants and they now range in importance from the hamlet with a population of 100 to the large village with 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. Several of these areas, it must be noted, while called villages are really potential towns from the point of view of both area and population.

The history of these village communities is a record, firstly of the unsuccessful efforts of the villagers, left to their own devices, to manage their affairs and later, of the endeavours of the Government to provide an efficient system of village organization. Numerous legislative enactments aiming at providing and perfecting the machinery needed for efficient village administration have from time to time been passed.

The affairs of these rural districts, i.e., communities declared to be either "Village" or "Country" districts under the Local Government Ordinance, are under the immediate direction of Local Authorities. In the case of village districts the Village Council consists of elected and appointed councillors and in the case of country districts membership is wholly appointed, appointment in both instances being made by the central authority—the Local Government Board. Both these Local Authorities have powers of voting funds and levying rates, of appointing officers, and constructing village works, etc. There are 25 village districts and 70 country districts.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of village districts was \$90,608.11 or £18,876 13s. 9½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$79,569.10 or £16,576 17s. 11d.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of country districts was \$54,767.59 or £11,409 18s. 3½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$58,663.72 or £12,221 12s. 2d.

**District Administration.**

On 1st January 1932, a system of District Administration was introduced. This system has decentralized the work of three Departments, viz., Local Government Board, Commissary's Department and the Immigration Department. District Commissioners and staffs were appointed for the administrative areas of Berbice, East Coast Demerara, Georgetown and East Bank Demerara, West Demerara, Essequibo, North-West and Rupununi Districts. This system of administration is working satisfactorily.

**III.—POPULATION.**

*Births.*—The birth and death rates noted below have been calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Colony at 31st December 1935, which was 328,219 or 164,046 males and 164,173 females enumerated as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ... ..	1,248	938	2,186
Europeans (Portuguese) ... ..	3,929	4,574	8,503
East Indians ... ..	73,041	65,293	138,334
Chinese ... ..	1,868	1,373	3,241
Aborigines ... ..	4,245	4,478	8,723
Blacks ... ..	61,368	67,191	128,559
Mixed ... ..	18,174	20,178	38,352
Other races and races not stated ... ..	173	148	321
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>164,046</b>	<b>164,173</b>	<b>328,219</b>

During the year, 11,262 births, i.e., 5,657 boys and 5,605 girls, were registered. In 1934 the number was 9,301 (4,727 boys and 4,574 girls). The birth-rate was 34·3 per 1,000 of the population, the highest recorded; that for 1934 was 28·8 and for 1933, 32·6. The numbers and birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each of the several races representing the community were as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ... ..	23	10·5
Europeans (Portuguese) ... ..	167	19·6
East Indians ... ..	5,452	39·4
Chinese ... ..	62	19·1
Aborigines ... ..	374	42·9
Blacks ... ..	3,746	29·1
Mixed races ... ..	1,438	37·5

Of the births registered, 5,521, or 49·0 per cent., were legitimate and 5,741, or 51·0 per cent. illegitimate.

*Deaths.*—The deaths registered were 6,762—3,563 males and 3,199 females. In the previous year the figures were 7,980—4,159

males and 3,821 females. The death rate was 20.6 per cent. of the population, the lowest recorded. In 1934 it was 24.7 per cent. and in 1933 24.4 per cent. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of the various races was as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>									
Europeans (other than Portuguese)	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	} 19.9		
Europeans (Portuguese)	...	...	...	...	...	21.2			
East Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.4		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3		
Aborigines	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.9		
Blacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.3		
Mixed races	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5		

*Marriages.*—One thousand six hundred and seventy marriages were registered. In 1934 there were 1,563. The marriage rate per 1,000 was 10.2 as against 9.7 in 1934.

*Infant Mortality.*—The number of children who died under one year of age was 1,372, or 122 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1,567, or 168 per 1,000, in 1934. The following table shows the proportion of deaths of the children under one year of age of each race to every 1,000 births of each such race for the past ten years in the whole Colony :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Whole Colony.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Portuguese.</i>	<i>East Indian.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
1926 ...	159	51	123	132	59	191	163
1927 ...	158	—	104	153	26	163	139
1928 ...	185	—	154	209	63	177	137
1929 ...	146	—	116	136	62	169	123
1930 ...	146	100	44	155	70	150	114
1931 ...	139	—	95	140	66	146	129
1932 ...	139	33	134	142	88	131	145
1933 ...	154	37	127	172	68	153	110
1934 ...	168	—	158	174	66	183	123
1935 ...	122	—	108	125	81	128	95

#### IV.—HEALTH.

There are six public hospitals situated in different districts in the Colony, the largest being that in Georgetown which has accommodation for 578 in-patients. This hospital has up-to-date provision for bacteriological, X-ray, and electrical investigation and treatment; venereal diseases clinics are regularly conducted, and eye work is supervised by a Government Ophthalmologist.

The nursing staffs of the hospitals are supervised by European Divisional Sisters under a Nurse Superintendent resident in the Georgetown Hospital.

In the country districts some fourteen Government Medical Officers serve the needs of the people, attend at estate hospitals, and engage in ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages.

Medical staffs supervise the Mental Hospital, Berbice, the Leprosy Hospital on the East Coast, Demerara, and the Alms House in Georgetown.

The total number of deaths registered as directly due to fever (malarial and undefined) was 954 as against 1,203 in 1934, the death-rate being 2.9 per 1,000 as against 3.7 per 1,000 in 1934. Malaria remains the chief disease of the Colony, but the incidence is higher in country districts than in the town. The prevalent form of this disease along the coastlands of the Colony is the simple or benign tertian malaria, the sub-tertian form being more prevalent up the rivers and in remoter areas.

The new Public Health Ordinance which became law in November 1934, is gradually being put into force, and the regulations empowered by the Ordinance are being drafted. The Central Board of Health established under the Ordinance held regular monthly meetings throughout the year under review, considerable progress being made.

The Government Public Health Department, serving as the executive of this Board, supervises the sanitary activities of Local Sanitary Authorities in village, country and rural areas. Twenty-eight Government Sanitary Inspectors are stationed in as many districts, one carrying out the duties of Sanitary Inspector of the Port of Georgetown and one serving in the Laboratory of the Department for the examination of films, stools, etc., and for the bacteriological analysis of water samples.

Lectures for the local certificate in hygiene and sanitation and for the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute are held annually. A course of lectures in hygiene is also given to the pupil teachers of the Teachers' Training Centre of the Education Department, and health tours in village and rural centres are conducted, cinematographic and lantern lectures and demonstrations of models, appliances, and practical aspects of sanitation being delivered.

The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis continued its activities throughout the year. These consist in the work of the Health Visitors, dispensary work which is carried out by honorary visiting physicians, and the treatment and care of early and convalescent cases at the Tuberculosis Hospital. A grant has been approved by the Colonial Development Committee for the erection of a much-needed modern tuberculosis hospital, providing for ninety beds, to replace the present inadequate one. The question of the most suitable site and other matters in relation thereto are still under consideration.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of enteric fever, 288 being notified in 1935 as against 315 in 1934; the number of deaths being 69 and 83 respectively. As an index of the sanitary conditions prevailing generally in the Colony, this may be considered a satisfactory reduction.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1935 was 345 as compared with 317 in 1934, the number of deaths being 274 and 269

1893 valued at £505,049, and the lowest 6,083 ounces valued at £22,633 in 1928. The output of gold was adversely affected after 1915 by the attraction of local miners to the diamond industry; but subsequently the fall in the world's market price of diamonds and the increase in the price of gold revived interest in the latter, and the output for 1935 rose to 33,211 ounces valued at £175,603—an increase of 5,520 ounces on the previous year.

Considerable areas of gold-bearing alluvial land have been taken up recently by capital interests, and it is expected that active dredging and dragline operations will be commenced in the near future. A geological survey financed by the Colonial Development Fund is in progress which, it is anticipated from results already obtained, will lead to further development.

Diamonds were first discovered in 1890 but, though of first-rate quality, failed to obtain a good market until 1916, from which year production rose steadily to a peak output in 1923 of 214,474 carats valued at £1,033,014. Owing to the gradual decline in prices and to increased activity in the gold industry, the production has steadily fallen to 46,563 carats in 1935, valued at £111,557, an average of £2 7s. 11d. a carat as compared with £5 0s. 10d. a carat in 1922. The aggregate production from 1901 to the end of 1935 was 2,028,188 carats valued at £7,803,733. Practically the whole output has been won from alluvial workings by local miners using simple hand methods; but of recent years concentrating pans, both hand and power driven, manufactured by a local firm of engineers, have been increasingly used with considerable success.

If attractive finds are made, the diamond and gold industries provide congenial employment for an average of from three to five thousand men. The actual miners are mostly of the negro race, as the open air life, freedom from restraint, and element of chance appeals to them, and they are better fitted physically to stand conditions in the interior. They depend almost entirely for supplies on shops established by traders in the various districts, and on the whole, foodstuffs, such as rice, flour, peas, salt-beef, salt-pork, salt-fish, etc., which form their staple diet, are sold at reasonable prices and fair values are paid for the gold and diamonds. Drink and other luxuries are proportionately higher in cost.

Valuable and extensive deposits of bauxite of high grade exist in easily accessible localities. Since 1914, mining operations on a large scale have been carried on in the Demerara river where a plant and buildings costing approximately £1,000,000 have been erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. The average number of persons employed by the Company throughout the year 1935 was 380, of whom 98 per cent. were local employees. A well-equipped hospital and dispensary—open to local residents as well as employees—is maintained, and a resident medical officer is employed together with adequate nursing staff. The labourers are housed under model conditions in mosquito-proofed dwellings, and sanitary



services of a high order are provided by the Company. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality have been leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London—a Company formed and controlled by the British Aluminium Company and other British and Colonial manufacturing concerns of high standing—but mining operations have not yet commenced. Deposits have been located in several other localities but have not yet been taken up. The aggregate output to the end of 1935 was 1,787,949 tons, the output for that year being 137,609 tons. All the bauxite is exported after being washed and kiln-dried, as there is no local conversion of the ore.

### Agriculture.

*Sugar.*—The sugar crop of the Colony for 1935 was 178,041 tons as compared with 132,240 tons in 1934. Of the total of 67,914 English acres allocated to cane, 57,725 were reaped on the estates. The yield amounted to 174,697 tons of sugar, an average of 3.02 tons per English acre. In addition, the estates manufactured 3,344 tons of sugar from farmers' canes, of which 2,207 acres were reaped. The general average yield, including farmers' canes, was 2.97 tons of sugar per acre.

Last year's sugar crop was easily a record one both as regards total output and yield per acre. Since there has been comparatively little expansion in the area planted, the increased output must, in the main, be attributed to an increase in yield per acre. This, in turn, may be attributed to satisfactory weather conditions (the rainfall, while somewhat below the average in total, was satisfactorily distributed), the increased use of flood-fallowing and irrigation, the extension of the varieties Diamond 10 and P.O.J. 2878, improved drainage, heavier applications of sulphate of ammonia, and the abandonment of old ratoon fields. Increased factory efficiency has also contributed to the increased yields.

The exports of sugar and its by-products during 1935 are as follows:—sugar, 174,156 tons valued at \$6,926,439; rum, 1,073,406 proof gallons valued at \$422,660; molasses, 5,949,393 gallons valued at \$307,931, and 205 tons of molascuit.

*Rice.*—The area occupied by rice during 1935 was 70,882 acres, but, including the second or spring crop, the area actually reaped was 83,566 acres. The yield was returned at 85,522 tons padi. The amount of rice exported was 10,565 tons with a value of \$473,086, as against 14,700 tons with a value of \$583,090 for 1934, and was the lowest on record since 1927.

The 1935 season was a favourable one for rice and excellent returns were obtained throughout the Colony. A steady improvement is noticeable in the quality of padi grown, and, although large areas of pure line padi were destroyed during the 1934 floods, a strenuous campaign of pure seed distribution has resulted in the re-establishment of areas damaged by the floods and an extension of the acreage under pure line.

The grant of \$25,000 from Unemployment Relief Funds was used as a Revolving Fund to continue the work of sawing and seasoning local lumber started in 1933, and a further grant of \$5,000 was received for this purpose. During the year, 35,775 feet B.M. of Crabwood, 124,761 feet B.M. of Determa, and 32,517 B.M. of Simarupa were sawn and stacked for seasoning. In addition, 49,286 feet B.M. of greenheart was sawn for special purposes. The total production of sawn material of all kinds was 267,618 feet B.M., while 243,061 feet B.M. were sold and realized an average price of just over 6 cents per foot B.M.

The formation and tending of experimental plantations was continued, the species treated including teak, Honduras and Spanish mahoganies, cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*), locust and tonka bean.

During the year, a total of 86,177 cubic feet of greenheart was inspected, branded, and certified by officers of the Forest Department and Department of Lands and Mines.

The total amount of timber produced from licensed Crown lands during the year was 655,556½ cubic feet, of which 75 per cent. was greenheart.

#### **Fisheries.**

There are three two-masted schooners engaged in fishing. The local demand for fish is amply met and should it increase additional schooners would be forthcoming. There seems little prospect, however, of development to any appreciable extent. During the year, 81,435 snapper, valued at \$26,303 (£5,479 15s. 10d.), and 2,717 grouper, valued at \$2,332 (£485 16s. 8d.), were caught.

A fair supply of sea-fish is generally kept in cold storage at an ice-manufacturing establishment in Georgetown. Salt cod, herrings and mackerel are imported in quantity.

#### **Manufactures.**

The principal industry of the Colony is cane-sugar with its by-products rum, molasses and molascuit; but in addition there are several local manufactures worthy of mention, viz., matches, cigarettes, boots and shoes, common soap, bay rum and similar toilet preparations, edible oil, pickled beef and pork, hams, lard and lard substitutes. There is also a growing industry in respect of bottled rum for the United States of America and Canadian markets and also for the West Indian islands. Matches produced find a ready sale locally, and an export trade to the West Indies is being developed. Oil which is manufactured from coconuts and registered trade-marked as "Fryol" compares favourably with imported cooking oils. In 1931 187,062 gallons of edible oils were imported, in 1932 144,350 gallons, in 1933 140,701 gallons, in 1934 39,296 gallons, and in 1935 31,791 gallons. A high protection was accorded the local manufacture in 1933.



**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total value of the trade of British Guiana (including bullion and coin) during each of the past three years is shown hereunder :—

	1933	1934	1935
	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	1,801,666	1,750,006	1,833,925
Exports (including re-exports)	2,077,690	1,894,131	2,271,816
Total ... ..	<u>£3,879,356</u>	<u>£3,644,137</u>	<u>£4,105,741</u>

The value of goods in transit to other countries transhipped direct in Colony ports was £52,065 as compared with £67,925 in 1934 and £84,385 in 1933. Domestic produce to the value of £2,217,224 was exported during 1935, £1,850,430 during 1934, and £2,018,551 during 1933. An improvement in prices is noted in respect of copra, raw gold, and rice, but there was a decline in the prices of sugar, balata, bauxite, timber, firewood, and charcoal.

The quantity of sugar exported in 1935 (174,156 tons) was greater than that shipped in any other year. The previous record was 137,078 tons made in 1932.

The total quantity of rice exported in 1935, viz., 10,565 tons, was less even than that shipped in 1934 (14,700 tons) which was up to then the smallest quantity that had been exported in any year since 1929.

Exports of coffee in 1935 totalled 471,506 lb. as compared with 710,660 lb. in 1934 and with over a million pounds in each of the years 1932 and 1933.

Copra exports in 1935 aggregated 1,226 tons as compared with 700 tons in 1934 and 921 tons in 1933.

Shipments of lumber during 1935 totalled 373,432 feet as compared with 141,214 feet in 1934. It is the largest quantity that has ever been exported in any year except in 1913 when 517,819 feet were shipped.

More timber was also exported in 1935 than in 1934. The figures for these two years are 195,824 cubic feet and 185,413 cubic feet respectively. The 1935 shipments were the largest since 1929 when 435,888 cubic feet were exported.

The total quantity of gold exported in 1935 was 33,313 ounces made up of 31,342 ounces of newly-won ore and 1,971 ounces obtained from melted jewellery. It was the largest quantity shipped in any year since 1916 when 36,245 ounces were exported.

There was a further decline in the export of diamonds, the quantity shipped in 1935, viz., 43,187 carats, being less by 1,236 carats than that which was exported in 1934.

The total quantity of bauxite exported in 1935, viz., 111,500 tons, was more than double that exported in each of the two immediately previous years (viz., 35,196 tons in 1933 and 50,605 tons in 1934) and was the largest quantity shipped in any year since 1931.

Canada was the principal market for the Colony's produce in 1935, but was very closely followed by the United Kingdom which had held first place in the preceding three years. The total value of the exports to each of these two countries in 1935 in the order named was £939,702 and £902,970 as compared with £479,362 and £1,016,413 respectively in 1934 and £378,472 and £1,204,736 in 1933.

The principal products purchased by the United Kingdom were:—

						Value.
						£
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	64,889	561,528
Gold	...	...	...	oz.	33,205	175,635
Rum	...	...	...	pf. gallons	605,552	57,193
Molasses	...	...	...	gallons	3,374,554	35,205
Diamonds	...	...	...	carats	12,612	28,158
Balata	...	...	...	lb.	244,539	11,913

The principal exports to the Dominion of Canada were:—

						Value.
						£
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	109,176	880,465
Molasses	...	...	...	gallons	2,427,878	26,145
Bauxite	...	...	...	tons	22,040	24,028

The British West Indies took 6,451 tons of rice valued at £62,718, which represented 61 per cent. of the total export of that commodity.

The principal products that found a market with the United States of America were:—

						Value.
						£
Bauxite	...	...	...	tons	83,697	106,109
Timber	...	...	...	cu. feet	44,585	4,328

Exports of copra in 1935 totalled 1,226 tons, of which 1,038 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 188 tons to the British West Indies. The quantities shipped to these destinations in 1934 were 917 tons and 4 tons respectively.

The largest purchasers of the Colony's coffee in 1935 were the British West Indies (167,222 lb. or 36 per cent.), while Canada followed next with 114,140 lb. or 24 per cent. The remaining 40 per cent. was purchased by foreign countries, Norway taking 84,076 lb., Holland 61,700 lb., the United States of America 33,600 lb. and Sweden 8,000 lb. In 1934, 59 per cent. of the total quantity exported was shipped to foreign countries, 26 per cent. to Canada and 15 per cent. to the British West Indies.

Exports of timber to the United Kingdom fell from 100,716 cubic feet in 1934 to 84,584 cubic feet in 1935, while the quantities shipped to the United States of America in these two years were 4,634 cubic feet and 44,585 cubic feet respectively. Holland purchased 32,319 cubic feet in 1935 as compared with 72,841 cubic feet in 1934.

Forty-four per cent. of the diamonds exported went to Belgium, 29 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 27 per cent. to Holland. In 1934 the ratio of the exports to these countries in the order named was 42, 19 and 37.

Seventy-five per cent. (83,697 tons) of the bauxite exported in 1935 was sent to the United States, while shipments made direct to Canada totalled 22,040 tons (20 per cent.). The mother country was the destination of 5,638 tons or 5 per cent.

A comparison of values per unit of quantity of the Colony's exports for the period 1933-5 is as follows: the figures noted are f.o.b. and are as declared by the exporters on export specifications:—

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	1933			1934			1935		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Raw gold ...	... oz.	4	17	5½	4	17	8½	5	5	9
Diamonds...	... carat	2	5	2	2	5	4	2	7	10½
Bauxite ...	... ton	1	10	7½	1	6	2½	1	4	9½
Sugar ...	... ton	9	8	4½	8	18	7	8	5	8½
Rum ...	... pf. gal.	1	9½		1	9½		1	7½	
Molasses ...	... gal.			2½			2½			2½
Rice ...	... ton	7	12	0½	8	5	3½	9	6	5½
Coffee, raw	... lb.			3½			3½			2½
Coconuts ...	... 1,000	2	16	3	2	15	2½	2	11	7
Copra ...	... ton	9	5	8½	6	19	9½	9	7	4½
Balata ...	... lb.	1	1½		1	2				11½
Lumber ...	... sup. ft.			3½			3½			3½
Timber ...	... cu. ft.	2	9		2	3½		2	0	

Eighty per cent. of the total import trade, i.e., £1,474,290, was with Empire countries, £1,011,463 or 55 per cent. being with the United Kingdom (as usual the Colony's largest supplier) and £270,790 or 15 per cent. with Canada, while the British West Indies and British India supplied 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. Of foreign countries, the value of imports from the United States was £167,343 or 9 per cent. of the total, followed by Japan whose share was 2 per cent.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were:—

	Quantity.	Value £
Cotton piece-goods ...	linear yards 9,232,797	143,897
Flour, wheaten ...	bags 114,375	86,982
Metals and manufactures of ...	value —	72,515
Manures ...	tons 8,292	56,459
Sugar machinery ...	value —	32,159
Beer, ale, stout and porter ...	gallons 162,021	28,489

The main supplies from Canada were:—

	Quantity.	Value. £
Flour, wheaten ...	bags 67,829	67,117
Fresh vegetables ...	value —	22,632
Smoked or dried fish ...	cwt. 17,803	18,798

The chief imports from the United States of America were :—

		Quantity.	Value. £
Electrical apparatus ...	... value	—	18,560
Pickled meat ...	... barrels	2,903	11,878
Tobacco, manufactured ...	... lb.	338,262	11,827

Some of the principal changes in the Colony's import trade which affected Empire countries are noted in respect of the following articles :—

*Butter.*—The total quantity of butter obtained from the United Kingdom in 1935 was 74,007 lb. as compared with 128,689 lb. in 1934, while imports of this commodity from the Empire countries increased from 385,881 lb. in 1934 to 562,513 lb. in 1935. Most of the cooking butter imported was supplied by the Irish Free State, imports from this source having been 419,916 lb. in 1935 as compared with 242,425 lb. in 1934. Imports from France increased from 200 lb. in 1934 to 10,400 lb. in 1935.

*Oats.*—Imports from Canada in 1935 totalled 2,443,708 lb. as compared with 1,667,200 lb. in 1934, while United Kingdom supplies fell from 304,000 lb. in 1934 to 55,360 lb. in 1935. Russia which sent British Guiana 290,664 lb. in 1934 made no contribution to the Colony's imports in 1935.

*Lard and Lard Substitutes.*—There was a very large falling off in the import of lard and lard substitutes in 1935, owing to the high protection afforded the local industry. Imports of lard substitutes from the United Kingdom, the main source of supply of this commodity, totalled 188,125 lb. in 1934 and 2,875 lb. in 1935, while imports of pure lard from Canada fell from 42,989 lb. in 1934 to 25,141 lb. in 1935.

*Condensed Milk.*—Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 110,749 lb. in 1934 to 286,842 lb. in 1935. This gain was obtained mainly at the expense of Holland, which supplied 576,883 lb. and 407,451 lb. respectively in these two years. The total quantity imported from Canada in 1935 was 149,099 lb. and in 1934 263,174 lb.

*Coal.*—Although there was a larger percentage increase in the imports of coal from the United Kingdom, the quantity imported from that country in 1935 (3,623 tons) was less than that received in 1934 (5,492 tons) by 1,869 tons, due to the fact that the total imports from all countries were much less in 1935 than in 1934.

*Edible Oils.*—Imports of soya bean and cotton seed oils from the United Kingdom declined from 32,435 gallons in 1934 to 23,046 gallons in 1935, while imports of mustard oil from India increased from 5,599 gallons to 6,768 gallons.

*Potatoes.*—Most of the Colony's supplies of potatoes are obtained from Canada and Holland. Within recent years fair quantities have been supplied by the United Kingdom. The following are the

imports in 1934 from the three countries named :—United Kingdom 1,348,963 lb., Canada 5,066,279 lb., and Holland 988,338 lb. Similar figures for 1935 are 25,353 lb., 6,895,236 lb., and 763,280 lb. respectively.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The economic depression which still prevails has adversely affected the wages of skilled tradesmen and agricultural labourers and has not allowed any increase in wages. The average wages per day of eight and a half hours paid during 1935 to artisans ranged from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per day. The wages of male labourers ranged from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per day and of women and children over 14 years of age from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. Persons in domestic service, such as cooks, housemaids, and butlers, receive monthly wages ranging from £1 to £2 10s. The principal articles of diet are rice and locally-grown vegetables. The average price per gallon of rice was 8d. Retail prices of other staple articles of diet were :—wheaten flour 1½d. to 2d. per lb., pickled beef 6d. per lb., pickled pork 7d. per lb., salted fish 6d. to 8d. per lb. East Indian agricultural labourers worked an average of 4½ days at wages ranging from 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 4d. The staple article of food of the East Indian labourer is rice.

The wages of railway labourers vary from 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day of eight hours according to the nature of the work performed. These rates apply to railway workers in Government employment and correspond closely to the average paid by commercial concerns for similar work.

Labourers on sugar plantations are usually housed free. Rents in the towns and villages range from 5s. per month for one tenement room to £1 13s. 4d. for a cottage containing two or three rooms. It is enacted that each room shall contain not less than 300 cubic feet of space for each person above 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet for each person under 12 years of age.

### IX.—EDUCATION.

A State-aided system of elementary-education was established by Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 (now Cap. 196). There are now 233 primary schools, which are all denominational except six which are controlled by the Education Department and one by a private firm. The central administration is vested in a Director of Education and an advisory Education Committee, and the local control in school managers who are usually ministers of religion. In 1935 the primary schools had an enrolment of 49,443, and the grants-in-aid amounted to £70,637.

A training centre for men and women teachers was established in Georgetown in 1928. Woodwork centres for boys have been established in the following localities :—Georgetown (two), New Amsterdam, East Coast, Demerara, and West Coast, Demerara (one each), and domestic science centres for girls in Georgetown (one) and in New Amsterdam (one).

In 1932 a Government primary school was erected in Georgetown from a grant made by the Imperial Government. It is used as a demonstration and practising school in connexion with the teachers' training centre, and is having an important effect in raising the general standard of efficiency in the primary schools throughout the Colony.

Provision is made for the higher education of boys at a Government secondary school in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or grammar school in England. Two secondary schools for girls and one for boys, all conducted by religious denominations, receive grants-in-aid from the Government. There are also a number of private secondary schools which receive no grants. Twelve Government County scholarships, entitling the holders to free education for five years at the Government secondary school or at other approved secondary schools, are open to candidates from the primary schools. The Government also award annually one scholarship of the total value of £900 which is open to boys and girls and is tenable at a university or institution of university rank within the British Empire. The numbers of pupils in secondary schools are 855 boys and 828 girls.

There is a trades centre for boys and youths in Georgetown. It is run on the lines of a junior technical school and provides a two years' course in woodwork and technical drawing. Apprentices and journeymen in the building and other trades attend evening classes at the centre, and men teachers from the primary schools have also attended courses to enable them to become instructors at the various woodwork centres in the Colony.

A trade centre for women and girls (the Carnegie Trade Centre) was opened in Georgetown in 1933 to provide practical training for women and girls in domestic subjects and local crafts. Funds for the purpose were provided by the Carnegie Corporation, United States of America, supplemented by a grant from the Imperial Government.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

Roads, with an aggregate length of 272 miles and a fair motoring surface, extend along the coastlands from Skeldon on the Corentyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River and also along the lower reaches of the principal rivers for short distances, but do not



penetrate inland. Communications beyond these limits is, generally speaking, by water, but there are also roads and paths in the interior. These are as follows :—

In the North-West District, between Arakaka on Barima River and Towakaima on the Barima River, a distance of 29 miles, with a branch line to Five Stars, a distance of 17 miles; and from the Barima River opposite Morawhanna to Wania Creek, a distance of 11 miles, eight of which are suitable for motor traffic. The latter road passes over the Mabaruma hills, on which are situated the Government offices for the administration of the district, a public hospital, etc.

The Bartica-Potaro road, 104 miles in length, constructed by means of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of opening up the interior of the Colony, is connected to the Potaro Landing-Konawaruk road, the Potaro River being spanned by a suspension bridge of 360 feet span.

Tumatumari is connected to this road at 91½ miles by a branch road four miles long.

A branch road from 75 miles on the Bartica-Potaro road to Issano on the Mazaruni River was under construction at the end of the year; 44½ miles were completed and opened for traffic.

In the Potaro District, between Tumatumari and St. Mary, Konawaruk, 14¾ miles, and Potaro Landing and Minnehaha, 19½ miles, with connecting trail from the six-mile post on the former road to the ten-mile post on the latter (known as the Tiger Creek Line) a distance of 10½ miles, and a trail from the 1½ mile post on the Potaro-North Fork road to Kangaruma on the right bank of the River Potaro, a distance of 5½ miles.

In the Essequibo District, between Lower Camaria and Upper Camaria on the Cuyuni River, a distance of 3¾ miles.

A cattle trail is being maintained by the Government between Takama on the Berbice River and Annai on the Rupununi River, a distance of 182 miles, with a branch line to Arakwa, a place approximately opposite Wismar on the Demerara River.

### Railways.

There are two lines of single-track railway in the Colony which were acquired by the Government from the late Demerara Railway Company, and are operated under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. One of the lines runs from Georgetown along the east coast of Demerara for a distance of 60½ miles to Rosignol on the left bank of the Berbice River and diagonally opposite New Amsterdam. The other runs along the west coast of Demerara for a distance of 18½ miles, starting at Vreed-en-Hoop on the left bank of the Demerara River and ending at Parika, a point on the coast immediately opposite the island of Leguan in the estuary of the Essequibo River.

**Government Steamer and other Inland Services.**

The Transport and Harbours Department also operates steamers on the following routes :—

Ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Rivers.

A steamer service from Georgetown to Morawhanna and Mabaruma on the Barima and Aruka Rivers, North-West District.

Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast.

Georgetown to Bartica at the junction of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni Rivers.

Georgetown to Fickersgill and other stations on upper reaches of the Pomeroon River.

Parika to Adventure and Bartica.

New Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Berbice River, to Paradise, 110 miles up that river.

Launch services are also run as follows :—

Charity on the Pomeroon River, up and down the river, and also to Acquero on the Moruka River.

New Amsterdam to Akuruwa up the Canje Creek.

A lorry service operates on the Bartica-Potaro road, branching from (a) Garraway Stream (100 miles) to Minnehaha Gold Dredging Company (112 miles), and (b) from Garraway Stream (100 miles) to Kangaruma (107 miles), the terminus *en route* to Kaieteur Waterfall. This lorry service connects at Bartica with the steamer and railway services to and from Georgetown.

**Postal.**

*(Including Telephones, Telegraphs and Wireless.)*

The Postal Service embraces the whole of the coastlands and extends up the principal rivers. The General Post Office is situated in Georgetown, and there are 40 branch post offices at which all classes of postal work are transacted, including savings-bank, money-order, and postal-order business. The postal agencies are 35 in number, at 24 of which postal orders may be obtained, and the number of travelling post offices are now ten, at three of which postal orders are obtainable. A separate branch of the Post Office controls the inland telegraph, telephone, and radio systems. There are 48 telegraph offices connected by 313 miles of wire. There are telephone systems in Georgetown and New Amsterdam to which are connected 1,100 and 129 subscribers respectively, both exchanges giving a continuous service. During June 1928, a Strowger automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown to which are connected 100 subscribers. In addition, there are ten country sub-exchanges, two of which were converted in October 1927, one in December 1928, and one in October 1933, to a semi-automatic continuous service. A separate police and railway service is operated.

The Georgetown Wireless Station (handed over to the Pacific Cable Board in 1934) maintains communication with ships at sea and neighbouring points, and a direction-finding station is also maintained. Six radio stations are also maintained in the interior of the Colony.

### **Shipping.**

Regular steamship communication is maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, and the Dutch and French Guianas. The principal lines calling at British Guiana are Bookers Line, the Harrison Direct Line, the Royal Netherlands West Indian Mail, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Canadian National Steamships, the Ocean Dominion Steamships, the Aluminum Line, the Furness-Bermuda Line, the American Caribbean Steamship Line, and the Dutch Government steamers from Surinam.

### **Airways.**

A weekly air mail service between Miami, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, the West Indian Islands, Georgetown, and Dutch and French Guianas, Brazil and Argentine is operated by Pan-American Airways, Incorporated.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Currency.**

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling is legal tender.

On 16th August 1915, the Combined Court approved of the issue of Government currency notes of the face value of \$1 = 4s. 2d. and \$2 = 8s. 4d. The first notes were issued in January 1917, and on the 31st December 1935, there were notes in circulation to the face value of £109,375 or \$525,000.

The Government Note Issue is fully backed by a Note Guarantee Fund, one-third of which is retained in coin. The investments held in respect of the Fund must have a disposal value of not less than 110 per cent. of the note circulation not covered by actual coin.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The note circulation in the Colony of the former bank was \$463,820, or £96,629 3s. 4d., and of the latter \$308,810, or £64,335 8s. 4d., at the 31st December 1935. Both of these banks carry on savings-bank business.

The first Government Savings Banks were established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in the year 1836, and the first Post

Office Savings Banks in December 1889. In November 1910, the Combined Court passed a resolution approving of the amalgamation of these banks, and authorizing the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office as from 1st July 1911.

Savings Bank business is conducted at 44 Post Offices throughout the colony.

On 31st December 1935, there were 44,858 depositors with a total of £491,920 17s. 2d. at credit in the Banks. The investments on the same date were £475,254 13s. 7d., from which an interest income of £16,623 19s. 5d. was received.

### **Co-operative Credit Banks.**

The Credit Banks, which operate under the provisions of Ordinance No. 28 of 1933, continued under the chairmanship of the District Agricultural Officers, while the duties of Registrar and Auditor are performed by an officer attached to headquarters staff of the Department of Agriculture. The director of Agriculture is Chairman of the Co-operative Credit Banks' Board.

On 31st December 1935, there were 27 banks on the register—15 in Demerara, eight in Berbice, and four in Essequibo. At the close of the year the membership of the 24 functioning banks was 10,656; West Indians owned 47,196 shares and East Indians 27,911 out of a total issue of 80,903 shares.

The lending capital of the banks is derived from two main sources—share capital subscribed by members and Government loans, the balance due to Government being \$23,968.44 at 31st December 1935.

Loans are made by the Credit Banks to members only, chiefly small agriculturists, with valid security, raising crops of padi, sugarcane, ground provisions, etc. Some business is also done with persons engaged in coconut oil manufacture, pig-keeping, cow-keeping, huckstering, diamond seeking, etc. Money is also lent for repair of buildings and for purchase of properties.

Under the "Rules for Co-operative Credit Banks" provision is made for the building up of reserve funds out of profits on the basis of 4 per cent. per annum of the paid-up capital of a bank at the end of its financial year. The total amount of investments carried out by the banks in this connection at 31st December 1935, was \$36,572.96 and, in addition, \$1,057.23 was further allocated by the various banks for 1935 to be invested later. There is also a Secretaries' Guarantee Fund in connection with the banks which stood at \$3,641.31 at the end of 1935.

### **Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use in the Colony.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

Facilities for prospecting and other works in the interior, such as constructing roads, the clearing of creeks, the making of bridle-paths and trails, and the maintenance of portages around the falls in the various rivers, were maintained.

*Sea Defences.*—In addition to the general maintenance in all districts, permanent works were carried out on the east and west coasts; that on the west coast being a continuation of the programme of work in extending the sea wall and the construction of new groynes which was started in 1931.

On the east coast the works following the erosion which set in during 1933 and necessitated the retirement of the line of the sea wall and the construction of approximately two miles of new walling were completed during the year.

*Buildings.*—The following works were carried out in addition to general maintenance of buildings :—

Annex to Government School, Georgetown.

Quarters for steward, Mental Hospital.

Re-roofing portion of Petroleum Bond.

Construction of Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Reconstruction of portion of Carnegie Free Library.

*Artesian Wells.*—During the year five Government wells were drilled and one well reconditioned and completed with Everite screens. The flows from these wells are very satisfactory and samples of the water were submitted to the Government Analyst whose reports confirm that the water is a good quality potable water. Wells completed :—

West Coast Berbice	...	...	Drilled	...	...	Britannia. No. 7 Village.
			Reconditioned	...	...	Rosignol.
East Coast Demerara	...	...	Drilled	...	...	Mahaicony. Mahaica.
East Bank Essequibo	...	...	Drilled	...	...	Parika.

At the end of the year, drilling operations were in progress at Bush Lot well, West Coast Berbice.

Approximately 13 miles of Everite pipes were laid during the year, making a total of 52·50 miles laid on the coastlands.

There is no doubt whatever that the distribution of well-water through the villages is benefiting greatly the health of the people, who before the well-water was distributed were obliged during short periods of drought to drink highly contaminated and filthy trench water.

The Government Medical Officer of Health is confident that in the districts where well-water has been distributed there will follow an appreciable reduction in the incidence of and mortality from water-borne diseases.

Measures are being taken to enforce, wherever possible, the use of well-water in the manufacture of aerated drinks and coconut oil and in the treatment of rice at the rice mills.

Three private wells were sunk on the following sugar estates:—Plantation Nonpareil, Plantation Enmore and Plantation Lusignan on the East Coast, Demerara. Two wells were reconditioned at Plantation Port Mourant, Corentyne. 1.16 miles of Everite pipes were laid for estate authorities during the year from the private well at Plantation Diamond to serve the resident population.

*Improvement of Town and Country Areas.*—The following improvement works were carried out from the Imperial loan-in-aid for Unemployment and Flood Relief:—

- (1) Bonification of Thomas Lands.
- (2) Tapacooma Conservancy Extension.
- (3) Clearing Banks, Mahaica Creek.
- (4) Sluice at Nos. 69-74, Corentyne Coast, Berbice.

### XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

#### Justice.

##### THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of not less than two, but may consist of three or more Judges. The Court is duly constituted during and notwithstanding any vacancy in the office or absence from the Colony of any Judge. During 1935 there were only two Judges—the Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

A single Judge may, subject to the Rules of Court, exercise in Court or Chambers all or any part of the jurisdiction vested in the Court.

##### CIVIL ACTIONS, CAUSES AND MATTERS.

*General.*—The Judges sit to hear matters in the original civil jurisdiction of the Court throughout the year except during the statutory vacation of the Court, that is to say, in the months of July and August. The jurisdiction in such matters is exercised by any one of the Judges of the Court.

In 1935 the Court sat by one or more of its Judges on 142 days. Three hundred and seventy-four actions, causes, and matters were instituted during the year 1935, and there were 174 pending at the end of 1934, making a total of 548. Of these, 382 were disposed of, withdrawn, or abandoned.

The numbers for the years 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

		<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Pending at end of preceding year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending at end of year.</i>
1933	...	443	131	574	336	208
1934	...	404	225	629	430	174

The Court usually sits in Georgetown in the county of Demerara, where cases from the counties of Berbice and Essequibo also are generally heard, but any civil cases required by the Rules of Court to be heard in the county of Berbice are, as a rule, taken by the

Judge at the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions held in that county in February, June, and October in each year. The Court never sits in the county of Essequibo to hear any matters other than criminal.

A Judge sits on every Monday in what is commonly known as the Bail Court to deal with specially indorsed writs and motions whether in action or otherwise. Summonses are taken in Chambers on Mondays.

*Appellate Jurisdiction.*—The Full Court, that is to say, a bench composed of two or more Judges, sits on Fridays in Georgetown to hear (1) appeals from decisions of a single Judge, and (2) appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

No Judge sits in the Full Court on the hearing of an appeal from a judgment or order given or made by him. Sections 89 and 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribe the matters in which there is an appeal to the Full Court from the decision of a single Judge.

In 1935 the total number of appeals disposed of was 11, as compared with 27 in 1933 and 29 in 1934.

No appeal lies from the decision of the Full Court.

*Matrimonial Causes.*—In 1935 the Court dealt with seven cases of this kind, as compared with eight cases in 1933 and fourteen in 1934.

*Admiralty Actions.*—Actions of this kind are few in number. There was one action in 1935, one in 1933, and one in 1934.

*Wills.*—Actions for probate of wills in solemn form of law are not frequent. In 1935 there were 274 applications for probate of wills in common form as against 309 in 1934 and 346 in 1933.

*Letters of Administration.*—Letters of Administration were granted in 1935 as follows:—

By a Judge (usually the Chief Justice) of a Court (estates over \$250)	...	...	...	...	63
By the Registrar (estates not exceeding \$250)	...	...	...	...	38

The figures for the years 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

	1933	1934
By a Judge	62	64
By the Registrar	65	61

*Petitions.*—These are required by the Rules of the Court to be addressed to the Supreme Court of British Guiana and are dealt with by the Chief Justice.

In 1935 124 petitions were filed and 117 orders on petitions made, including 22 *Fiat Executio* orders, i.e., orders for leave to levy on immovable property. In 1934 103 petitions were filed and 97 orders made, including 25 *Fiat Executio* orders; while in 1933 98 petitions were filed and 94 orders made, including 17 *Fiat Executio* orders.

*Parate Execution and Proceedings.*—These are relics of the Roman-Dutch practice, in which the Judge without a trial makes

a summary order for the recovery of debts due to the Colony and of town taxes, village rates, etc. Proceedings of this kind may be either *in personam* or *in rem*, the latter form being more common. Fiats were granted in 1935 as follows:—town taxes 337, village rates 2,265, other matters 38.

The figures for the years 1933 and 1934 were:—

					1933	1934
Town taxes	...	...	...	...	450	753
Village rates	...	...	...	...	1,901	1,730
Other matters	...	...	...	...	90	29

*Insolvency Matters.*—These are heard in Georgetown by a Judge in the Bail Court on Mondays. The Insolvency Ordinance, Chapter 180, is based on the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

In 1935, the Court dealt with eight petitions for Receiving Orders, seven being by creditors and one by the debtor himself, the number of petitions in 1934 being eight (five by creditors and three by the debtors themselves), while in 1933 there were twelve petitions (eight by creditors and four by the debtors themselves). Two Administration Orders were made in 1935 as against none in 1934 and eight in 1933, and applications for discharge from insolvency were made and granted in those years as follows:—1935 one, 1934 three, 1933 three.

*Criminal Cases.*—Statutory provision is made for sittings of the Court, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, in every year in each of the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, as follows:—in Demerara in the months of January, April, June and October; in Essequibo in February, May and October; and in Berbice in February, June and October. Power is given to the Governor to suspend or postpone any such sittings by proclamation. No sitting is now held in Essequibo in October. Cases which would have been committed for that Session are committed for trial in Demerara in October. The former practice was for two Judges, the Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge to sit concurrently in Demerara, but apart from 1935, when two Courts sat concurrently in October, the Chief Justice since 1927 has sat alone in Demerara. Only one Judge attends the sittings in Berbice and Essequibo. In 1935 the criminal cases for trial included thirteen for murder, three for manslaughter, and 63 for other offences, and these resulted in ten convictions for murder, three for manslaughter, and 52 for other offences. The figures for the years 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

1933—						Cases. Convictions.	
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	61	54
1934—							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	10	4
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	75	52



A case may be stated by a Judge on a question of law which has arisen on the trial, and which has been reserved by him, for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

*West Indian Court of Appeal.*—Section 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribes the matters in which there is no appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal.

The Chief Justice functions as one of the Judges of the West Indian Court of Appeal, and in that capacity is required to attend sittings of that Court outside the Colony from time to time. In 1935 he attended sittings of the Court in Trinidad and Grenada. In that year there was one sitting of the Court in this Colony which occupied three days.

### Police.

The establishment of the Police Force, exclusive of the Fire Brigade, consists of 17 officers, two warrant officers and 640 other ranks, of whom 45 are mounted. Instruction in first-aid to the injured became part of the regular routine training in 1928, and rapid progress has been made in this important branch of police duty. Classes are instructed by the Police Surgeon and by specially selected non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff at the Training Depot who have specialized in this subject, with the result that on 31st December 1935, the following awards had been made by the St. John's Ambulance Association:—

Labels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Medallions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Vouchers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Certificates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539

The impetus thus given by the Force to training in first-aid has resulted in other classes being trained under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This movement is of immense value to the community and the Colony.

Crimes reported to or known to the police during the year numbered 9,411. They comprise 18 homicides, 1,027 reports of other offences against the person, 90 cases of praedial larceny, 3,895 reports of other offences against property, and 4,381 of other crimes. The number of persons proceeded against in connexion with the foregoing figures were 26 for homicides, 1,215 for other offences against the person, 74 for praedial larceny, 1,202 for other offences against property, and 6,402 for other crimes.

### Prisons.

The prisons of the Colony of British Guiana comprise two main prisons and three small ones; the latter are stationed in remote and sparsely populated districts, viz., Mabaruma Prison in the North-West District, and Kamakusa and Kurupukari Prisons in the Mazaruni and Rupununi Districts, respectively. These prisons are administered and maintained by the Prisons Department. Mabaruma and Kurupukari are controlled by the District

Commissioners of those districts, and Kamakusa by the Travelling Magistrate of the Mazaruni River. The officers mentioned are all Deputy Inspectors of Prisons.

The labour gangs are under the supervision of the police stationed in the respective districts.

The two principal prisons are as follows :—

(a) Georgetown Prison, situated in the county of Demerara, containing 186 cells for male prisoners, three large association wards, one hospital ward, three observation cells, and two rooms for debtors. Convicted female prisoners are sent to New Amsterdam Prison, but there are three cells for remanded females.

(b) New Amsterdam Prison, situated in the county of Berbice, containing 60 cells for male and 16 cells for female prisoners, with two hospital wards for male and female prisoners, respectively.

The prison staff consists of 12 superior officers, including prison surgeons and chaplains, 44 subordinate officers, and one matron. Casual or temporary matrons are employed when necessary.

Prisoners are employed at various trades, viz., mat-making, carpentry, simple printing, book-binding, tailoring, shoemaking, tinning, mail-bag making, etc., in supplying the internal requirements of the prisons and on public works and on the prison farms. The mark system is in force and is applicable to all prisoners sentenced to twelve months and upwards. All prisoners are worked in association, but the principle that each cell should contain one occupant only is strictly observed, except in the case of patients in hospital or association wards.

As far as possible first offenders are kept separate from habitual criminals, and female prisoners are confined in separate buildings in such a manner as to prevent their seeing or holding any intercourse with the men.

There is no provision in the prisons of the Colony of British Guiana for juvenile offenders. Male juvenile offenders are sent to the Government Industrial school at Onderneeming, which is a separate establishment under the control of the Commissioner of the Essequibo district.

The health of the prisoners during the year 1935 was uniformly good, as is evidenced by the daily average in hospital, which was 5.81. Deaths from natural causes were four. The sick incidence was due mainly to influenza, malarial fever, and minor injuries.

The numbers of prisoners committed to the different prisons during the year 1935 were—males 1,733, females 214, total 1,947.

There are no rules or regulations of the prisons in this Colony in connexion with the " Probation System." All persons put on " probation " by the Court are subject, however, to the conditions imposed by the laws of the Colony, the offender being placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

Thirty-eight public Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the following are the more important :—

*The Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, 1935* (No. 2), permits a Judge, with the Governor's consent, to accept an office or place of profit or emolument not authorized by law, if the necessity arises.

*The Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, 1935* (No. 3), provides that the non-payment of town taxes or any rate levied under the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance, or any instalment thereof for more than six months after the same shall have become due shall be a disqualification for election to the Council, or in the case of a councillor, for sitting or voting in the Council.

*The Civil List (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 7), validates appointments of officers at salaries lower than those specified in the schedule to the Civil List Ordinance and gives authority to make future appointments at lower rates of salary.

*The Income Tax Ordinance, 1935* (No. 9), amends the law relating to income tax with respect to shipping profits and the admission of claim for relief in cases of double taxation. This Ordinance gives effect to the policy of reciprocal exemption of shipping profits to be adopted by Colonial Governments. It also limits the time within which claims for relief from double taxation may be preferred and admitted.

*The Georgetown Accumulated Taxes and Rates (Funding) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 10), empowers the Georgetown Town Council to fund the total amount outstanding in respect of unpaid taxes and rates which have been levied during the years 1933 and 1934 under the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance (Chapter 86) and the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance (Chapter 96) and the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance, 1930, and in respect of unpaid ratepayers' debts under the Georgetown Improvement Rates (Funding) Ordinance, 1932, together with interest thereon; it also makes provision for the payment of such taxes, rates and ratepayers' debts and interest.

*The Local Government (Village Councils) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 16) amends the Local Government Ordinance, Chapter 84, making better provision for the constitution of village councils and the election of members.

*The Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 17), makes better provision for the establishment of a board to regulate and control the exportation of rice produced in the Colony. This Ordinance re-enacts, with amendments, the Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 47), as amended by the Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 21), which were temporary measures.

*The Transport and Harbours Ordinance, 1935* (No. 19), gives specific authority to the Board to appropriate the revenues of the

Department in accordance with the authorized estimates and validates past appropriations by the Board.

*The Pensions (Re-employed Pensioners) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 20), repeals the provision in the Pensions Ordinance, Chapter 204, relating to the abatement of pensions of re-employed pensioners. This Ordinance enables the Government to fix the salary of a re-employed pensioner, with regard to the nature of the office undertaken by him.

*The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1935* (No. 23), consolidates the existing law relating to the imposition and collection of customs duties.

*The East Demerara Water Conservancy Ordinance, 1935* (No. 26), makes better provision for the supply of water in East Demerara. It amalgamates the management and regulation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy with that of the Lamaha Canal and the Shanks' Canal, increases the water supply both for the East Demerara Sugar and other estates and villages, and also the City of Georgetown; and provides for the construction of a containing dam on the Demerara River or western side of the conservancy area and extending the same as far as the Sand Hills.

*The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 32), makes provision for the cessation of special injury awards to, and of special awards to dependants of workmen in cases where there is a right to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1934.

*The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 33) specifies the condition of payment of compensation where an injury is aggravated or death results because of unreasonable refusal to submit to or disregard of medical treatment; allocates the payment of compensation to dependants in part dependent upon the earnings of a workman where his death has resulted from the injury; and avoids double liability by Government to its officers—that is, both under the Pensions Ordinance, 1933, and under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1934.

*The Coconut Products (Control) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 36), repeals and re-enacts, with addition and variations, the Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance, 1933, and the Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance, 1934. It regulates the sale and manufacture of coconut products, thereby ensuring a good price for copra.

*The Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance 1935*, (No. 37), repeals the Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance, Chapter 164. With the repeal of the Board of Agriculture Ordinance, Chapter 150, it became necessary to provide for the exercise of the powers and functions of the Board (established by that Ordinance) under the Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance, Chapter 164. The new Ordinance was accordingly enacted and at the same time opportunity was taken to bring the legislation in line with that in the neighbouring colonies. It

provides for the importation and exportation of plants and for the prevention and eradication of diseases and pests affecting plants.

Compensation for accidents is legislated for by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinances, 1934 and 1935, and the Accidental Deaths and Workmen's Injuries (Compensation) Ordinance, Chapter 265. Part I of Chapter 265 is an adaptation of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 93), as supplemented by the Fatal Accidents Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 95), and Part II an adaptation of the Employers Liability Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c.42), with the necessary modifications to suit local requirements.

By the Factories (Dangerous Trades Regulation) Ordinance, Chapter 268, the erection of any factory or building in a town or within a quarter of a mile of the limits of a town for the manufacture of any explosive or inflammable substance or thing is prohibited, and the manufacture of explosives, etc., in a factory or building situated in a town is similarly prohibited.

The aged and poor may receive relief under section 26 of the Poor Relief Ordinance, Chapter 90, otherwise there is no legislative provision in the Colony in regard to sickness or old age.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue.

The total Colony revenue for the year amounted to £1,089,078. Excluding the extraordinary general revenue receipts of £39,680, the year's return from normal revenue heads was £1,049,398, thereby falling short of the 1934 collection by £8,731, but exceeding the estimate of the year by £55,788. In 1934 extraordinary general revenue receipts totalled £89,310.

### Expenditure.

The total Colony expenditure was £1,128,486, being £47,622 more than the expenditure for 1934. Included in the Estimates of the year were extraordinary appropriations of £35,354, the actual ordinary expenditure exclusive of these items being £1,105,853 as against £1,060,620 in 1934.

Special receipts from the undermentioned sources and the related expenditure not included in the revenue and expenditure totals above are as shown below :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Colonial Development Fund—Approved Schemes...	64,977	64,977
Unemployment and Flood Relief Works (Loan-in-aid from Imperial Government) ... ..	3,653	3,653
Loan-in-aid (Renewals and Replacements Transport and Harbours Department) ... ..	20,000	—
	<u>£88,630</u>	<u>£68,630</u>

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as under :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i> £	<i>Expenditure.</i> £
1931 ... ..	1,319,862 from all sources	1,251,732
1932 ... ..	1,179,615 „ „	1,137,789
1933 ... ..	1,147,453 „ „	1,129,319
1934 ... ..	1,272,002 „ „	1,205,427
1935 ... ..	1,177,708 „ „	1,197,116

### Financial Position.

	£	£
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account at 1st January, 1935 ... ..		84,708
The colony revenue of the year was ... ..	1,089,078	
Loan-in-aid ... ..	20,000	
The appropriation to revenue during the year from Colonial Development Fund and Unemployment and Flood Relief Loans ... ..	68,630	
	<hr/>	1,177,708
		1,262,416
The colony expenditure amounted to ... ..	1,128,486	
The expenditure on works financed from Colonial Development Fund and Unemployment and Flood Relief Loan-in-aid ... ..	68,630	
	<hr/>	1,197,116
Surplus at 31st December 1935 ... ..		<hr/> £65,300

### Assets and Liabilities.

The balance sheet discloses the following position at the close of the year :—

	£	£
Balance held on Loan Account ... ..		103,181
<i>Surplus—</i>		
Balance on Surplus and Deficit Account ... ..		65,300
<i>Borrowing—</i>		
Imperial Government Advance for fixed working capital ... ..		100,000
		<hr/> £268,481
<i>Disposal—</i>		
Cash Balances ... ..	136,584	
Barclays Bank deposit against loan interest payments due on 1st January 1936 ... ..	27,582	
Joint Colonial Fund... ..	55,000	
Unallocated Stores ... ..	42,231	
Advances in excess of deposits ... ..	7,084	
	<hr/>	£268,481

## Public Debt.

	£	£
At 31st December 1934 the Colony's Funded Debt amounted to ... ..		4,392,068
Redemptions effected during the year amounted to		194,500
		<hr/> 4,197,568
Stock issued by the Crown Agents in London during the year was ... ..		256,373
		<hr/> 4,453,941
Making a total Funded Debt outstanding of ...		
Loans from the Colonial Development Fund at 31st December 1934 amounted to ... ..	118,647	
Loans received during the year ... ..	54,545	
	<hr/> 173,192	
Less loan repaid during the year ... ..	750	
	<hr/>	<hr/> 172,442
Making a total Public Debt liability of ... ..		<hr/> £4,626,383
Exclusive of the liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of £17,579.		
The Sinking Fund held for redemption of the Public Debt totalled £465,806 with a mean market value of £501,514 at 31st December 1935.		

## Main Heads of Taxation.

The following were the main heads of taxation during 1935 and the yield from each :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs ... ..	561,338	17	3
Excise and Licences ... ..	207,977	1	1
Stamp Duties ... ..	8,920	11	2½
Estate Duties ... ..	6,984	9	8
Acreage Tax ... ..	4,030	15	9½
Duty on Transport and Mortgages ... ..	1,808	3	10
Income Tax ... ..	47,300	18	0½

## XVI.—CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The duties of customs on all dutiable goods the produce or manufacture of the British Empire are, subject to certain exceptions, fixed at 50 per cent. of the duties on similar goods produced in foreign countries. Among the exceptions are apples, butter, cheese, cocoa, cordage, fish, jams, lard and lard compounds, and milk. which receive a preference of 66½ per cent. ; cement which receives over 76 per cent. ; pickled beef and pork which receive 75 per cent. ; bags and printing paper 60 per cent. ; nitrogenous manures over 83 per cent. ; cornmeal and flour about 28 per cent. ; beer and stout about 20 per cent. ; while the difference in the duty rates on spirits, tobacco and wines is small.

The rates of duty payable on most of the articles coming under the *ad valorem* schedule is  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. preferential and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. general. The basic value for the collection of duty is c.i.f.

Cotton piece-goods of a yardage value not exceeding 1s. and hats pay 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general, while cotton hosiery pay 10 per cent. preferential and 10 per cent. plus 12 cents per pair or 30 per cent. (whichever is greater) under the general tariff. Boots and shoes of rubber pay  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. preferential and 50 per cent. plus 24 cents per pair, general; while boots and shoes of all other kinds are admitted at 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. plus 48 cents per pair, general.

Duty at the preferential rate on all apparel is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the general rate being fixed at 30 per cent. plus:—in the case of shirts, 24 cents each; men's under-pants and combination underwear, neckties, cravats, and scarves, 18 cents each; collars, 4 cents each, and other kinds (except men's singlets and undervests), 36 cents each.

On dutiable articles bearing an advertising device there is a duty at the rate of  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. preferential and  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. general. Paints pay 6 per cent. preferential and 12 per cent. general. On motor vehicles and plated ware the duty is 20 per cent. preferential and 40 per cent. general. Confectionery is rated at 20 per cent. preferential and 60 per cent. general. Machinery of British origin is duty free, of foreign  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Apples are admitted at 50 cents preferential and \$1.50 general, per 160 lb.

Advertising matter of no commercial value is free of duty regardless of origin, but is subject to 3 per cent. Bill of Entry Tax. Samples are admitted free subject to regulations.

### Excise Duties.

Excise duty is levied in respect of rum and other spirits manufactured in the Colony. On every gallon of rum of the strength of proof there is collected the sum of \$4.50 and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

Rum taken out of bond for the purpose of being used exclusively in any laboratory, or for the preservation of specimens of natural history for any public museum in the Colony is exempt from duty.

Upon all compounds manufactured by a compounder under the provisions of the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance—except upon medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits which pay a duty equal to the duty for the time being imposed under the British Preferential Tariff upon like articles imported into the Colony—there is collected a duty of \$4.50 per proof gallon.

Liquor made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit mixed with any other material which has undergone a process of fermentation and contains more than 4 per cent. and less than 26 per cent. of spirits,



pays duty at the rate of 25 cents per liquid gallon, while denatured alcohol, motor fuel, and methylated spirits, are not subject to excise duty.

Other spirits manufactured in the Colony are liable to duty at the rate of \$4.50 per proof gallon except that upon all bay rum, lime rum, and other toilet preparations so manufactured, not over proof, and not potable, there is a duty of \$3.00 the liquid gallon. There is also a distillery tax at the rate of one-half of one cent per proof gallon of rum manufactured in the Colony.

Matches manufactured in the Colony pay an excise duty at the rate of \$2.50 per case containing ten gross of boxes of not more than one hundred matches in each, and at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater than or less than 144,000 if not packed, or however packed or put together. Provision is, however, made for drawback of the amount of duty paid on exportation of such matches.

### **Stamp Duties.**

Stamp duties are imposed upon certain Instruments, e.g., Affidavits (1s. 6d.), Agreements (1s.), Appointment of Trustee (10s. 5d.), Articles of Clerkship in order to be admitted as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court (£79 3s. 4d.), Awards of Arbitrators in disputes involving sums not exceeding £5 4s. 2d. to £1,041 13s. 4d (2d. to £2), Bills of Exchange for sums not exceeding £5 to sums not exceeding £100 (2d. to 2s.), Conveyance or transfer on sale of any bond, debenture, scrip, stock, or share (one-quarter of one per cent. of face value), Deeds or Notarial Acts (1s. to £2).

## **XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the accession of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated throughout the Colony with great manifestation of loyalty, especial attention being given to celebrations in the primary schools of the Colony.

### **Visits to the Colony.**

Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.B.E., M.A., Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and a party of post-graduate students.

His Excellency the Governor of Dutch Guiana, Prof. Dr. J. C. Kielstra, to the Orealla Mission, Corentyne River.

A party of public school boys under the auspices of the School Empire Tour Committee and in the charge of Mr. B. A. Maples, a Marlborough Master,

**XVIII.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

The following publications of the British Guiana Government are on sale at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at the prices indicated :—

Handbook of the Colony	...	...	...	1s. each.
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And any others likely to be of interest	...	

Copies of British Guiana Ordinances likely to be of interest to persons outside the Colony. 2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s. per Ordinance.

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Volumes of revised edition of Laws of British Guiana to 1929. 6 guineas per set (cloth). 5 guineas per set (stiff paper).

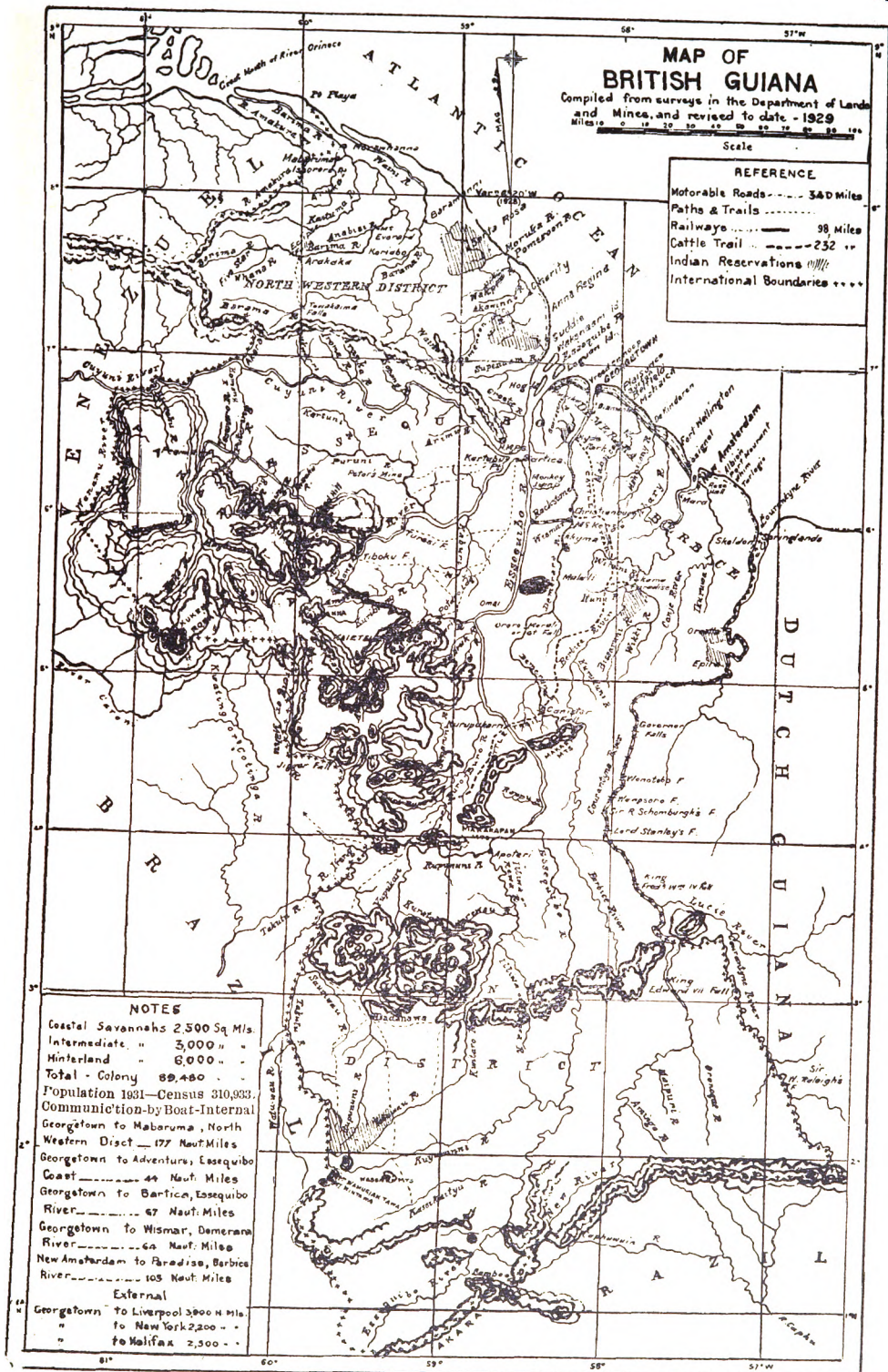
Blue Book ... .. £1.

Legislative Council papers likely to be of interest to persons outside the Colony. ½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s.

Copies of Railway tariffs and time tables Free of charge.

The following publications relating to the Colony can be obtained from the publishers and at the prices stated opposite them :—

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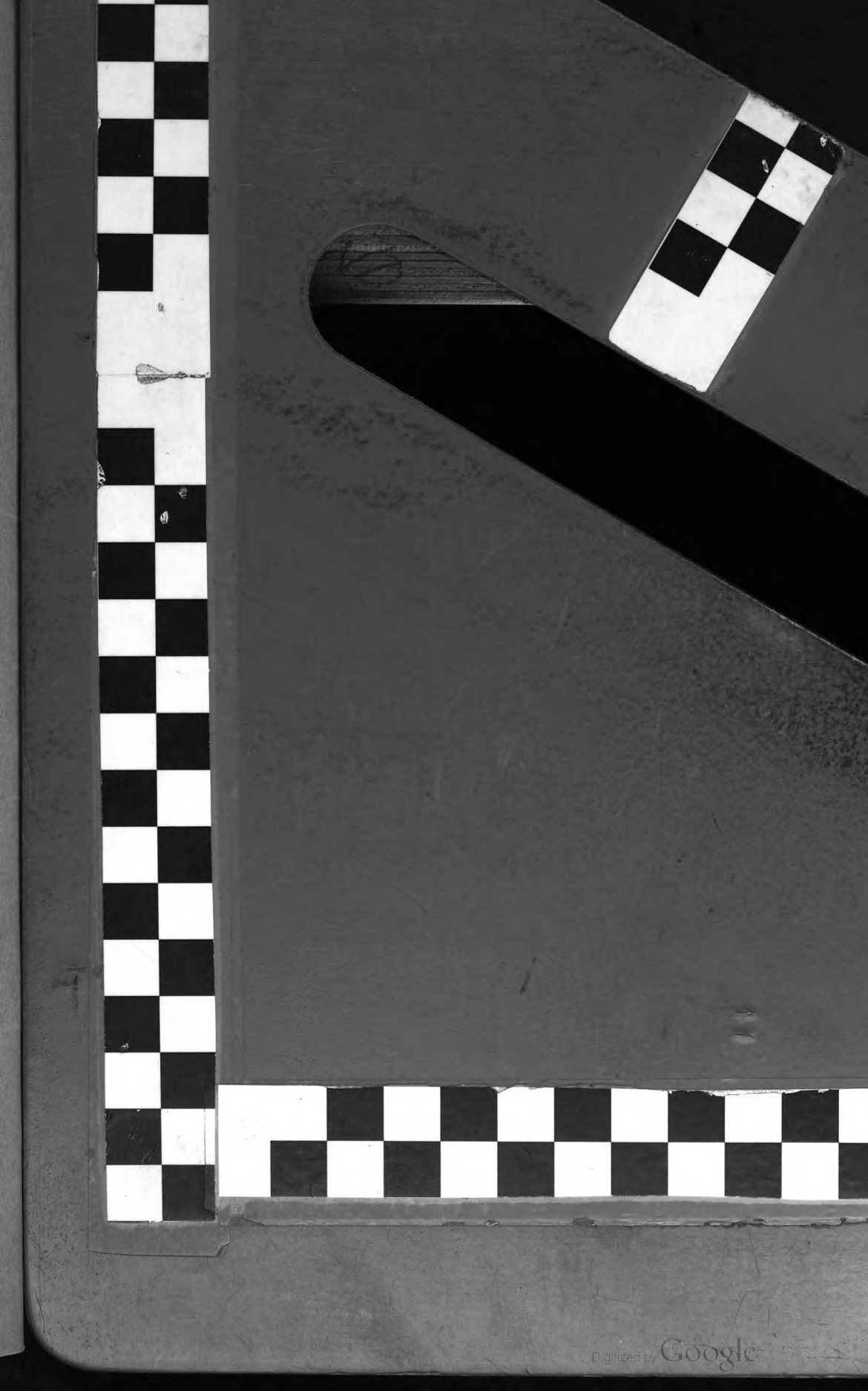
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1936

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III.—POPULATION ... ..	6
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	7
V.—HOUSING ... ..	9
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	10
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	13
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	16
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	17
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	19
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	20
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	22
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	22
XIV.—LEGISLATION... ..	23
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	24
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	27
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	27
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" North latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' West longitude.

The Colony is bounded on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south-west by Guatemala. The frontier with Mexico follows the course of the River Hondo; that with Guatemala follows the course of the River Sarstoon on the south, continuing by a line drawn from the Gracias a Dios Falls, on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, and from Garbutt's Falls due north to the Mexican frontier. The greatest length of the Colony is about 174 miles and the greatest width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

A number of "cays" and reefs lie off the mainland of the Colony at varying distances from the coast, in an almost continuous line

from the point of the Yucatan peninsula to the southern boundary of the Colony. The largest of these are Ambergris Cay and Cay Caulker, while the Turneffe group of cays covers a large area.

Near the coast the land is low and swampy, but gradually rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is low-lying, but further south the country is hilly and even mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The Colony is well watered, and its numerous rivers provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

#### Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans leading a normal life and taking ordinary precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The average rainfall at Belize was 83.20 inches for the last five years.

The extremes of temperature and the rainfall at Belize for the last ten years were as follows :—

<i>Extremes of temperature.</i>				<i>Year's Rainfall.</i>
	°F.		°F.	<i>inches.</i>
1935 4th September ...	91	6th February ...	51	64.16
1934 16th April ...	93	13th December ...	56	91.21
1933 5th May ...	91.5	1st January ...	61.5	73.03
1932 15th September ...	93	21st November ...	59	67.36
1931 12th May ...	89	22nd January ...	51	120.23
1930 27th May,		24th December ...	59	84.73
7th September ...	89			
1929 28th September ...	90	30th January ...	57	113.57
1928 18th July ...	88.5	26th December ...	57	52.29
1927 18th August ...	88	11th January ...	56.5	68.61
1926 29th July ...	88	20th February ...	54	60.05

#### History.

It is thought that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies. The country first became known to Englishmen about 1638. It is probable that settlers from Jamaica visited the country and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves in what is now British Honduras. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten district of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them and, as England was frequently at war with Spain in those days, such conflicts were natural. Even after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, there was fighting between the subjects of the King of England and those of the King of Spain in Central America. The Spaniards made frequent attempts to expel the Englishmen and their slaves, but in 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain all lands in the West Indies or in any

part of America held by the English at the time. The population of the British settlement in and near Belize, the chief town, included at this date 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671, the settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies". This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713, there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717, the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout," on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754, another attempt was made by the Spaniards and defeated "principally by slaves," at Labouring Creek. In 1779, St. George's Cay was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Cay, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally defeated on the 10th of September, 1798, at St. George's Cay, after trying for a century and a-half to expel the British.

In the year 1849 the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many Spaniards were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of British Honduras. From the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan made repeated raids into the Colony.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meetings, and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people". This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified the laws and customs of the settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786, a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791 to 1797 elected magistrates again ruled the settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870, the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On the 31st of October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on the 10th of September, 1909.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding member having an original vote, and, if the votes shall be equally divided, also a casting vote. Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1932, the Governor or presiding member may, either before or after the votes of the members have been taken, "declare the passing of any Bill or any clause of it or any amendment to any such Bill or of any resolution or vote to be necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, or to be necessary to secure within the scope of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote as aforesaid the control of finance of the Colony by His Majesty's Government for the period during which the Colony receives financial assistance from His Majesty's Exchequer." In this case "only the votes of the official members shall be taken into consideration and any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council if a majority of the votes of such official members are recorded in favour of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote".

In 1935 an Ordinance was passed providing for a new form of Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor and five official members, two unofficials nominated by the Governor, and five unofficials elected for four constituencies.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other person as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the close of the year under review there was one unofficial member.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk

District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District, and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District, who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. Except in the case of the Belize District, he is also *ex officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, the naming, numbering and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts, building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elected Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Cay, Cay Caulker, and Ambergris Cay.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1935 was estimated at 55,448, and consisted of 27,411 males and 28,037 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by Caribs, while in the Toledo District Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans, and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Persons per square mile.</i>
Belize ... ..	21,309	1,623	13.13
Corozal ... ..	8,095	718	11.27
Orange Walk ... ..	6,487	1,462	4.44
Stann Creek ... ..	6,151	840	7.32
Toledo ... ..	6,223	2,125	2.93
Cayo ... ..	7,183	1,830	3.91
Colony ... ..	55,448	8,598	6.45



The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages and the infantile mortality for 1935, with comparative figures for the previous two years :—

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.		Infantile Mortality.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1933 ...	1,942	3·61	1,117	2·07	462	0·85	242	12·46
1934 ...	1,945	3·55	971	1·77	450	0·82	200	10·28
1935 ...	2,081	3·75	1,377	2·48	370	0·67	354	17·01

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

*Quarantinable diseases.*—In January of 1935, smallpox (Alastrim) appeared at Progresso in the Corozal District. There were 59 cases. Smallpox also became prevalent in Belize. Nineteen cases were reported. An extensive vaccination campaign was carried out, and after August no further cases were notified.

Legislation making vaccination compulsory in the event of smallpox was enacted.

The following diseases were prevalent :—

(a) *Measles and whooping-cough.*—An extensive concurrent epidemic of these diseases swept the Colony during the year. Complications were frequent, and account for an increased child death rate, especially among the poor and under-nourished children.

(b) *Malaria.*—This disease is extensive in the Colony. Energetic anti-malaria measures are required to reduce its prevalence.

(c) *Dysentery.*—Both amoebic and bacillary forms occur.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*—Is prevalent, but accurate statistics are not available. Few patients seek early treatment, and prefer to conceal this disease, if possible.

(e) *Venereal diseases.*—These diseases are very prevalent in the Colony. Treatment, if sought at all, is sought for the acute manifestations of these diseases. Once the acute symptoms have been relieved, the patient is satisfied. Late lesions are very common. The Venereal Disease Ward in Belize Hospital is always full. A weekly venereal disease clinic for out-patients has been established.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains sixty-two beds. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from nineteen

to six. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fees range from 25 cents to \$3.00 a day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for twelve destitute sufferers from this disease is provided at the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of a Medical Officer under a Senior Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize Hospital there is one English-trained Matron controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff, together with a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

Owing to the absence of sufficient fall to the sea and to the lack of funds to carry out effectual mechanical drainage, few drains in the town of Belize act satisfactorily. The low-lying and swampy land in the northern portion of the town is now being reclaimed by filling it in and raising its level with sand and mud dredged from the adjoining sea. The Local Authority, Belize, also operates a dredger by which means mud taken from the harbour and canals is deposited at convenient places in the town and given to householders for the purpose of raising their low-lying and swampy lots. In the country districts, where there is a greater fall to the sea, efficient drains are provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

There are six Local Authorities charged with the duty of looking after the sanitation of their respective Districts. There is also a Central Board of Health, having general powers of supervision over the several Local Authorities. In Belize there are five sanitary inspectors, and in each of the remaining five Districts of the Colony, there is also a subordinate sanitary inspector, working under the District Board.

The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in Belize necessitates the storage of rain water in vats, tanks and other receptacles. Regular and thorough inspections of these water receptacles by the sanitary inspectors must be maintained in order to detect and destroy the larvae of the mosquito and in particular the yellow fever carrying mosquito. Owing to the large number of vats destroyed by the hurricane, householders have had to fall back on barrels and other improvised receptacles in which to store their water, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of mosquitoes and the necessity for increased watchfulness on the part of the sanitary inspectors. Some of the vats are kept screened by their owners but the majority are kept stocked by the sanitary inspectors with larvivorous fish. Crab holes are being treated with cyanogas (a preparation of potassium cyanide) by the sanitary

staff, with satisfactory results. All pools of stagnant water within the several towns are periodically oiled by the sanitary staff, a mixture of sawdust and crude oil being used for the purpose. Owing to financial stringency, operations against crabs and mosquitoes have been considerably limited during the past year.

During the months of July, August, and September, the mosquito pest was particularly bad. Mosquitoes appeared in clouds, and their activities made life very uncomfortable.

The scavenging of the town of Belize and other towns in the Colony is performed by the Local Authority and under the direction of the sanitary inspectors. In Belize mule carts are employed by the Local Authority.

The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the river, into the canals which run through the town, or into the sea.

Individual septic tanks are becoming popular among the better-class residents, but there are too many houses where owing to lack of water, funds, or of space, water-closets are an impossibility. This being so, the emptying of utensils into the canals, while it may be unsightly and disagreeable, is far more sanitary than storage in pails or pits within the house or in close proximity to other houses. In the outlying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of night-soil are extremely faulty.

#### V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about seven feet above the level of the ground, which is often low-lying, swampy and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling-in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping-room. It is generally used as a store-room, washing-room, kitchen or garage.

There were no building regulations before the year 1928. In consequence, householders erected houses how, where, and in whatever manner they liked. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in, and free space around, each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections. In order to deal with dilapidated and ruinous buildings, Ordinance No. 6 of 1935 was enacted.

The building regulations require further revision in order to improve housing conditions in Belize.

There are several residents in the town of Belize who own extensive house property which is rented out to tenants, but there are also very many working people who own or partly own the houses in which they live.

All premises in the towns are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors, and householders are made to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Prosecution of offenders is not undertaken save as a last resort.

In the other towns of the Colony there is ample housing accommodation.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are :—

*Timber.*—Mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, banak, pine and other woods.

*Other forest produce.*—Chicle, alligator skins.

*Agricultural produce.*—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts, copra and maize, sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulses and rice.

*Live stock.*—Swine, cattle and poultry.

*Marine.*—Tortoise-shell, shark products, lobsters, sponges, and fish of many varieties.

Forest produce, chiefly timber and chicle, form the greater proportion of the export trade in domestic produce, as shown in the table below.

	1926-1935 (average).		1934.		1935.	
	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.
Forest produce ...	1,064,289	83	652,000	74.54	648,848	70.17
Agricultural produce ...	205,064	16	212,763	24.40	268,285	29.01
Marine and other produce	13,810	1	9,195	1.06	7,583	0.82

The renewed interest in mahogany continued as anticipated, and contracts for about five million feet were placed in the Colony by the American buying and milling concerns. The demand was, however, qualified in that only first-class wood of large size was required. Presumably this class of wood is required to readjust the proportions of the grades which were reduced in the recent depression period in the high grade only. There has therefore been a considerable waste of good though small wood which has been left to rot in the bush as unsaleable.

Excellent reports from the United Kingdom have been received on the sawing, grading and general quality of the lumber produced by the Belize mahogany sawmill, and a ready market has been found for all grades.

The following figures show the exports of mahogany and cedar logs and lumber in the last three years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>1,000 s. ft.</i>	<i>1,000 s. ft.</i>	<i>1,000 s. ft.</i>
Mahogany logs exported ...	109	2,202	1,913
Mahogany lumber exported ...	531	2,477	4,242
Cedar logs exported... ..	8	23	196
Cedar lumber exported ...	14	11	52

The price of chicle rose during the year and the exports were maintained.

Logwood is ceasing to be of any importance in the trade of the Colony, and no improvement is anticipated. Rosewood, following the trial shipments made by the Forest Trust, showed a revival of interest chiefly in the United Kingdom and France, and there was a local revival in the cutting of northern rosewood. Banak also held its place in the export market.

The Forest Products Research Laboratories in England reported during the year on yemer and banak. There does not appear to be any promise for yemer in the United Kingdom market, as the high costs of extraction prevent its use in the low-grade, keenly competitive classes of manufacture where it would find its chief uses. The possibilities for banak are more promising. Although it appears to be suitable for general use as a mahogany substitute, it is possible that it will find a more ready market as a substitute for cedar in the manufacture of cigar boxes, and Port Orford cedar for battery separators.

The report on pine has not yet been submitted and no concession over the Crown pine forests has yet been approved.

The resources survey, with particular reference to pine and the more promising hardwoods, was continued.

#### Agriculture.

The prolonged and somewhat severe drought particularly over the central and northern section of the Colony caused a set back to the production of the main crops, especially rice and maize. This was aggravated later in the year in some sections by floods. The Department of Agriculture, with the financial assistance of the Agricultural Society, distributed seed of maize, rice and beans to planters in the areas most affected by the drought.

There continues to be a steady increase in the number of persons taking up planting for a living and home grown foodstuffs are in greater demand.

An effort is being made by a committee specially appointed for the purpose to formulate a policy for Land Settlement in various parts of the Colony. There is every indication of at least one agricultural settlement being started early in 1936. During the year, certain agricultural reserves were created and other lands examined for their suitability for agricultural development.

The institution of a buying scheme for maize and pulses by the Board of Agriculture has proved very popular. Planters are now assured of a guaranteed minimum price for these products and thereby they are saved a considerable amount of difficulty in disposing of these articles. The erection of two grain drying plants in Belize and Punta Gorda with bulk storage facilities has lessened appreciably the problem of storing grains and pulses. The experiment in cold storage of cabbages was not a success and the idea of future work in this line has been abandoned.

During the year an up-to-date rice mill, with a capacity of about 600 lb. of milled rice per hour, was erected in Punta Gorda. The establishment of this mill should encourage considerably the production of rice in the southern portions of the Colony. During the year, however, two factors in particular caused a reduction in the rice crop in the neighbourhood of the mill, one being adverse climatic conditions and the other the fact that banana growing became increasingly popular at the expense of rice production. In other areas the crop suffered considerably from adverse weather conditions.

Banana production increased appreciably during the year. The greatest activity in this respect took place in the Toledo District. Panama disease, nevertheless, is still prevalent and will always be a serious factor. The export of plantains showed a considerable decrease, as shown below :—

		1933.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
Bananas, bunches	...	141,662	48,239	293,293	93,721	356,056	125,274
Plantains, number	...	203,000	1,599	429,250	2,408	162,560	1,007

The export of coconuts improved somewhat but exports of copra declined considerably owing to the higher price obtainable for coconuts. A slight rise in prices of coconuts took place due in part to increased competition among local buyers. The following table gives the actual figures of exports :—

		1933.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
Coconuts No. ...	...	3,610,450	32,367	5,232,861	64,855	6,589,320	96,515
Copra lb. ...	...	818,233	11,742	332,883	5,010	5,230	52

The citrus industry, particularly in Stann Creek, continues to increase in importance. In spite of somewhat unfavourable climatic conditions the crop shows every sign of being considerably larger than last year, but later, with the result that more than half the fruit set during the year will be fit for reaping from March, 1936 onwards. The estimate for the total crop is about 20,000 cases of fresh fruit plus the equivalent of 10,000 cases to be shipped as canned or juiced fruit. Grapefruit makes up the bulk of this

estimate of production. A trial shipment to Canada of lemons—Villa Franca and Genoa—was made with encouraging results. A larger and more modern cannery was purchased by the Citrus Association and is to be installed early in 1936. New plantings are being made in the Corozal area and in a few years Corozal will be an important citrus producing district. Prices have on the whole been consistently good but towards the end of the year a severe drop was experienced. The estimated area under citrus (August, 1935), grown primarily for export is approximately 1,000 acres, of which grapefruit accounts for over 75 per cent. of the total area.

The following table shows the exports during the last three years :—

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Cases.	Value. \$	Cwts.	Value. \$	Cwts.	Value. \$
Grapefruit ... ..	5,094	13,462	13,400	33,569	15,450	32,280
Oranges ... ..	420	967	2,143	1,896	1,595	1,720
Tangerines and Man- darines	62	154	197	511	117	219
Miscellaneous :						
(Limes, Lemons, etc.)	—	—	13	44	—	—
Grapefruit, Canned lb.	—	—	—	—	39,104	1,999
Grapefruit Juice lb. ...	—	—	—	—	4,706	156

The Corozal Sugar Factory Company has purchased machinery for a 2,000 ton factory and at the time of writing the factory is in process of being erected. There is every possibility of a start being made in the manufacture of sugar before the middle of 1936. As the result of this, considerable activity on the part of sugar planters is being shown and the demand for planting material has been very great.

The production of maize and pulses shows considerable improvement but climatic conditions caused much hardship. The variety of vegetables and ground provisions reaching the town markets is improving and they are in greater demand.

Stock raising remains the same as last year. A few persons are taking an interest in goat breeding for milk purposes. Bee-keeping appears to be attracting attention.

The Department of Agriculture has opened an Experiment Farm on the outskirts of Corozal and during the year a new officer has been appointed who will be in charge of the Farm and the northern districts generally.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

Export of mahogany lumber to the United Kingdom continued to increase, while the bulk of the mahogany logs exported went to the American market. In spite of a severe drought in the earlier part of the year, exports of chicle and bananas showed an improvement.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$4,359,608, which was more by \$926,316 than the total of \$3,433,292 in 1934.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports ... ..	4,435,358	2,301,838	1,687,112	1,912,375	2,675,025
Exports ... ..	2,911,066	1,447,484	1,042,095	1,520,917	1,684,583
Trade ... ..	7,346,424	3,749,322	2,729,207	3,433,292	4,359,608

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, and the United States of America and other foreign countries in 1935 compared with the trade of 1920 :—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Trade.</i>	
	1920.	1935.	1920.	1935.	1920.	1935.
United Kingdom and British Possessions	17·45	41·12	14·88	25·12	16·17	34·93
United States of America	60·44	27·81	78·18	62·84	69·31	41·35
Other Countries ...	22·11	31·07	6·94	12·04	14·52	23·72



**Imports.**

The imports in 1935 amounted to \$2,675,025 as against \$1,912,375 in 1934, an increase of \$762,650.

The direction of the import trade during the years 1931-1935 is shown in the following table :—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	745,024	16.80	424,339	18.43	418,511	24.81	466,733	24.40	731,486	27.34
Canada ...	1,289,767	29.08	704,543	30.61	326,433	19.35	200,610	10.49	263,729	9.85
Other British Possessions	61,459	1.38	42,146	1.83	48,578	2.88	49,675	2.60	104,840	3.92
United States of America	1,495,006	32.90	815,093	35.41	633,900	37.57	684,776	35.81	744,085	27.81
Mexico...	357,599	8.06	92,297	4.01	78,978	4.67	284,344	14.87	528,529	19.85
Other Countries ...	522,467	11.78	223,420	9.70	180,712	10.72	226,237	11.83	302,356	11.23

**Exports.**

Exports amounted to \$1,684,583 in 1935 or \$163,666 more than the total of \$1,520,917 in 1934.

The following table gives the distribution of the exports during the years 1931-1935 :—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	145,883	5.00	63,314	4.31	86,642	8.31	288,722	18.98	317,510	18.84
Canada ...	105,613	3.62	51,531	3.56	126,925	12.18	31,336	2.06	50,450	2.99
Other British Possessions	1,312,152	45.07	671,519	46.39	354,276	33.99	118,200	7.77	54,911	3.25
United States of America	1,204,660	41.38	528,489	36.51	377,742	36.25	953,131	61.48	1,058,659	62.84
Other Countries ...	142,758	4.93	133,631	9.23	96,510	9.27	129,528	9.71	203,053	12.08

Domestic exports amounted to \$961,729, an increase of \$83,269 over the 1934 total. Exports of mahogany logs and lumber amounted to 44·90 per cent. of the total.

A comparative statement of the quantities of the major exports for the last three years is given below.

			1935.	1934.	1933.
Mahogany logs	cubic feet	...	159,499	183,479	9,104
Mahogany lumber	"	...	353,565	206,445	44,262
Chicle	lb.	...	735,240	787,526	726,782
Bananas	bunches	...	356,056	293,293	141,682

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 406,176, a decrease of 85,073 as compared with the previous year.

#### ENTERED.

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British ... ..	1,762	79,288	81,050
United States of America ...	—	39,782	39,782
Other ... ..	2,279	79,570	81,849
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>198,640</b>	<b>202,681</b>

#### CLEARED.

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British ... ..	1,730	83,927	85,657
United States of America ...	—	40,580	40,580
Other ... ..	1,909	75,349	77,258
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>199,856</b>	<b>203,495</b>

The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1931 ... ..	327,271	315,958	643,229
1932 ... ..	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933 ... ..	242,288	237,240	479,528
1934 ... ..	247,914	243,335	491,249
1935 ... ..	202,681	203,495	406,176

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes :—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is \$9·00 a month, including rations. Such labourers are engaged, principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are nine a day, with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are usually provided with free quarters (huts).

The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows :—

Artisans from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day ; carpenters, shipwrights, painters and masons, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from \$1.00 to \$2.50 ; for cooks from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows :—

Unskilled labourers, \$0.75 to \$1.00 a day.

Artisans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

		<i>cents.</i>		\$		
1 lb. Flour	=	03	...	...	0.75 a day	= 25 lb.
1 „ Rice	=	03	...	...	0.75 „	= 25 „
1 „ Beans	=	04	...	...	0.75 „	= 18.75 lb.
1 „ Mess Pork	=	12	...	...	0.75 „	= 6.25 „
1 „ Sugar	=	05	...	...	0.75 „	= 15 lb.

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows :—

*In Belize—*

In hotels—\$2.00 to \$3.00 a day.

In boarding-houses—\$2.00 a day ; \$50.00 to \$60.00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding-houses available except at Corozal, where there are a few hotels. The cost of living generally is slightly higher than in Belize.

#### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of a report made by Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, the educational system of the Colony is being altered. The system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926 as amended by No. 38 of 1935). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is sixty-five, fifty-three being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize, where a civilian is employed ; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years of age, and are applied towards the salaries of the teaching staff of the schools, and the provision and upkeep of buildings and equipment.

The grants for the year amounted to \$64,989.14; \$10.01 per head on an average monthly attendance of 6,488.

The total cost to the Government, inclusive of the cost of administration, was \$70,171.16, or \$10.81 per head.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was seventy-six; one hundred and sixty-three teachers and an average of fifty-nine pupil teachers were employed; the average enrolment at all schools was 8,433, of whom 4,422 were boys and 4,011 girls; the average attendance was 6,488. The total average roll in aided and unaided schools was 9,037 and the average attendance 7,013.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the St. Hilda's College for Girls, conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College, conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 226, and the average attendance 204; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Local Examinations are taken.

These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at these examinations. The sum of \$763.75 was paid on the 1935 results.

There is no provision for technical education; but mention might be made here of a Government industrial school in the Stann Creek Valley, where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few of the schools, one being the St. John's College. No facilities are provided in the Colony for the study of art.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government poor-houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$200.00.

In consequence of continued economic depression in the industries and trades, unemployment relief was given to the amount of \$981.48. There was a vote of \$4,500.00 for this purpose.

A society known as "The Women's Auxiliary", in connection with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist

Women's League assist indigent persons. Besides, each Church has its poor-fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members for sickness and death.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1935. The matron of the public hospital has been the Superintendent of the Belize Clinic since 1932, and is assisted by several ladies of the community. The League is supported by voluntary contributions and a small Government subsidy.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the Polo Club, the Golf Club and Newtown Club, all in Belize.

There are cricket, tennis, football and basket-ball competitions; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations and excellent Band concerts are given twice a month in Belize, under the auspices of the Town Board. A cinema theatre in Belize affords entertainment on five days of the week.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

Internal transport in the Colony is mostly carried out by means of its many rivers (motor-boats, pitpans and doreys being the media used). Mule transport is the method of carriage between the Cayo District and the Peten District of Guatemala.

There are no all-weather roads in the Colony except a few short stretches round each town. Grants have, however, been received from the Colonial Development Fund for the construction of certain main roads. One road is being constructed from Punta Gorda to the Indian Town of San Antonio, a distance of about twenty-one miles; seven miles of this have already been constructed and are open for motor traffic throughout the year. Another road under construction is that from Belize to Corozal, through the town of Orange Walk. The total distance is ninety-seven miles, and of this some forty-five miles have now been opened for motor traffic. In connection with this road a bridge is being built across the Belize River about five miles from Belize.

In addition to the above about fifty miles of "dry-weather" road has been built from Belize towards Cayo, but another forty miles must be constructed before this frontier town can be reached from the capital by motor transport.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs twenty-five miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tramcar or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by motor-cars, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company. Small schooners provide a somewhat irregular service between Belize and Tampa, Florida and New Orleans.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool, and ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Line from Amsterdam, via the West Indies, call about once a month.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics by both steamers and sailing vessels.

A weekly air mail and passenger service through Mexico to Miami, Florida, is provided by the planes of the Pan American Airways, Incorporated.

There are twenty-five post offices in the Colony. The number of articles dealt with in 1935 was 476,700. Money and postal-order business amounting to \$52,025 internal and \$46,795 foreign was done in 1935.

There are fifty-five telephone offices (transacting also telegraph business). The local telegraph system is connected by cable across the Rio Hondo with Payo Obispo, by means of which telegraph business is transacted through Mexico with countries abroad.

A wireless station exists in Belize for transacting radio-telegraph business with foreign stations. Daily communication was maintained with Stony Hill, Jamaica ; Guatemala City and New Orleans, United States of America. During the year 1935 the number of radio telegrams transmitted was 5,548, and the number received was 5,473. The figures quoted above do not include messages relating to the conduct of the service, service messages, weather reports or Press messages.

#### **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Belize. This was established in October, 1912, when the Bank of British Honduras was bought over as a going concern by the former. Banking business of every character is conducted. There is no note issue. There is a Government Savings Bank with deposits totalling \$302,063 at the end of the year.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

**Currency.**

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43, respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners

On the 21st of April, 1933, an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

**Weights and Measures.**

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

*Weights.*

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

*Dry Measure.*

1 Almud	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

*Land Measure.*

1 Manzana	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	1½ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

Owing to shortage of funds there was little expenditure on public works other than on ordinary maintenance, and on the construction of the roads referred to above. Six pressed steel tanks, of a total capacity of 2,372,000 Imperial gallons, are being constructed in Belize for the storage of rain-water, the expenditure being met from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Justice.**

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed "District Courts") are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily, a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and, subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the courts of the Colony during the year :—

Persons charged by police	...	...	...	1,094	
"    "    otherwise	...	...	...	58	
				—	1,152
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	916	
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	195	
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	41	
				—	1,152
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	18	
Acquitted	...	...	...	7	
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	15	
Awaiting trial	...	...	...	1	
				—	41



### Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of 2 officers and 118 other ranks. There are twenty-four stations in the Colony, eighteen of which are in telephonic communication.

The police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulation and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

### Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of space. There are no association wards except the sick ward. The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells each of approximately 700 cubic feet. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lock-ups. That of the Corozal District is the largest and is surrounded by concrete walls. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize prison. The District prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. There is no probation system in force at present, but an Ordinance to provide for such a system has been enacted recently and will be brought into operation in due course. The general health of the prisoners at the Belize prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-six Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the undermentioned are the more important :—

No. 1 of 1935—*The Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance*, 1935, which amends and consolidates the law relating to Customs and Excise Duties.

No. 4 of 1935—*The Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Ordinance*, 1935, regulating the publication of reports

of judicial proceedings in such manner as to prevent injury to public morals.

No. 7 of 1935—*The Hours of Employment Ordinance*, 1935, providing for the limitation of the Hours of Employment in certain cases.

No. 12 of 1935—*The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, which confers on the Supreme Court jurisdiction in matrimonial causes.

No. 13 of 1935—*The British Honduras Constitution Ordinance*, 1935, which amends the existing constitution so as to provide for elected representation on the Legislative Council.

No. 14 of 1935—*The Electoral Qualification and Regulations Ordinance*, 1935, which provides for the qualification and election of certain members of the Legislative Council of British Honduras and for the registration of voters.

No. 16 of 1935—*The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, which increases the rates of tax on persons and companies.

No. 25 of 1935—*The Public Safety Ordinance*, 1935, which confers on the Governor in Council power to make better provision for the public safety during times of civil commotion.

No. 29 of 1935—*The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance*, 1935, providing for the enforcement of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in this Colony.

No. 37 of 1935—*The Jubilee Public Library Ordinance*, 1935, establishing the Jubilee Public Library.

No. 44 of 1935—*The Chicle Protection Ordinance*, 1935, providing for the Protection and control of chicle.

## **XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

### **Revenue and Expenditure.**

The Financial year of the Colony comprises the period 1st January to 31st December.

The revenue for the Colony for the year ended the 31st of December, 1935, was \$829,133. This sum excludes the loan-in-aid from Imperial Funds amounting to \$251,550 and payments from the Colonial Development Fund totalling \$275,006.

The revenue for the same period of the preceding year, excluding \$99,600 from Imperial Funds and \$20,825 paid from the Colonial Development Fund, was \$724,594.

The total expenditure for the year 1935 was \$1,352,760 including \$256,013 in respect of Colonial Development Fund grants and \$75,501 due to the abolition of certain Boards.

The totals of "true" Revenue and Expenditure (i.e., excluding Colonial Development Fund monies and the Loan-in-Aid) for the last six years are given below :—

	- Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1930-31 ... ..	1,160,445	1,087,047
1931-32 ... ..	875,045	1,035,600
1932-33 ... ..	825,116*	940,985
1933-34 ... ..	952,644†	958,233
1934 (12 months) ... ..	724,594‡	1,038,045
1935 ... ..	829,133§	1,021,224¶

At the close of the year the funded public debt stood at \$3,031,000. In addition, the total outstanding on advance account in connexion with loan works amounted to \$100,000. The total of the accumulated sinking funds towards redemption of the funded debt was \$390,000.

#### Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of Investments, advances, building and Company loans and cash in hand, amounted at 31st December, 1935, to a total of \$516,650. The main liabilities were :—

Savings Bank, \$300,000, advances from Joint Colonial Fund, \$385,000, and Loan Funds \$12,289.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with a balance of \$12,000. The difference is made up of sundry deposits.

#### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duties.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income-tax.

\* Excludes \$68,600 loan-in-aid, but includes \$26,056 receipts from German Reparations, and grant in connexion with 1931 Hurricane of \$18,950.

† Excludes \$103,600 loan-in-aid, but includes \$260,250 for investments realized, appreciation of investments and transfer of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

‡ Excludes loan-in-aid \$99,600 and \$20,825 from the Colonial Development Fund.

§ Excludes loan-in-aid \$251,550 and payments from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to \$275,006.

|| Excludes \$34,290 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

¶ Excluding \$256,013 for Colonial Development Fund Works and \$75,501 due to the abolition of certain Boards.

5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rent.

*Customs Import Duties* are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with Specific duties on wines, spirits and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 25 per cent. under the British preferential and general tariffs, respectively. A package tax at the rate of 5 cents per package was also introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932, which was increased to 10 cents as from 14th January, 1935.

*Export Duties* are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported other than those produced locally.

*Excise Duty* at the rate of \$3.00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and intended for home consumption.

*Land Tax* at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 50 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income-tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable income up to \$30,000 being 7.3 per cent. only.

*Fines of Courts* are casual; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property and mortgages the rates are 25 and 10 cents respectively for every \$50.00 or part thereof.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years :—

				1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.*	1935.
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties				546,785	425,858	376,227	265,103	404,966
Excise Duties	...	...	...	60,873	40,706	34,816	35,343	50,681
Land Tax	...	...	...	36,807	30,195	27,431	13,607	30,845
Income-tax	...	...	...	29,259	25,162	10,539	6,515	26,520
Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies				1,413	1,317	1,034	130	1,114
Fines of Courts	...	...	...	5,014	2,901	2,126	2,517	2,922
Estate Duty	...	...	...	1,429	2,172	2,874	4,658	456
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties				12,121	9,921	8,251	4,877	9,001
Warehouse Rent	...	...	...	19,040	20,798	18,033	8,869	14,923

\* 9 months April to December, 1934.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.****Lands and Survey.**

During the calendar year 1935, 100 applications for leases aggregating 2,495 acres of agricultural land and forty-six applications for leases of fifty-eight town and village lots were approved and taken up by the lessees. Six hundred and five acres of agricultural land were sold to twenty-nine applicants for \$688.57 and three town and village lots were sold to three applicants for \$258.55. Grants were approved for a total area of 162 acres in twelve parcels without payment. Of these, nine acres in one parcel were given for religious and educational purposes. Twenty-five acres in four parcels were made to claimants under Section 19, Chapter 88 and 128 acres in seven parcels in respect of service in the Volunteer Force. Nine titles for nine town lots and fifteen titles for 550 acres of agricultural land were issued.

**APPENDIX.****Bibliography.**

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"Reports on the Forests of British Honduras, with Suggestions for a far-reaching Forest Policy." By C. Hummel. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1921.

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Report on the Investigations at Lubaantum, British Honduras. By the British Museum. See Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London. Volume LVI, 1926; Volume LIX, p. 439; Volume LX, p. 477.

"Brief Sketch of British Honduras." By Sir John Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor of the Colony. London, The West India Committee, 1928. Belize, The Colonial Secretary, price 25 cents.

"Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras." By Eric Thompson. Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, 1930. (Field Museum Publication No. 274, Anthropological Series, Vol. XVII, No. 2.)

"Archives of British Honduras." Vol. I. From the earliest date to A.D. 1800. Vol. II. From A.D. 1801 to A.D. 1840. Vol. III. From A.D. 1841 to A.D. 1884. By Major Sir John Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G. late Governor and Commander-in-chief of British Honduras. London, Sifton, Praed & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net per volume, or 20s. net for the set of three volumes. Belize, The Colonial Secretary, Vol. I, price \$1.40; Vols. II and III, price \$2.00 each.

Studies in West Indian Soils. "(IX)—Some Soil-Types of British Honduras, Central America." December, 1935. By F. Hardy, H. P. Smart and G. Rodriguez (Analyst), (Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; and Department of Agriculture, British Honduras). Government Printing Office, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Price Two Shillings.



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Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

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## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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## SEYCHELLES.

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## WEST INDIES.

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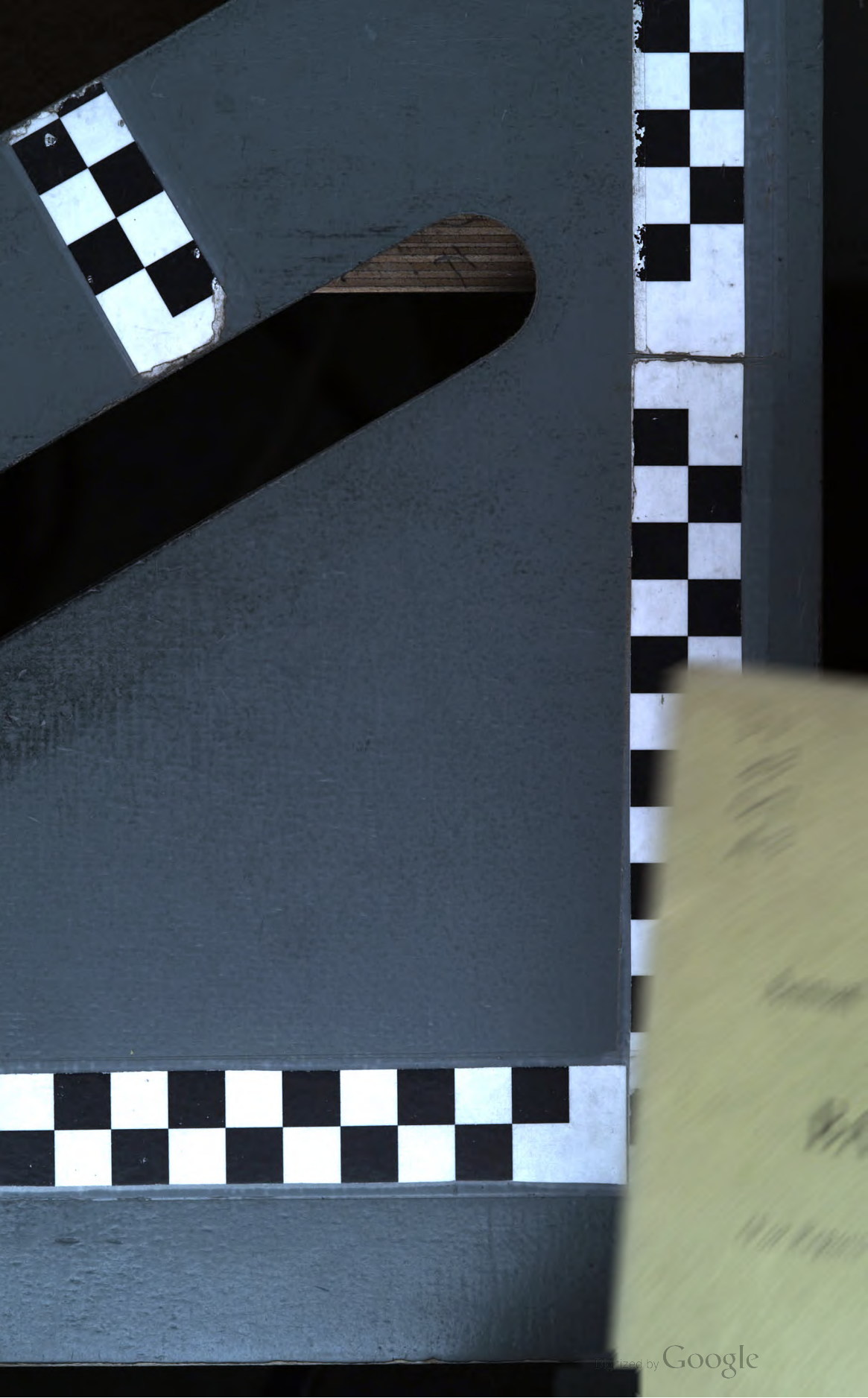
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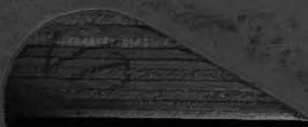
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	6
IV. HEALTH ... ..	8
V. HOUSING ... ..	10
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	11
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	12
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	15
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	18
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	21
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	25
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	27
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	27
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	28
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	30
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	33
APPENDIX-BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	34
MAP	

### **I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.**

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles, with a population at the end of 1935 of 184,912. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight and is said to resemble it in some respects.

Several theories, some extremely fantastic, to account for the name of Barbados have been put forward from time to time, but the one generally accepted is that the name—Los Barbados—was given by a Portuguese mariner who was the first European to visit the Island, the name being derived from the bearded fig trees which he observed on the Island in great numbers.

The first visit of Englishmen to Barbados is alleged to have taken place in 1605, when the *Olive Blossom* put in there on its way to Guiana, and the crew, finding that it was uninhabited, erected a cross and took possession of the Island in the name of King James.

The first settlement took place in February 1627. A London merchant, Sir William Courteen, fitted out a colonizing expedition, which landed 80 settlers and founded Holetown in that year.

Letters Patent issued by King Charles I granted to the Earl of Carlisle proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" in which Barbados appears to have been included.

Later Letters Patent granted Barbados and three other islands to the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and a grant from King James I was also claimed by the Earl of Marlborough.

The disputes which followed were finally decided in 1629 in favour of the Earl of Carlisle, who had already taken forcible steps to secure possession of the Island.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself, but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth and consequently the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters, whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Natural and climatic conditions give justification to the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all the West Indian Islands. The Island is much patronized by residents in the neighbouring

Colonies, while visitors from northern climates, in considerable numbers, find it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 76° to 86° Fahr. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64°. The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds. The hot and rainy season extends from June to November. Sir Charles Lucas in his “*Historical Geography of the British Colonies*” has this to say about Barbados :—

“ Lying far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics. . . . The history of the Island with its long generations of English inhabitants is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than natives of Northern Europe.”

Unlike most of the other West Indian Islands, Barbados has never been out of British possession.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although it is a matter of history that these have swept over the Island at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe shocks of earthquake have not occurred.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses a representative Legislature but not full responsible government. The Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of the public officers, except the Colonial Treasurer who is nominated annually by the House of Assembly and his appointment confirmed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The House of Assembly was constituted as far back as 1639, being first summoned in that year by Governor Hawley, and the names of the members are on record in the Minutes. The Barbados House of Assembly is consequently, with the exception of the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, the oldest legislative body in the Empire.

For electoral purposes the Island is divided into 12 constituencies, viz., the city of Bridgetown, and the 11 parishes of Saint Michael, Saint George, Christ Church, Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Peter and Saint Lucy, each of which returns two members to the General Assembly. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2).



Qualification of members is set out in section 2 of this Act and is briefly as follows :—

- (1) Ownership of 30 acres of land, with a dwelling-house of the value of not less than £300.
- (2) Ownership of any real property of the absolute value of £1,500.
- (3) Beneficial interest in a property the rental value of which is not less than £120 per annum.
- (4) Receipt either personally or by one's wife of an annual income of not less than £200.

Qualification of voters is set out in section 3 of the Act and is, briefly, as follows :—

- (1) Possession of land or freehold property of the annual value of not less than £5 or receipt of rents and profits in respect of such property for at least 12 months prior to claim to be registered.
- (2) Possession of land, house or place of business parochially assessed at £15 per annum.
- (3) Payment of taxes of not less than £2 per annum in respect of Bridgetown, and of not less than £1 per annum in respect of the Parochial Constituencies.
- (4) Receipt of salary or income of not less than £50 per annum.
- (5) Recognition as a barrister, solicitor, physician or surgeon; or the holding of a degree of any university of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or a testamur from Codrington College.
- (6) Occupation of a house rated at not less than £50 per annum and payment of rent of not less than £15 per annum.

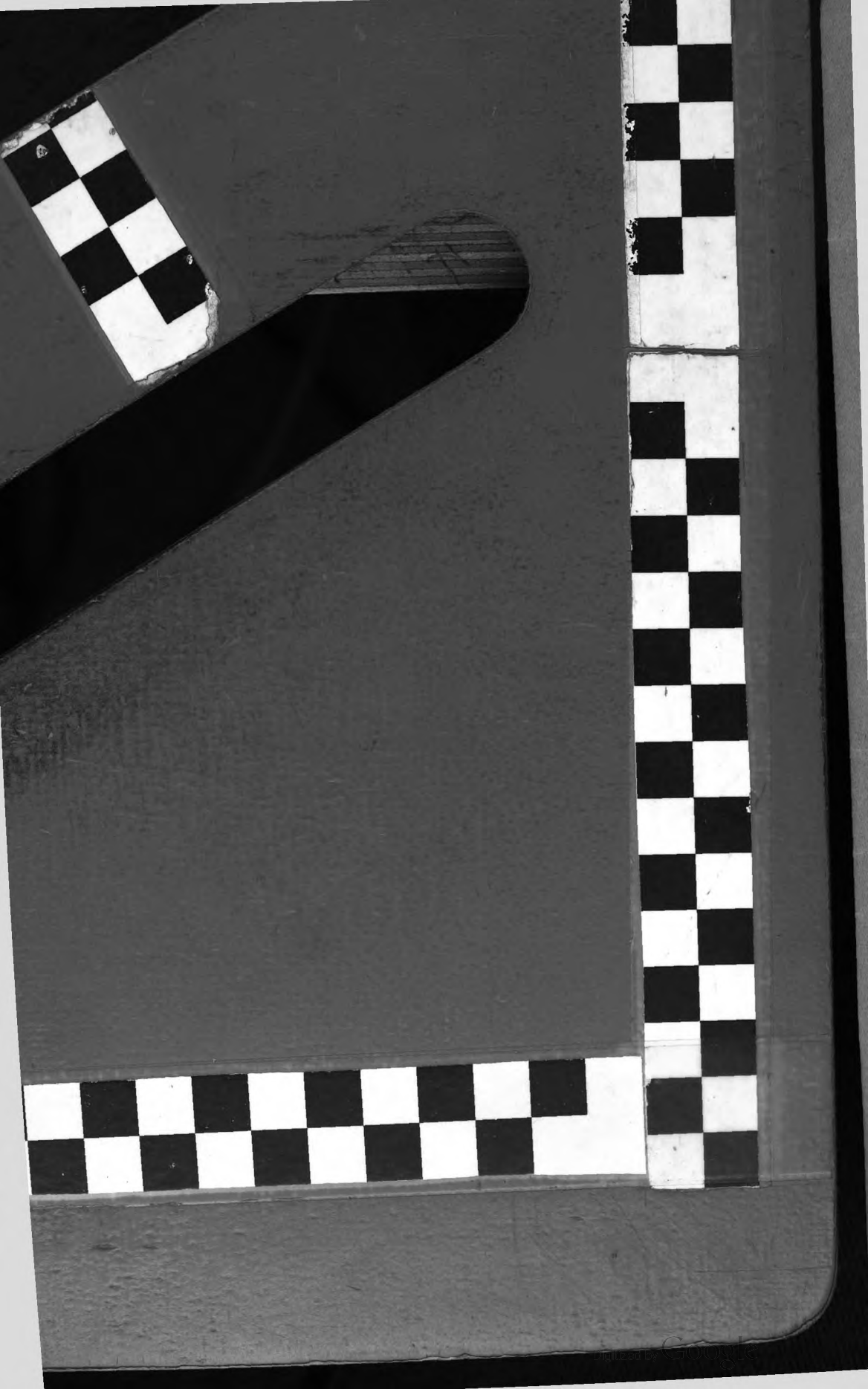
The Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9), regulates the procedure at elections of members to serve in the General Assembly and in the several Vestries of the Island.

The total number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls at the present time is 5,721 and is made up as follows :—

Bridgetown, 894; Saint Michael, 1,851; Christ Church, 839; Saint George, 329; Saint Philip, 279; Saint John, 118; Saint Joseph, 205; Saint Andrew, 232; Saint Peter, 224; Saint Lucy, 261; Saint James, 205; Saint Thomas, 284.

The total at the time of the last election—December, 1935—was 5,564. It is now over the number included in 1931 which was 5,155. A portion of this increase is due to the inclusion of the police in the electoral rolls.

The number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls bears a ratio of 6.8 per cent. to the total male population, or approximately 19.6 per cent. to the adult male population as shown by the last (1921) census returns.



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No. 1762

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

BARBADOS, 1935-36

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BARBADOS FOR 1935-36

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	6
IV. HEALTH ... ..	8
V. HOUSING ... ..	10
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	11
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	12
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	15
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	18
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	21
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	25
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	27
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	27
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	28
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	30
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	33
APPENDIX-BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	34
MAP	

### I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles, with a population at the end of 1935 of 184,912. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight and is said to resemble it in some respects.

Several theories, some extremely fantastic, to account for the name of Barbados have been put forward from time to time, but the one generally accepted is that the name—Los Barbados—was given by a Portuguese mariner who was the first European to visit the Island, the name being derived from the bearded fig trees which he observed on the Island in great numbers.

The first visit of Englishmen to Barbados is alleged to have taken place in 1605, when the *Olive Blossom* put in there on its way to Guiana, and the crew, finding that it was uninhabited, erected a cross and took possession of the Island in the name of King James.

The first settlement took place in February 1627. A London merchant, Sir William Courteen, fitted out a colonizing expedition, which landed 80 settlers and founded Holetown in that year.

Letters Patent issued by King Charles I granted to the Earl of Carlisle proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" in which Barbados appears to have been included.

Later Letters Patent granted Barbados and three other islands to the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and a grant from King James I was also claimed by the Earl of Marlborough.

The disputes which followed were finally decided in 1629 in favour of the Earl of Carlisle, who had already taken forcible steps to secure possession of the Island.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself, but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth and consequently the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters, whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Natural and climatic conditions give justification to the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all the West Indian Islands. The Island is much patronized by residents in the neighbouring

Colonies, while visitors from northern climates, in considerable numbers, find it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 76° to 86° Fahr. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64°. The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds. The hot and rainy season extends from June to November. Sir Charles Lucas in his “*Historical Geography of the British Colonies*” has this to say about Barbados :—

“ Lying far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics. . . . The history of the Island with its long generations of English inhabitants is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than natives of Northern Europe.”

Unlike most of the other West Indian Islands, Barbados has never been out of British possession.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although it is a matter of history that these have swept over the Island at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe shocks of earthquake have not occurred.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses a representative Legislature but not full responsible government. The Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of the public officers, except the Colonial Treasurer who is nominated annually by the House of Assembly and his appointment confirmed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The House of Assembly was constituted as far back as 1639, being first summoned in that year by Governor Hawley, and the names of the members are on record in the Minutes. The Barbados House of Assembly is consequently, with the exception of the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, the oldest legislative body in the Empire.

For electoral purposes the Island is divided into 12 constituencies, viz., the city of Bridgetown, and the 11 parishes of Saint Michael, Saint George, Christ Church, Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Peter and Saint Lucy, each of which returns two members to the General Assembly. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2).



Qualification of members is set out in section 2 of this Act and is briefly as follows :—

(1) Ownership of 30 acres of land, with a dwelling-house of the value of not less than £300.

(2) Ownership of any real property of the absolute value of £1,500.

(3) Beneficial interest in a property the rental value of which is not less than £120 per annum.

(4) Receipt either personally or by one's wife of an annual income of not less than £200.

Qualification of voters is set out in section 3 of the Act and is, briefly, as follows :—

(1) Possession of land or freehold property of the annual value of not less than £5 or receipt of rents and profits in respect of such property for at least 12 months prior to claim to be registered.

(2) Possession of land, house or place of business parochially assessed at £15 per annum.

(3) Payment of taxes of not less than £2 per annum in respect of Bridgetown, and of not less than £1 per annum in respect of the Parochial Constituencies.

(4) Receipt of salary or income of not less than £50 per annum.

(5) Recognition as a barrister, solicitor, physician or surgeon; or the holding of a degree of any university of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or a testamur from Codrington College.

(6) Occupation of a house rated at not less than £50 per annum and payment of rent of not less than £15 per annum.

The Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9), regulates the procedure at elections of members to serve in the General Assembly and in the several Vestries of the Island.

The total number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls at the present time is 5,721 and is made up as follows :—

Bridgetown, 894; Saint Michael, 1,851; Christ Church, 839; Saint George, 329; Saint Philip, 279; Saint John, 118; Saint Joseph, 205; Saint Andrew, 232; Saint Peter, 224; Saint Lucy, 261; Saint James, 205; Saint Thomas, 284.

The total at the time of the last election—December, 1935—was 5,564. It is now over the number included in 1931 which was 5,155. A portion of this increase is due to the inclusion of the police in the electoral rolls.

The number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls bears a ratio of 6.8 per cent. to the total male population, or approximately 19.6 per cent. to the adult male population as shown by the last (1921) census returns.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Executive Council appointed by the Crown, and consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, *ex-officio*, and two other members. The Executive Committee—appointed under the provisions of the Executive Committee Act, 1891 (No. 24)—consists of the members of the Executive Council, *ex-officio*, one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly, nominated annually by the Governor. This body introduces all money votes, prepares the Estimates and initiates all Government measures.

Local government is in the hands of 11 Parish Boards or Vestries. The Vestry is elected annually under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2), and the Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9). The Rector of the parish is *ex officio* Chairman of the Vestry. The functions of the Vestry include the appointment of Guardians for the care of the sick and poor, of Commissioners of Health for the control of sanitation, and of Highways Commissioners for the upkeep of roads. To provide funds for these purposes the Vestries levy rates on lands and houses, and taxes on trade, vehicles, draught animals, etc.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population on the 31st of December 1935, was estimated to be 184,912, 83,078 being males and 101,834 females. The increase over the estimated total for 1934 is 2,472 or 1.4 per cent., and is made up as follows:—

Natural increase, births exceeding deaths by	...	1,613
and immigration exceeding emigration by	...	859
		<hr/>
		2,472
		<hr/>

Estimates of population so calculated have usually been found to be exaggerated when a census is taken.

Based on the returns given in the last census (1921) the population is made up as follows:—

	Per cent.
White ... ..	7
Black ... ..	71
Mixed ... ..	22

The last census was taken in 1921; therefore the figures given in the last paragraph, as well as this, are only approximations. The tendency for large numbers of the urban population to drift into the metropolitan parish of Saint Michael is very pronounced, and has been much encouraged during the last two decades by the

indiscriminate dividing and selling or letting of land lots which was not controlled until 1928. The following shows, with as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is expected in such approximations, the estimated numbers in each parish :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Estimated population.</i>
Saint Michael ... ..	67,000
Christ Church ... ..	24,000
Saint George ... ..	14,500
Saint Philip ... ..	15,500
Saint John ... ..	10,500
Saint James ... ..	11,000
Saint Thomas ... ..	8,000
Saint Peter ... ..	9,500
Saint Lucy ... ..	8,500
Saint Joseph ... ..	8,000
Saint Andrew ... ..	8,500

The density per square mile for the Island is 1,114.

### Marriages.

There were 831 marriages performed during 1935, 615 by the Church of England, 77 by the Methodists, 23 by the Moravians, 13 by the Roman Catholics, 22 were civil, and the remainder divided among 16 other denominations.

The rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 9.06.

The illiterate percentage among those married during the year is 12.7 as against 13.8 last year.

### Births and Deaths.

The following are the figures for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Illegitimate percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Percentage uncertified.</i>
1931 ... ..	4,853	28.06	60.46	4,488	25.95	2.0
1932 ... ..	5,391	30.76	59.69	3,325	18.97	2.2
1933 ... ..	5,316	29.79	59.91	3,593	20.13	2.6
1934 ... ..	5,380	29.44	57.42	4,176	23.04	2.8
1935 ... ..	5,315	28.94	59.00	3,702	20.16	1.2

### Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate has decreased from 256 last year to 220.

### Immigration and Emigration.

Each year of the past decade, with the exception of 1928, shows an increase of immigration over emigration. This increase in 1935 amounted to 859. The average net increase for each of the past five years was approximately 980. During 1935 there were 9,312 immigrants as compared with 8,461 emigrants.

**IV.—HEALTH.****General, Principal Causes of Death, etc.**

The climate is salubrious and semi-tropical. The maximum temperature varies between 82° Fahr. in the cool months and 90° Fahr. in the hot season, the minimum being between 69° Fahr. and 73° Fahr. The Island is a natural health resort.

Malaria made its appearance in the Island in October, 1927; but since the 17th October, 1929, no new case has occurred, and no anopheline mosquito larvae have been found since January, 1930.

The causes of death are classified in accordance with the Intermediate International List of Causes of Deaths as adopted for use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, some being further sub-divided to meet local requirements.

The following are the principal diseases or groups of diseases responsible for the mortality:—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Syphilis ... ..	350*
Diarrhoea and enteritis ... ..	526†
Diseases of the heart ... ..	322
Old age ... ..	174
Nephritis ... ..	270‡
Pneumonia ... ..	225
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	264
Diseases of arteries and veins ... ..	122
Congenital debility ... ..	175‡
Cancer ... ..	139
Other diseases of early infancy ... ..	124
Tuberculosis ... ..	89
Bronchitis ... ..	90
Pellagra ... ..	109‡

\* Of these 269 were under the age of 5 years.

† " " 461 " " " 5 "

‡ Possibly related to diet deficiencies.

**Treatment of the Sick, Medical Assistance, etc.**

The General Hospital with an X-ray department is maintained by the Government and controlled by a Board of Directors. The surgical wards are excellently equipped and work of a very high order is done. Patients from any parish, sent in accordance with very liberal rules, are received and treated free. There are also pay wards of two grades attached. The resident staff consists of three surgeons, a matron, an assistant matron, a tutor sister, a theatre sister, a pay ward sister and 74 local nurses. The visiting staff consists of three visiting surgeons, three assistant visiting surgeons, one ophthalmic surgeon, one assistant ophthalmic surgeon, one dental surgeon, one radiologist and a masseuse.

The Government also maintains a well organized Mental Hospital and a Leper Hospital. Treatment on recognized up-to-date lines is carried out at both institutions. Persons who were inmates of the Leper Hospital and have been discharged as cured are assisted from Government funds if found to be in need.

Each parish maintains an almshouse. These 11 almshouses, besides being places of refuge for the destitute poor, are in most, if not all, instances practically cottage hospitals. Isolation hospitals are also provided by each parish and would be available in time of epidemic disease.

In each parish there is a parochial medical officer (in Saint Michael, two) whose duty it is to attend the sick poor, either in their homes or at the almshouse, free or at reduced fees. Dispensaries for the cheap supply of medicine are maintained in seven of the 11 parishes; in the other four the parochial medical officer or a local druggist is paid to supply medicine free.

A baby welfare clinic is conducted voluntarily by a committee of ladies, assisted by a medical practitioner, and does very good work, but is greatly hampered by lack of funds. The Government and Vestry of Saint Michael each grant the organization £150 per annum. Any expenditure beyond this has to be made up from donations and subscriptions by private individuals, etc. The number of "new" babies entered for treatment was 438, and 1,300 pints of milk and 1,250 lb. of barley were distributed free.

During 1935 a new building was erected on the ground very kindly given by Mr. George Browne, C.M.G., in memory of his mother, first President of the League, who for several years most generously placed her house at their disposal. The building was opened early in 1936.

Venereal disease clinics have been established at the General Hospital by the Government, and by the parochial authorities, with certain assistance from the Government clinic, in Saint George, Saint John, Saint James, Saint Thomas, Saint Peter, Saint Lucy, Saint Joseph and Saint Andrew.

The names of 395 persons appeared on the Roll and Register kept under the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act, 89 as midwives and nurses, 227 as midwives only, and 79 as nurses only.

The Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory has been re-equipped and re-arranged from funds placed at the disposal of the Governor of Barbados in 1919 by the British Red Cross Society for use on medical or relief work. This laboratory is maintained by the Government and is efficient and well-equipped, and it should now be possible to increase the amount of bacteriological enquiry into public health problems, a sphere of work much neglected in the past.

When a sanitation officer is appointed it will be possible to obtain the full benefit from this laboratory.

There is no systematic inspection of school children. This is one of the desirable measures which it may be possible to initiate when a sanitation officer is appointed.

### **Organization.**

The organization for public health work consists of a Chief Medical Officer, the General Board of Health, and eleven Boards of Commissioners of Health (one for each parish). The Boards are appointed annually. The Port Health Officer and his assistant are responsible for all quarantine measures.

The General Board of Health employs six inspectors for general work throughout the Island, and the Boards of Commissioners of Health employ 75, of whom 26 are in the parish of Saint Michael and 15 in Christ Church.

Public health measures are carried out by 11 independent Boards of Commissioners of Health, none of which has an expert adviser equivalent to a Medical Officer of Health. Their activities can be co-ordinated by the General Board of Health to a minimal extent, and that only by invitation.

Barbados is a party to the West Indian Inter-colonial Sanitary Convention which regulates quarantine procedure among the British West Indies, excluding Jamaica and British Guiana. Some of these colonies also adhere to the International Sanitary Convention (Paris), but although recommended as advisable by the Quarantine Board and the Quarantine Officers, Barbados cannot adhere as the port of Bridgetown has not the necessary organization or equipment.

At the examinations of the British West Indian Centre of the Royal Sanitary Institute held in British Guiana in 1935, one of the 15 men in Barbados who are qualified to hold the post of Sanitary Inspector sat for and obtained the Certificate in "Tropical Hygiene for Sanitary Inspectors."

### **Drainage Works, etc.**

There are very few swampy places in Barbados, and it has not been necessary for the Government or parishes to undertake drainage works.

## **V.—HOUSING.**

### **Wage-earners.**

The general standard of sanitary arrangements of the cottages of the wage-earning population and peasant proprietors is very low. These cottages, which are almost invariably constructed of wood with shingled roofs, are small, and generally much overcrowded.

About 68 per cent. of the entire population of the Island lives in cottages of less than three rooms, the kitchen, if there is one, or other arrangements for cooking, being separate. Very few are provided with sanitary arrangements which can be considered even

moderately satisfactory. The letting separately of rooms in a building is not extensively practised except in certain parts of Bridgetown. Labourers on plantations and in factories live near the estates in small detached cottages often owned by themselves but on rented land. Frequent inspections and the enforcement of the sanitary laws are the means relied on for dealing with the primitive sanitary arrangements in slum areas. About 75 per cent. of the occupants own the cottages or houses in which they live, but few own the land on which the buildings stand.

#### **Better class of houses, etc.**

The better class of house is well constructed and is usually supplied with a water-borne system of sewage disposal with which little, if any, fault can be found. These houses are also in almost every case connected with the Government waterworks system which furnishes a pure and continuous piped supply. There are 589 standposts at which good drinking water can be obtained free of charge. Except in a few localities which are difficult of access, it is rare that any dwelling is situated farther than half-a-mile from a stand-post.

### **VI.—PRODUCTION.**

An exceptionally well-distributed rainfall between May and mid-December 1935, has resulted in a record crop of approximately 128,000 tons of sugar being reaped.

The new sugar-cane seedling B 2935 has more than justified its existence and must have added at least 20,000 tons of sugar to the crop.

The sugar industry of the Colony continues to keep its head above water. In the last five years four crops of between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons have been reaped, and in the fifth the demand for fancy molasses was such that an unusually large proportion of the small crop was manufactured in that commodity, with the result that the special preference paid by the British Government was divided amongst the producers of a correspondingly low proportion of the crop produced as dark crystal sugar, so that the short crop was somewhat balanced by the greater price.

Unfortunately the demand for fancy molasses was greatly over-estimated by the merchants in Barbados during 1935, with the result that approximately 12,000 puncheons were left unsold in Barbados and it is understood that an even greater quantity remained unsold in Canada.

To avoid repetition of such an unfortunate situation, legislation has been passed which, it is anticipated, will effectively control the output of fancy molasses by transferring a sufficient part of the extra price paid for it compared with that obtained for dark crystal

sugar to non-molasses producers, so that all producers of sugar-cane may receive approximately the same price for their canes.

Although the market for sea-island cotton has considerably improved, it is regretted that practically the whole island crop was destroyed towards the end of 1935 by the ravages of pink boll-worm. This is especially unfortunate as the value of cotton as an alternative for sugar in the black soils which are liable to attack by the root borer of sugar cane (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*) is too well-known to need reiteration.

As a result of recent legislation, a Peasants' Agricultural Instructor has been appointed. This, it is hoped, will mark a new era for peasant agriculture in the Colony. It has not yet been found possible to bring into effect the projected Peasants' Loan Bank.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Colony and of imports and exports for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	1,491,644	1,064,051	2,555,695
1932 ... ..	1,656,876	1,379,006	3,035,882
1933 ... ..	1,740,161	1,378,705	3,118,866
1934 ... ..	1,914,554	1,479,277	3,393,831
1935 ... ..	1,840,783	1,135,136	2,975,919

The particulars of goods imported and entered for transshipment during the last five years is shown below. Values are no longer kept, but only the number of packages.

Year.	£	No. of packages.
1931 ... ..	154,608	—
1932 ... ..	185,413	—
1933 ... ..	—	182,007
1934 ... ..	—	199,512
1935 ... ..	—	230,212

Imports during 1935 as compared with 1934 show a decrease of £73,771. The principal increases of imports are seen in the following:—Sulphate of ammonia, £16,217; fish, dried, salted or smoked, £14,097; staves and shooks, £9,209; beef, salted, £8,066; pork, salted, £7,113; meat, canned, £6,410; crude oil, £8,243; chemical manures, other kinds (including potash), £5,147; copra, £4,125; electrical apparatus (including radios and parts), £3,586; rice, £3,544; coal, coke and patent fuel, £3,075; cotton seed, £3,052; motor car tyres, £2,782; fish, canned, £2,369; medicines and drugs, £2,291; iron and steel bars, hoops and rods, £2,183; cigars and cigarettes, £2,133. The principal decreases occurred in:—Machinery, other kinds, £49,707; boots, shoes and slippers, all kinds, £12,710; wood unmanufactured—pitch pine, £12,031; wood, other kinds (including Douglas Fir), £10,724; oil, edible, £11,552;



other cotton manufactures except apparel, £10,360; oilmeal and oilcake, £8,345; motor cars and trucks, £7,888; shingles, £7,782; hosiery, all kinds, £6,131; bags and sacks, empty, £4,669; wool and wool manufactures, £4,062; flour wheaten or rye, £3,827; oats, £3,128; hats and bonnets, £3,752; motor spirits, £2,923; paints and colours, £2,022; mules, £2,483.

For the five years prior to 1935 the average quantity of coal taken by steamers as bunkers was 3,967 tons. In 1935 the number of tons taken was 15. The following figures relate to the export of coal as bunkers during the last five years :—

Year.					Steamships.	Tons of Coal.
1931	...	...	...	...	33	7,143
1932	...	...	...	...	12	1,390
1933	...	...	...	...	10	1,126
1934	...	...	...	...	16	956
1935	...	...	...	...	1	15

The United Kingdom continues to be the country of origin of the largest proportion of imports into the Colony. The following figures show the distribution of the Colony's import trade for the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	34·7	45·6	48·0	42·3	40·9
Canada	17·7	15·1	11·8	14·4	14·1
Other parts of the British Empire	18·2	18·1	17·5	18·0	18·9
United States of America	18·8	10·2	10·4	12·9	11·7
Other foreign countries	10·6	11·0	12·3	12·4	14·4

The value of imports from the above-named places for 1935, exclusive of bullion and specie, was as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	752,831
Canada	258,520
Other parts of the British Empire	348,029
United States of America	215,160
Other foreign countries	265,017

Total imports are classified as follows :—

	£
Food, drink, etc.	697,219
Raw materials	204,031
Manufactured articles	889,203
Animals not for food	8,183
	£1,798,636
Specie, parcel post	42,147
	£1,840,783

Imports of bullion and specie amounted to £1,226.

The value of the principal articles imported from Canada as compared with the United States of America is as follows :—

	Canada.	U.S.A.
	£	£
Boots and shoes ... ..	2,548	134
Butter ... ..	363	—
Oilmeal (cattle food) ... ..	941	34,369
Cornmeal ... ..	473	9,998
Fish (salted) ... ..	10,717	—
Flour ... ..	32,583	45
Oats ... ..	18,047	—
Manures ... ..	17,583	5,848
Salt beef ... ..	3	360
Salt pork ... ..	18,421	6,909
Wood (various) (manufactured and unmanufactured) ... ..	73,548	50,236

The total value of exports was £1,135,136 of which £999,726 represents the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony and £135,410 the value of items re-exported. As compared with the four previous years, the quantity and value of the principal articles of local produce exported are as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sugar—					
Tons ... ..	34,422	74,710	78,994	87,459	39,392
Value £ ... ..	360,639	732,948	788,183	774,714	330,550
Molasses—					
Gal. ... ..	7,790,451	8,541,078	9,003,274	11,626,180	10,785,568
Value £ ... ..	426,073	423,175	436,812	536,679	637,096
Cotton—					
Lb. ... ..	336,899	21,561	69,605	1,670	41,277
Value £ ... ..	21,066	963	3,149	90	2,775
Rum—					
Gal. ... ..	56,683	47,137	41,926	58,024	77,892
Value £ ... ..	5,314	4,517	4,018	5,561	6,491

In addition to the rum exported, the quantity consumed locally during the year amounted to 192,878 gallons.

The value of minor exports locally produced or manufactured was as follows :—

	£
Bay Rum ... ..	474
Biscuits ... ..	7,349
Cotton Seed Meal ... ..	303
Fruit (tamarind) ... ..	3,222
Hides and Skins ... ..	2,956
Lime, " Building " ... ..	3,946
Manjak ... ..	556
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	2,141

The following table gives the value of the domestic exports to the various countries for the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	43,183	324,807	442,309	171,646	32,103
Canada ... ..	619,359	707,533	702,916	1,021,123	790,182
Other parts of the British Empire	67,116	73,951	71,580	76,882	76,533
United States of America ...	113,680	82,260	37,000	66,684	92,800
Other foreign countries ... ..	8,403	6,717	3,712	6,310	7,446
Stores (ships) ... ..	347	440	676	341	662
	852,088	1,195,708	1,258,193	1,342,986	999,726

The percentage of increases and decreases of the domestic exports to the above places as compared with 1934 are :—

	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
United Kingdom ... ..	—	9.6
Canada ... ..	3.0	—
Other parts of the British Empire ...	1.9	—
United States of America ... ..	4.4	—
Other foreign countries ... ..	0.2	—

Canada remains the largest purchaser of the principal domestic products of the Island, namely, sugar and molasses.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Wages.

The average rates of wages paid to estate labourers are :—Men, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day ; women, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day ; children, 6d. to 8d. per day. These labourers generally live in houses which they own, but on land belonging to the estates. In the purchase and repair of their houses they receive assistance from their employers who deduct the amounts advanced in instalments from their wages. They pay a small weekly rent for the plots on which their houses are situated.

The activities of the port of Bridgetown furnish employment for a large number of casual labourers. The average wages are as follows :—a lighter crew of four men receive from \$4.15 to \$6.35 per trip, according to the size of the lighter, when handling general cargo, and from \$5.40 to \$7.15 per trip when handling a cargo of coal. Overtime rates are double the ordinary rates. Ships' labourers are paid \$1.50 each per day for general cargo and from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per day for a cargo of coal, according to the nature of the duties, e.g., guymen are paid \$1.50 per day and spaders \$2.40. Overtime is at the rate of 18 cents per hour. In steamers' warehouses permanent labourers are paid from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week, casual labourers \$1.20 per day. They receive overtime at the

rate of 18 cents per hour. Boatmen engaged in attending on the loading or discharging of steamers are paid at the rate of \$1.00 per day with overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

The wages of artisans are as follows :—Carpenters, masons and mechanics : foremen from 3s. to 5s. per day, others from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 2d. per day.

Domestic servants in the employ of persons of the upper class are paid wages at the following rates per week :—

Butler	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Housemaid	...	...	6s. to 8s.
Nurse	...	...	6s. to 10s.
Cook	...	...	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Chauffeur	...	...	20s. to 30s.
Gardener	...	...	8s. to 10s.
Laundress	...	...	6s. to 8s.

In the homes of the respectable middle class, domestic servants are paid at an average of 12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per month with or without food as the case may be.

Fishermen are recruited from the agricultural class. Some fishermen own their boats, while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch.

In the Government clerical service, salaries range from £50 per annum for junior cadets to £400 for chief clerks. Heads of departments, magistrates and judges receive salaries varying from £500 to £600, while higher legal and other posts are paid at the rate of £1,000 to £1,200.

Police constables are paid from £70 for third-class constables to £135 for sergeants; prison warders from £75 to £200, and matrons from £45 to £150; attendants at the Government Industrial Schools, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum from £40 to £100 for males and from £30 to £70 for females; postmen from £35 to £55 per annum.

In the Public Works Department the following scales of wages are paid :—

I. General Works.—Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day; labourers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

II. Waterworks.—Plumbers, 18s. to 35s. per week; jointers, 15s. per week; tap repairers, 10s. to 17s. per week; district foremen, 16s. 8d. to £1 5s. per week; engine drivers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; firemen, 2s. 6d. per day; labourers, men, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per day, women, 1s. per day.

Railway employees are paid as follows :—Locomotive drivers, £1 15s. per week; firemen, 18s. per week; cleaners, £1 per week; artisans, 3s. per day; guards, £1 10s. per week; platelayers, etc., 1s. to 2s. 4d. per day; porters, messengers, etc., 6s. to 16s. 3d. per week.

### Cost of Living.

The ordinary prices of necessary commodities are as follows :—

Cornmeal ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Sugar ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Firewood ... ..	2s. per 100 lb.
Milk (condensed) ... ..	4½d. per tin.
Milk (fresh) ... ..	2d. to 2½d. per pint.
Rice ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Beef (salt) ... ..	6d. to 7d. per lb.
Beef (fresh) ... ..	6d. to 9d. per lb.
Pork (salt) ... ..	8d. per lb.
Pork (fresh) ... ..	6d. to 9d. per lb.
Mutton (fresh) ... ..	1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Flour ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Salmon (canned) ... ..	6d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Fish (salted) ... ..	4d. to 8d. per lb.
Fish (fresh) ... ..	6d. to 1s. per lb.
Grain (whole peas) ... ..	2d. to 3d. per pint.
Grain (split peas) ... ..	2d. per pint.
Tea ... ..	1s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.
Margarine ... ..	8d. per lb.
Coffee ... ..	6d. to 1s. per lb.
Kerosene oil ... ..	1½d. to 2d. per pint.
Soap (household) ... ..	7d. to 9d. per bar.
Cocoa ... ..	6d. to 8d. per lb.
Bread (white) ... ..	4d. per lb.
Butter (fresh) ... ..	1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.
Cheese ... ..	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs ... ..	1s. 3d. per dozen.

In the case of Government officials, quarters, partly furnished, are provided for the Colonial Secretary (on payment of rent), and unfurnished quarters (free of rent) for the Director of Agriculture, the Inspector-General of Police, and a few other officials. Head teachers at the principal schools are provided with quarters and, in some instances, unmarried teachers are also provided with quarters. The cost of accommodation including meals at the two principal hotels is from 12s. 6d. a day upwards. Private board and lodging is sometimes obtainable at about £12 per month. Laundry charges in the case of an unmarried officer amount to about £1 10s. a month, and transport to about £5 a month. These figures apply in the case of an officer appointed from abroad; local officers can, of course, live more cheaply. Unfurnished or furnished houses in residential districts are obtained only with difficulty; the normal rent in the case of the former is about £100 a year and in the case of the latter about £150 a year.

The cost of living for the labouring classes is moderate. The price of clothing has decreased considerably during recent years. The staple diet of the labourers is rice, flour, sugar, cornmeal, local

crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, cassava and eddoes, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, margarine, cotton seed oil, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

1 lb. Flour = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Rice = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Cornmeal = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Fresh beef = 6d.	...	2s. per day = 4 lb.
1 lb. Bread = 4d.	...	2s. per day = 6 lb.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Education.

The schools of the Island, though largely assisted and, in the case of elementary schools, entirely maintained by Government grants, are not Government schools in the ordinary sense. They are, however, controlled by a Board of Education consisting of nine persons appointed by the Governor, of whom seven must be members of the Legislature. The Inspectors of Schools and office staff are appointed by the Board. Each elementary school is under the direction of a local committee consisting of the clergyman of the district and two others nominated by the Board, but all appointments to the staff must be approved by the Education Board. Contributions towards the maintenance of elementary school buildings are made from parochial funds.

There are three grades of schools recognized by the Board, viz., elementary, of which there were 126 in 1935; second-grade, eight in number, five for boys and three for girls; and three first-grade schools. Second-grade schools differ from first-grade by their lower scale of fees and by the fact that the teaching does not aim higher than the standard of the Cambridge Local School Certificate Examination. In the first-grade schools the scope of teaching is of a standard sufficient to enable boys to sit for open scholarships at English universities. The Cambridge Junior Local Certificate Examination is also taken by pupils of both second-grade and first-grade schools, merely as a test of the work of the schools.

In the elementary schools the average enrolment for 1935 was 25,437 and the average attendance 18,220, an increase of 549 and a decrease of 37 respectively as compared with the figures for 1934.

To the number of second-grade schools no additions have been made during the year. The average total attendance at the five boys' second-grade schools for 1935 was 444 and at the three girls' second-grade schools 247.

The three first-grade schools are Harrison College and the Lodge School for boys, and Queen's College for girls. The attendance at Harrison and Queen's Colleges for 1935 was 269 and 159 respectively. The Lodge School, in Saint John's Parish, with an attendance of 135, is the only school coming within the scope of the

education system at which boarders are accommodated. There is, however, at Saint John also a school for girls, the Codrington High School, which accommodates boarders. This school is attended by a number of girls from the various islands of the West Indies. It is a well-conducted private institution.

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and is affiliated to the University of Durham. Its students are admissible to all Degrees, Licences, and Academical ranks in the several faculties of that University. The College staff consists of a Principal and two Professors, who lecture to a number of students varying from 15 to 20. The Government provides at the College two scholarships annually to the value of £40 per annum and tenable for three years. Most of the College buildings were destroyed by fire in April 1926, but they have been restored and were re-opened in June 1931. Towards the cost of restoration of the College the Legislature voted a sum of £5,000.

The total grant for education purposes, exclusive of the cost of the Government Industrial School for boys and the Reformatory for girls, in 1935 was £57,008, of which £1,300 was the cost of office staff, etc., £9,410 grants to first-grade and second grade schools, £1,035 for university education and £43,813 for elementary schools, the remainder being for incidental expenses.

School gardens are cultivated at some of the elementary schools, and at the Local Agricultural Exhibition, held annually by the Department of Agriculture for peasant proprietors and school children, there is generally a large display of exhibits from these schools. Carpentry classes are under instruction in eight schools, while 40 schools provide instruction in other forms of handwork, such as basketry, fibre-work and brush-making. There are cooking classes at five girls' schools, as well as a class for the instruction of teachers in domestic science. Needlework is taught in all girls' schools.

Under the trade apprenticeship bursaries system, prescribed by the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1924 (No. 31), nine apprentices completed their apprenticeship period of five years and the Education Board have issued to them certificates of competence as journeymen tradesmen. The course of training lasts from three to five years according to the trade chosen. Under the bursaries system the training of apprentices is confined to placing them where they can assist men who are engaged in work themselves, and it is not as yet supplemented by special instruction in theory and drawing, etc. Masters and apprentices are paid allowances varying from £4 to £8 15s. a year from public funds.

The Colony was visited in January 1932, by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report on and submit recommendations for the improvement of the educational

system. The Commission's Report was published simultaneously in the British West Indies on the 19th of April 1933, and the recommendations of the Education Board in connection therewith have received the consideration of the Government, and are being acted upon.

An Education Loan Act has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the raising of a loan of £80,000 to be expended on erecting new school buildings and a training college for teachers, and on enlarging existing buildings, for primary and secondary education. Work on this scheme has been begun.

The Rawle Training Institute for training elementary teachers is carried on in conjunction with Codrington College. There were six male and six female teachers undergoing training during the year, and since its establishment in 1912, 135 teachers, 76 male and 59 female, have passed through the Institute. Of these, 105 (52 male and 53 female) are serving in the Colony. The Institute receives an annual grant of £600 from the Government. The question of creating more ample means for the training of teachers is occupying the attention of the Board of Education.

There are 76 boys and 15 girls at the Industrial Schools. The regular elementary school curriculum is adhered to and, in addition, boys are instructed in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, horticulture, the care of animals and general agriculture, and the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking, simple gardening and fancy needlework (optional). There is also a brass band at the boy's school. The usual school games are encouraged. Generally speaking the boys and girls enjoy excellent health. The staffs of the schools are responsible for the after-care of discharged boys and girls.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

As regards provision for the public welfare, it is the special duty of the Parish Vestries to provide for the aged, sick and poor. All the almshouses are maintained to the standard of cottage hospitals.

There is in existence a Women's Social Welfare League which continues to do good work in the Colony. The Baby Welfare League and the Family Welfare League are subsidiary organizations of the first-named League. The Girls' Industrial Union provides useful training for its members in the following crafts:—Cookery, sewing, basket-making, fancy-work, as well as the arts—music drawing and painting.

There are well-organized branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Girls' Friendly Society. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides organizations play an important part in the life of the youth of the Colony.

There were 200 Friendly Societies on the Register on the 31st of December 1935. These Societies provide their members with a Christmas bonus, relief in sickness, and assist in the payment of the funeral expenses of members and their dependants. The number of members in all Societies at the 30th of June 1935, was



47,638; the number of dependants of the above members was 111,252; the total contributions paid by members for the year ended the 31st of December 1935, was £59,548.

The principal outdoor games are cricket, football and tennis. Hockey is played at one or two schools and there is an up-to-date golf club. There is also a chess club. There are three cinematograph theatres.

Ample facilities for sea-bathing exist along the southern and western coasts of the Island as well as on isolated spots along the eastern and northern coasts. There are two aquatic clubs and a Royal yacht club.

The Barbados Rifle Association composed of military and civilian members is allowed to use the Government rifle range (up to 600 yards), and encourages rifle shooting under Bisley and Service conditions. Visiting inter-colonial rifle shooting competitions with Trinidad and British Guiana are also carried out annually.

A Naval Welfare League exists under the auspices of the Women's Social Welfare League. It was formed to entertain the warrant officers, petty officers and men of warships visiting this Island, and fulfils a very useful purpose.

There is a Carnegie Free Library, which is supported from public funds. To this is attached a lecture hall which is occasionally used for musical recitals. Within recent years a juvenile branch has been established at the Public Library and the original building is now proving inadequate for its various functions. The Forum Club is still doing useful work.

The Barbados Choral Society gave their usual programme of Christmas music at the Cathedral, and organ recitals were given during the year. The Police band also rendered its usual programmes at the Hastings Rocks, Queen's Park, the Bay Street Esplanade and the Garrison Savannah.

Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited distributes by means of wires radio programmes daily to about 500 subscribers. The service was inaugurated in May 1935 and relays chiefly programmes from the Empire Station at Daventry.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

The Island has a network of roads which lead in all directions. Their maintenance in the past has been vested in the hands of 11 Boards of Highway Commissioners.

As stated elsewhere in this Report the Island contains approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is closely cultivated and occupied; and this comparatively small area is served by no less than 268½ miles of main roads and approximately 269½ miles of cross-roads in more or less constant use. It must be borne in mind that, with a population of over 1,000 to the square mile, the problem of maintaining communications has to be approached rather from the aspect of urban than rural conditions.

Before the advent of self-propelled vehicles Barbados was no doubt justly proud of its roads, but the advent of modern methods of transport, together with insufficiency of funds, led to their rapid deterioration.

The first definite step towards improving and preserving them was the passing by the Legislature, in 1926, of an Act constituting a Central Road Board, with power, under certain prescribed conditions, to assume control of, and reconstruct the arterial roads radiating from Bridgetown. It was estimated that the roads classified as arterial roads could be put in good order at a cost of £165,000, equal to about £1,580 per mile, and that £17,000 should be provided to be spent on other roads in the City of Bridgetown.

In 1927, responsibility for repair of the roads of the parish of Saint Michael was transferred to the Central Road Board. The work of repairing these roads has now made considerable progress.

Beginning operations at the close of the financial year 1926-7, and including the amount voted by the Legislature up to the close of the financial year 1935-6, the sum of £235,699 has been spent on 120 miles of seven arterial roads, plus £115,571 from Government grants and parochial funds on the roads of Saint Michael's parish.

### Railways.

A light railway, 24 miles long, runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. This railway, which was formerly operated by a company, was acquired by the Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. Provision made for the working of the railway during the year amounted to £10,000. The actual expenditure was £7,001 and the actual revenue £1,568.

The passenger service has been suspended since January 1934. A bill to amend the law with regard to the railway is under consideration by the Legislature.

The following comparative statement shows the number of passengers, animals, and quantity of goods carried by the railway during the last three years:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Passengers ... ..	58,982	—	—
Live Stock ... ..	93	22	9
Goods :—			
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sugar, Syrup and Molasses ...	16,486	16,309	9,300
Canes ... ..	11,061	4,944	2,264
Fuel ... ..	65	37	14
Sundries ... ..	7,098	3,364	229
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,692	24,654	11,807
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Omnibuses.

Owing to the configuration of the land and the improved condition of the roads, practically the whole of the Island is accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a well-equipped motor omnibus service which is run by the General Motor Omnibus Company, a company whose advent was responsible for the closing down of the Bridgetown Tramways Company a few years ago. Omnibuses leave the terminus in Trafalgar Square every quarter of an hour for the seaside districts of Hastings, Rockley, Saint Lawrence and Fontabelle, as well as the popular inland residential districts. There is a regular daily service from the country districts in the mornings and back in the evenings.

Fares are down to the very low level of 1½d. per section, which in some cases extends over two miles.

### Posts.

There is an excellent mail service in operation between Barbados and Great Britain, Canada, the West Indian Colonies and the United States of America by steamers of the undermentioned steamship lines :—

Between Europe and West Indies, and Central America :—

Royal Netherlands Line.

Harrison Line.

Hamburg-Amerika Line.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Between Canada, Boston and British West India Colonies including British Guiana :—

Canadian National Steamship Company.

Between the United States of America, West Indies and British Guiana :—

Aluminum Line.

Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company.

Booth Line. (South America, West Indies and United States of America.)

Ocean Dominion Line.

American Caribbean Steamship Company.

The McCormick Steamship Company.

The number of ships bringing and taking mails, and other particulars are given below :—

	<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Ships.</i>		<i>H.M. Ships.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Mails for Barbados ...	582	535	2	—	40	42
Mails from Barbados...	571	505	37	42	—	2

### **Telegraphs.**

External telegraphic communication is provided by Cable and Wireless Limited (formerly Imperial and International Communications, Limited), and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

### **Telephones.**

The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, controls the telephone system in the Colony with the exception of a private branch exchange attached to the Police Department. The system extends throughout the Island, the total wire mileage being 6,500.

### **Wireless Telegraphy.**

Wireless communication is maintained by the station of Cable and Wireless Limited at Bridgetown.

In September 1934, a licence was granted to a private individual for the establishment of a Radio Distribution Station for a period of five years with the possible extension of the licence at the expiration of that time for a further period of five years. The licence has been transferred to a company styled Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited.

### **Shipping.**

The number of vessels which entered the port during the year was 1,083, with a net tonnage of 2,150,549, as compared with 1,120 vessels with a tonnage of 2,344,442 during the previous year. In addition 33 ships of war, one Royal Fleet Auxiliary, seven yachts, and two seaplanes visited the port.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during the year was 530, while 501 were discharged.

The central position of Barbados secures ample sea communications. Vessels proceeding from England to Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and mainland ports of the north coast of South America, and the Panama Canal, call at Barbados en route and again on their return journey to England. The steamship lines serving the Colony are :—

The Harrison Line from Glasgow monthly and from Liverpool and London fortnightly.

The Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes, Limited) until May 1935, made fortnightly sailings from Avonmouth calling at Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Cristobal, Port Limon, Jamaica, thence to Avonmouth. This company also carried out a fortnightly service to the West Indies sailing from Avonmouth thence to Jamaica, Santa Marta, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, thence to Avonmouth. The duration of the voyage Avonmouth-Barbados is 13 days and from Barbados-Avonmouth 11 days. This Line ceased to call here in May 1935.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Colon Line) runs a regular fortnightly service from Amsterdam to Barbados, Central American ports and (occasionally) Jamaica, calling at Boulogne and Dover on the outward journey and at Plymouth and Havre on

the return. At certain times during the year these vessels call at Madeira outward bound and at St. Michaels, Azores, or Madeira when homeward bound.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line operates a monthly service sailing from Hamburg via Antwerp, Dover, Cherbourg, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal to Port Limon. On the return journey these vessels call at Santander, Plymouth and Amsterdam.

The Campagnie Generale Transatlantique provides a monthly service from Havre via Plymouth, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, The Spanish Main and return. This company also furnishes an inter-colonial service from Martinique, calling at Saint Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, the Guianas and return.

The Canadian National Steamship Company operates a fortnightly freight and passenger service from Halifax via Boston, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana, touching at the same ports on the north-bound trip. Freight steamers of the same line arrive fortnightly from Canadian and West Indian ports. The sum of £29,000 per annum is contributed by the Colonies affected towards this steamship service. Of this sum £5,000 is paid by Barbados.

The Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Dominion Service) also provides a fortnightly freight service from Canadian ports. Freighters chartered by the Canadian Transport Company call here once a month from Vancouver B.C.

The McCormick Steamship Corporation operates a monthly freight and passenger service sailing from British Columbia, San Francisco, via the Panama Canal to Porto Rico, thence to Barbados, Trinidad and South American ports.

Communication between New York and Barbados is provided by vessels of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company (Furness Withy), the Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (New York Service) and the American Caribbean Line.

Ships of the Aluminum Line sail fortnightly from New Orleans and call at Barbados en route to British and Dutch Guiana.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Three private banks are operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of the first-named bank is £4,975,500, while in the case of the other banks the figures are \$35,000,000 and \$30,000,000 respectively.

### **The Government Savings Bank.**

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of the year under review, there were 13,578 depositors, the total sum to their credit being £744,886. The value of the invested funds was £865,353. The figures for 1934 were, deposits

£693,569, invested funds £841,578, and number of depositors 12,777. The number of depositors shows an increase of 801 and the total amount to their credit an increase of £51,317. The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent., but since the 30th of April, 1933, a limit of £300 was placed on new deposits in order to avoid a rush consequent on the reduction by the commercial banks of their rate of interest from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1933. The Commercial Banks have made a further reduction to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in their rate of interest from the 1st of December, 1935.

### **The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.**

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. From the year 1902 to the year 1907 the grant was administered by the Governor-in-Executive Committee assisted by an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor. The Bank is now controlled by a Board consisting of seven members appointed as follows:—The Colonial Secretary, Chairman *ex-officio*, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, four members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly, and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Colony. The Bank's Auditor is appointed by, and reports annually to, the House of Assembly. The staff, which consists of a manager and one clerk, is appointed by the Board. The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st May, 1935, after paying income tax, trade tax, government fees for recording and cancelling certificates of loan and salaries, etc., amounted to £7,643 17s. 2d.

The capital of the Bank at the end of May, 1935, was £232,236 as compared with £224,593 at the end of the previous financial year.

The expenditure for the year was £3,087 as compared with £2,960 for the previous year.

Loan and interest due thereon are a first lien and charge against the plantation in respect of which the loan is made.

### **Currency.**

No changes have occurred in currency during the year but a Government currency note issue was under consideration. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents by banking and commercial houses. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The banks issue five-dollar notes equivalent to £1 0s. 10d., the exchange value being fixed at \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

### **Weights and Measures.**

The standard as to weights and superficial measure is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the standard measure of capacity is less than the standard measure of capacity in the United Kingdom, the local standard being 231 cubic inches to the gallon.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Public Works Department is responsible for waterworks and for all Government constructional work and the upkeep of all Government buildings, including the military properties in the Garrison, bridges, wharves and lighthouses.

The roads and railways are each under separate control and are worked apart from the Public Works Department.

Works of importance in process of being carried out by the Department during the year were :—

(1) The building of an engine and boiler house and installation of a pumping plant at Bowmanston which was completed during the year 1935-6.

(2) Work on the improvement of the public market, the estimated cost of which is £16,300, which was completed during the year 1935-6, with the exception of the abattoir which will be completed during the year 1936-7.

(3) Work on the improvement of the water supply, the estimated cost of which is £142,000, is proceeding by the laying of mains, erection of public standpipes, and the building of a reservoir of one million gallons capacity; this reservoir will be completed during the year 1936-7.

(4) The building of a new twelve-roomed pay ward at the Mental Hospital was completed during the year 1935-6.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

### **Justice.**

The Superior Courts of the Island are presided over by a Chief Justice. Inferior jurisdiction (not exceeding £50 at Common Law and £500 in Equity) is vested in two judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal. These judges are also judges of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown. There are six police magistrates, four of whom in rural districts are also judges of the Petty Debt Courts of those districts. From the decisions and judgments of police magistrates and judges of Petty Debt Courts there is a right of appeal to the Assistant Court of Appeal, the Registrar of the Island sitting with a judge of that Court to hear appeals from the other judge in his capacity as judge of the Petty Debt Court at Bridgetown.

The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932 (No. 22), which came into force on the 1st of September 1932, establishes courts for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The cost of maintaining legal departments during the year was £13,705.

Under the authority of Act No. 6 of 1929, Police Magistrates are authorized to allow time for the payment of fines or to allow payment of fines by instalments. Except in special cases, as, for instance, those against seamen in transit, the general practice is to allow time for the payment of fines.

**Police.**

The Police Force is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, a Senior and a Junior Inspector, and 466 non-commissioned officers and men. Of these, 44 including four supernumeraries are attached to the Harbour Police and perform regular harbour duties.

An efficient band is attached to the Force.

The Inspector-General is Commandant of the Local Forces and is charged also with the control of the Fire Brigade consisting of 25 men.

**Prisons.**

Glendairy Prison, in the parish of Saint Michael, is the only prison in the Colony and has accommodation for 275 males and 128 females. Instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, baking and other crafts. The estimated value of work done in the carpenter's shop during 1935 for Government Departments, Schools, etc., was £189. The bakery supplied approximately 32½ tons of bread to the Mental and Leper Hospitals during the same period. Clothes-washing and cooking are done by the female prisoners.

Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated as far as possible from adults and are instructed in one of the above-named trades.

The Medical Officer attends the prison daily, examining and prescribing for the sick when necessary; his orders are carefully carried out by male and female hospital attendants on the staff. The health of all the prisoners during 1935 was good.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total number of persons committed to prison ... ..	956	1,053	1,124
Sentenced to terms of one year or more ... ..	24	37	28
Daily average in prison (males) ... ..	133	138	136
Daily average in prison (females) ... ..	28	24	29
Police Court convictions ... ..	9,411	9,941	9,931
Police Court convictions for praedial larceny ... ..	224	344	345
Convictions by Superior Court ... ..	54	65	63

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.****Acts.**

The Legislative Session 1935-6 opened on the 10th of December 1935, the previous Session having ended on the 15th of October 1935. The following is a list of the most important Acts passed during the period 1st April 1935, to 31st March 1936 :—

**1935.**

No. 10. *The Police (Amendment) Act, 1935*, which provides for an increase in the establishment of the Police Force.

No. 22. *The Statute Laws (New Edition) Act, 1935*, an Act for printing a new edition of all the Acts of this Island.



No. 31. *The Commercial Travellers and Transient Traders Act*, 1935, providing for the licensing in certain cases of traders who are not domiciled in Barbados.

No. 33. *The Real Property (Devolution) Act*, 1935, establishing a Real Representative.

No. 34. *The Cinematograph (British Films) Act*, 1935, which requires the exhibition of a certain proportion of British films.

No. 35. *The Cotton Levy Export Act*, 1935; which imposes a levy on all cotton exported from the Island for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Sea Island cotton industry.

No. 49. *The Public Employees Leave Regulation Act*, 1935; which puts on a proper footing the grant of leave to whole time employees of Government who are not members of the Civil Service.

No. 52. *The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Act*, 1935; which declares the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorized to be raised by the Government, and provides for the creation of Inscribed Stock.

No. 56. *The Matrimonial Causes Act*, 1935; relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes.

No. 59. *The Waterworks Loan Act*, 1935; whereby authority is given for the raising of a loan of £152,000 to meet the cost of improving and extending the water supply.

No. 63. *The Education Loan Act*, 1935; which authorizes the raising of a loan of £80,000 for the erection of new school buildings and enlargement of existing schools.

No. 68. *The Department of Science and Agriculture (Amendment) Act*, 1935; providing new nomenclature for officers of the Department, and adding to the staff a Lecturer in Botany, Chemistry and Physics, and a Peasants Agricultural Instructor.

### 1936.

No. 12. *The Fancy and Extra-Fancy Molasses Stabilization Act*, 1936; which imposes a tax on molasses the proceeds of which are to be distributed among the growers of cane from which sugar is made.

### Subsidiary Legislation.

Of the subsidiary legislation passed during the year, the following is considered to be of importance :—

#### *Proclamations :*

1. Appointing a day of supplication to Almighty God for deliverance from storm and other calamities.
2. Fixing date of operation of Cinematograph (British Films) Act, 1935.
3. Prohibiting exportation of certain warlike stores to Italy.

*Orders :*

1. Fixing the levy upon all cotton exported at three-quarters of a halfpenny per pound.
2. Textile (Quotas) Order, 1935.
3. Order under authority of paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935.
4. Order under authority of paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, and paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) No. 2 Order, 1935.

*Regulations :*

1. Colonial Police and Fire Brigade Long Service Medal.
2. Wireless Telegraphy (Experimental) Regulations, 1935.
3. The Efficiency Medal, Barbados.
4. The Efficiency Decoration, Barbados.
5. Tariff Regulations, 1935.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1931-2 ... ..	415,645	424,088
1932-3 ... ..	457,843	425,875
1933-4 ... ..	510,270	490,909
1934-5 ... ..	479,960	414,109
1935-6 ... ..	530,644	463,147

Included in the figures are several items of capital expenditure which it is proposed in due course to transfer to loan account. The balance in the Treasury, apart from the reserve fund set out hereunder, on the 31st of March, 1936, was £185,775.

*Special Funds.*

	£	s.	d.
Public Buildings Insurance Fund ...	69,988	0	11
Water Boat Renewal Fund ... ..	15,370	15	2
Red Cross Fund ... ..	935	14	9
Public Officers Security Fund ... ..	12,263	2	11½
Special Reserve Fund ... ..	100,000	0	0
Pension Act, 1925 ... ..	38,685	19	6
Reparation Payments Fund ... ..	4,604	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£241,848	9	3½

### Revenue.

The Revenue for 1935-6 shows an increase of £50,684 over that of the previous year, the principal head showing an increase being "Reimbursements in Aid" £48,475. The increase under all heads was £74,481, while the decrease totalled £23,796. The increase is due to abnormal revenue from Loan Funds in the last financial year.

### Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1935-6 was £463,147, an increase of £49,038 as compared with the previous year. The largest departmental expenditure occurs under the heads "Police", "Education", "Medical", "Public Works" and "Charges of Debt". The expenditure under these heads was as follows.

<i>Compared with 1934-5.</i>				
		£		£
Police	... ..	48,903	an increase of	4,717
Education	... ..	57,037	an increase of	2,336
Medical	... ..	42,625	a decrease of	2,925
Public Works	... ..	37,280	a decrease of	3,995
Charges of Debt	... ..	14,271	an increase of	53
		<hr/> £200,116 <hr/>		

The total expenditure on these five departments, £200,116, represents 46 per cent. of the total administration expenses, excluding special charges.

Special expenditure on restoration of roads amounted to £26,940.

### Public Debt.

The Public Debt at the 31st of March 1936 was £423,420, the Sinking Fund on that date being £50,128, as compared with £267,920 and £45,905 respectively in 1935. The loan position and the operation of sinking funds at the end of March 1936 were as follows :—

Name of Loan.	Amount of Loan.		Amount outstanding.		Sinking Fund.		Date Redeemable.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Public Loan Act, 1914, and Reimbursement Acts, 1914 and 1916 ... }	37,000	0 0	37,000	0 0	13,137	13 9	{ £11,000 November, 1961. £6,000 July, 1963. £20,000 February, 1964.
Public Loan Act, 1928 ... }	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	5,118	4 7	{ £25,000 October, 1975. £65,000 7th October, 1978.
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (No. 25) and Redemption Acts, 1933 (Nos. 26 and 46) ... }	140,920	0 0	140,920	0 0	31,872	9 5	2nd January, 1963.
Water Works Loan Act, 1935 ... }	155,500	0 0	155,500	0 0	—	—	15th February, 1961.
	£423,420	0 0	£423,420	0 0	£50,128	7 9	

The revenue derived from the main heads of taxation during the year was as follows:—Customs, £249,335; Excise Duty on Rum and Distillers' Licences, £58,318; and Income Tax, £39,586. The Stamp Act 1916 (No. 17), and the amendments thereto impose duties for the use of the Island upon the several instruments specified in the Schedules to the said Act. Revenue derived from this source during the year was:—embossing cheques, £790 10s. 0d.; licences on note issue of banks, £225; and sale of stamps for revenue purposes under the Stamp Act, £3,250 10s. 0d.

*Customs Tariff (summarized).*—The Customs Tariff Act at present in force is Act No. 20 of the year 1921 as amended by Act No. 25 of the year 1926, which substituted a new tariff of duties. Further amendments were effected by Act No. 10 of 1927, Act No. 10 of 1930, Act No. 35 of 1932, Act No. 10 of 1933, Act No. 1 of 1934, Act No. 3 of 1935, Act No. 12 of 1935, Act No. 19 of 1935 and Act No. 50 of 1935.

These Acts provide for preferential and general rates of duty, the former rates applying to all articles of British Empire origin, the latter to goods from foreign sources.

The revenue derived from specific duties is approximately twice that received from *ad valorem* duties, high rates of specific duties being imposed on luxury articles such as spirits, wines and tobacco while *ad valorem* duties are generally fixed at 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general rate, the general being usually twice the preferential rate.

In addition to the duties levied under the Acts mentioned above there is a 10 per cent. surtax imposed by Act No. 16 of 1929.

There are no export duties.

Agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of sugar and its products, including rum, and for other local manufacturers are on the list of goods exempted from payment of duty.

There is no hut or poll tax in force in the Colony.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The 25th Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V was celebrated for a week commencing on Monday, the 6th of May 1935. The Legislature has agreed to a permanent memorial to commemorate the occasion to take the form of a Maternity Ward and Ante-natal Clinic at the General Hospital. Private enterprise has resulted in the establishment of a park in the parish of Saint Philip called The King George V Play Field Memorial which it is proposed to open to the public on Empire Day 1936.

In September 1935 the House of Assembly passed an Address to the Governor drawing attention to the serious condition of the sugar industry and asking that a delegation might be sent to present the position to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A

Joint Select Committee of both Houses of the Legislature prepared a report on the present condition and future outlook of the sugar industry of the Colony for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Two delegates were appointed, one being nominated by the Legislative Council and one by the House of Assembly. The delegates and their advisers were received by the Secretary of State on the 22nd of October 1935.

News of the illness of His Majesty King George V was received in the Colony with great anxiety. A service of intercession for His Majesty's recovery was held in the Cathedral on Monday afternoon, the 20th of January. The announcement of His Majesty's death was made by the Governor to both Houses of the Legislature who attended in the Legislative Council on the 21st of January. Seventy minute guns were fired in H.M.S. *Dundee* which was in harbour at the time, and all business was suspended in Bridgetown.

The proclamation of His Majesty King Edward VIII was made on Wednesday, the 22nd January. A naval detachment from H.M.S. *Dundee* attended the ceremony with the Local Forces and a Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired by that ship. After the ceremony, the Oath of Allegiance was administered to members of the Legislature in the Council Chamber and Joint Addresses were passed by the Legislature. These were transmitted to the Secretary of State along with other resolutions of sympathy and loyalty which were passed by various local bodies.

A Memorial Service was held in the Saint Michael's Cathedral on the 28th January 1936, the date of the funeral of His late Majesty King George the Fifth. Seventy minute guns were fired in H.M.S. *Dundee*.

Ships of His Majesty's Home Fleet did not visit the Colony during the spring of 1936. The Cadet Training Cruiser H.M.S. *Frobisher* made its usual annual visit in February 1936.

Other visiting ships were the Brazilian Training Ship *Almirante Saldanha* in June 1935, the United States Ships *Trenton*, *Claxon* and *Taylor* in July and August 1935, H.M.S. *Ajax* in August and September 1935, and H.M.S. *Dundee* in January 1936.

## APPENDIX.

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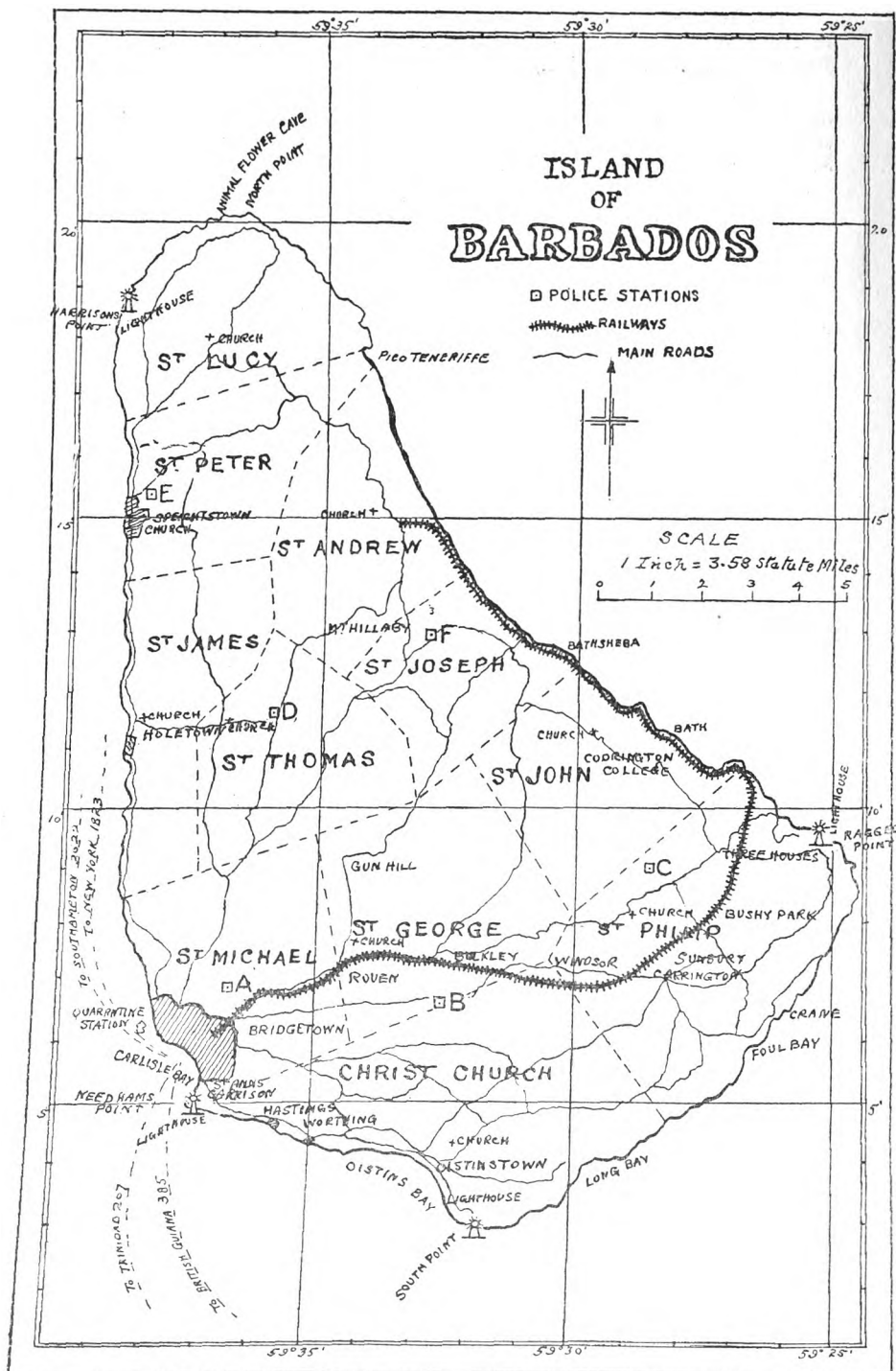
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The Booklet "Gem of the Caribbean," issued by the Publicity Committee, can be obtained from local stationers at one shilling per copy.



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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	5
V. HOUSING ... ..	6
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	6
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	10
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	13
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	13
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	15
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	16
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	17
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	17
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	18
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	19
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	23
APPENDIX ... ..	24
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth ; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island. Castries and district have an estimated population of 19,915.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain a population of 7,146. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situate at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

### Climate.

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1935 was 82.5° F. in the shade. The maximum was 91° F. and the minimum 62° F., a range of 29° F. The hot season extended from April to October, and the cool season from November to March. The hurricane season was bare of incident, and as usual over a long period of years, the periodical revolving storms had no serious local effect.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Castries, for the year 1935, was 81.79 inches. This was 15.44 inches above that of the previous year which was the lowest on record, and 8.93 inches below the average rainfall for 46 years (1890-1935), the average now being 90.74 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 17th August when a relatively low fall of 2.24 inches was recorded, being the same maximum as for the previous year. The highest maximum precipitation for the Colony in general was 8 inches recorded on 11th January. Otherwise the distribution of rain was more generally normal than for the previous year.

### History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was reannexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, D'Orleans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrees, and in 1722 the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence ; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens ; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 21st March 1924, which came into operation on 1st December 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of six *ex-officio* members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. On 12th February 1931 that Order in Council was

amended to provide that the Council should consist of three *ex-officio* members, three nominated official members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. This island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. The first election under this Constitution was held in March, 1925.

Arising out of the Report of the Closer Union Commission important constitutional changes are contemplated and will probably take place during 1936.

### III.—POPULATION.

On 31st December 1934 the resident population of the Colony was computed at 63,804—males 30,572; females 33,232. By 31st December, 1935, the figure had increased to 64,959—males 31,132; females 33,827. The natural increase during 1935 was 1,040. The number of persons arriving in the Colony exceeded the number of departures by 115. The net increase in population was therefore 1,155.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 278.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 113) totalled 2,185—males 1,108; females 1,077. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 31·8 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 1·0 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,145—males 548; females 597. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 15·8 per thousand of the population—an increase of 1·4 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were:—malaria, 82; syphilis, 36; diseases of the heart, 30; bronchitis, 36; pneumonia, 21; gastro-enteritis, 54; infantile debility, 60; senile decay, 100; accidental drowning, 45 (owing to the *St. George* disaster off the coast of Laborie on 23rd February 1935, when she capsized and 42 people lost their lives); heart failure, 92; debility, 32.

### IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony was satisfactory throughout the year. There were eighteen cases of enteric fever and none of dysentery notified.

In the country districts there was an increase in the incidence of malarial fever during the year. In Castries, however, and its surroundings, comparatively few cases of this disease were seen. Throughout the year the sanitary staff carried out repeated oiling of ravines and pools and a large swamp in the Dennery district was obliterated by drainage.

There was a small outbreak of measles among school children during the early part of the year, but this epidemic was localized in two country villages.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments ; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital and five District Medical Officers. The Medical Officer of District I is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital situated in close proximity to the town of Castries ; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery ; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries ; a leper asylum at Malgretoute, near Soufriere ; and a pauper asylum near Soufriere. The staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

#### V.—HOUSING.

Several additions have been made to the number of new stores and general shops which have been erected since 1933, mainly in concrete, or concrete and wood. These have much improved the appearance of the business section of the town of Castries. The installation of electric light by the Castries Town Board has ameliorated living conditions considerably. Thirty-seven model cottages have been erected on the reclamation land in Castries and this has led to a marked improvement in the locality. This is increasingly reflected in the better type of private cottage now replacing the earlier wooden hut usually erected in the town area.

#### VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes ; but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e. bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

*Sugar.*—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate ; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop ; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory, at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory, usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1935 was 7,285.9 tons of first and second sugars, of which 6,080 tons were exported. This compares very favourably with production for the previous year as given below, and constitutes a record. The production of molasses and syrup was also increased considerably, 256,900 gallons being made as against 194,000 gallons in 1934. There was again some difficulty in disposing of these products. A proportion of the molasses was utilized for the manufacture of rum for local use, and a considerable quantity still remained unsold at the end of the year. There was also no export trade in rum.

The weather was generally favourable throughout the year, and no serious floods occurred. The crop for 1936 is in a very promising condition.

The total cane area is now approximately 4,600 acres, due to some re-establishment of the Dennery cane fields.

The average price for sugar showed a reduction of 7s. per ton on last year's prices and ranged from 8s. 0½d. in February to 8s. 10½d. per cwt. c.i.f. raw preferential 96° in December.

The following figures show the quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years :—

#### Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> Tons.	<i>Value.</i> £
1931	...	...	...	...	3,973	35,554
1932	...	...	...	...	4,990	46,466
1933	...	...	...	...	4,940	46,493
1934	...	...	...	...	4,730	39,396
1935	...	...	...	...	6,080	48,377

#### Molasses and Syrup.

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> Gal.	<i>Value.</i> £
1931	...	...	...	...	24,837	1,194
1932	...	...	...	...	32,988	1,453
1933	...	...	...	...	43,260	1,417
1934	...	...	...	...	23,080	1,431
1935	...	...	...	...	169,003	2,401

*Cacao.*—The cacao market remained depressed generally throughout the year, and a reduction in area further accounts for the continued restriction, and the loss of importance of this once valuable crop. Exports were reduced to 5,603 cwt. valued at £6,042, consigned to Canada, the United Kingdom and Trinidad. More interest was shown by the Canadian market. Quotations ranged from 30s. 4d. to 34s. 4d. per cwt. c.i.f. London, the Canadian price being approximately 26s. c.i.f.

The quantity and value of cacao exported during the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1931 ... ..	10,419	14,125
1932 ... ..	8,188	9,091
1933 ... ..	6,056	6,778
1934 ... ..	6,349	6,032
1935 ... ..	5,603	6,042

*Limes.*—The exported lime crop of the Colony from January to December 1935, estimated in barrels of limes, amounted to 38,189 barrels valued at £21,124 as compared with 43,705 barrels valued at £21,582 in 1934. This decrease is to some extent due to spells of wet weather, the destructive effects of red-root disease, and die-back brought about by the citrus weevil *Diaprepes*. To this estimate of crop has to be added a quantity of lime oils which has not yet been shipped.

The export of concentrated juice decreased owing to low prices for this product. A large volume of trade was done in raw lime juice, 29,613 gallons valued at £854 being exported. The production of distilled lime oil was again the principal feature of the crop, the quantity made being 10,261 lb. valued at £9,673, as against 12,618 lb. for the previous year valued at £12,275. The market prices were stable, due largely to the co-operative shipments of oils, and remained at 22s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Hand-pressed oil was in demand, 1,501 lb. being exported, valued at £2,517, as compared with 1,251 lb. in 1934 valued at £1,868. Quotations ranged from 32s. 6d. to 40s. per lb. c.i.f.

The crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are :—

Year.	Quantity. Barrels.
1931 ... ..	50,339
1932 ... ..	44,762
1933 ... ..	44,019
1934 ... ..	45,000
1935 ... ..	38,189



*Coconuts.*—This crop has now assumed the position of third staple industry, largely through the increased value of nuts shipped, the total quantity exported being 2,814,965 nuts valued at £7,632, as against 2,616,175 nuts valued at £7,298 in 1934.

The copra trade was concurrently less active, quotations being low until September onwards, when there was a marked improvement from £9 per ton to £14 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. The copra exported amounted to 215 tons valued at £1,871.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years :—

## Coconuts.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Number.	£
1931	...	...	...	...	367,350	1,178
1932	...	...	...	...	650,240	2,430
1933	...	...	...	...	1,199,808	3,527
1934	...	...	...	...	2,616,175	7,298
1935	...	...	...	...	2,814,965	7,632

## Copra.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Tons.	£
1931	...	...	...	...	498	5,869
1932	...	...	...	...	432	5,389
1933	...	...	...	...	542	5,167
1934	...	...	...	...	302	2,592
1935	...	...	...	...	215	1,871

*Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.*—The cultivation of choice vegetables and salads such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been no export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has, however, maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being green limes in crates and barrels, crated mangoes, crated avocado pears, and bananas.

The exports of bananas increased from 18,377 bunches valued at £1,499 to 60,439 bunches valued at £5,209. The Banana Association continued to function satisfactorily, and paid 50c. per count bunch at the wharf.

There was also some improvement in the mango export trade, and experimental shipments in cold storage were made to London. These gave a satisfactory return.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £17,426 as compared with £12,308 in 1934 and is shown in detail below :—

Article.	Quantity exported to						Value.	
	Canada.	Ber- muda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.	Total.	1934.	1935.
Green limes Brls.	452	915	131	5,113	8	6,619	£ 7,010	£ 8,035
Grapefruit Crates	71	45	1	—	5	122	13	35
Oranges „	12	90	—	—	161	263	92	91
Mangoes „	334	3,372	465	—	2,385	6,556	1,372	1,567
Avocado pears „	2	3,850	1	2	2	3,857	389	709
Pineapples „	—	13	—	—	—	13	16	3
Bananas Bunches	59,894	—	—	—	545	60,439	1,499	5,209
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,917	1,777
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,308	17,426

A total of 75,142 packages of fruit, including 59,894 bunches of bananas, was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 39,521 in 1934.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £1,480 was made in 1930 for the supply of planting material to peasants, the topworking of common mangoes to produce choice fruit, and the purchase of farm animals for breeding. This work has been completed.

*Farm Stock.*—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. Continued importations of day-old chicks has resulted in the introduction and establishment of the more important laying and table breeds for domestic and market purposes.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1935, and as compared with 1934, was as follows :—

	Imports.	
	1935.	1934.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	58,319	57,770
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured.	41,881	23,637
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured.	95,873	88,029
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles.	55	3
Totals ...	£196,128	£169,439

The above table shows an increase of £26,689 in the total value of imports for 1935 as compared with the previous year, made up as follows :—Class I, £549, Class II, £18,244, Class III, £7,844 and Class IV, £52.

The values of imports for 1935 and 1934, classified according to country of origin, were as follows :—

	1935.	1934.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	120,337	93,059
Other parts of the British Empire	46,980	48,864
Foreign Countries ... ..	28,811	27,516
Totals ... ..	<u>£196,128</u>	<u>£169,439</u>

The value of imports from the United Kingdom increased by £27,278, whereas that from other parts of the British Empire suffered a setback of £1,884.

Imports from foreign countries increased by £1,295.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1935 and 1934 was as follows :—

Article.	1935.	1934.
	£	£
Coal, bituminous ... ..	38,934	21,251
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	16,070	14,320
Fish, salted and pickled ...	6,695	4,702
Flour, wheaten ... ..	16,795	19,798
Machinery, sugar ... ..	7,750	3,000
Oil, edible ... ..	5,611	4,766
Totals ... ..	<u>£91,855</u>	<u>£67,837</u>

### Exports.

The values of exports in 1935, classified under five main divisions, were as follows :—

	1935.	1934.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	83,905	68,502
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	8,104	8,171
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	17,157	18,553
IV. Miscellaneous ... ..	250	509
V. Bullion and Specie ... ..	2,330	6,324
Totals ... ..	<u>£111,746</u>	<u>£102,059</u>

There was an increase of £9,687 in the total value of exports for 1935 as compared with the previous year. An increase occurred in Class I only.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports :—

<i>Article.</i>	1935. £	1934. £
Cocoa ... ..	6,042	6,032
Limes and lime products ...	21,124	21,852
Fancy syrup and molasses ...	1,380	1,431
Sugar ... ..	48,377	39,396
Copra ... ..	1,871	2,592
Charcoal... ..	3,367	4,486
Coconuts ... ..	7,632	7,298
Bananas ... ..	5,209	1,499
Other fresh fruits ... ..	4,104	3,802

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows :—

#### EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total.</i> 1935. £	<i>Total.</i> 1934. £
<i>United Kingdom—</i>		
Domestic exports ... ..	21,146	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ... ..	499	
	21,645	30,375
<i>Other parts of the British Empire—</i>		
Domestic exports ... ..	64,322	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ... ..	5,260	
	69,582	43,128
<i>Foreign countries—</i>		
Domestic exports ... ..	17,764	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ... ..	425	
	18,189	22,232
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>£109,416</b>	<b>£95,735</b>

The values of supplies to ships during the last two years were as follows :—

	1935. £	1934. £
Bunker coal ... ..	41,590	30,885
Ships' stores ... ..	1,457	1,042
	£43,047	£31,927

*Coaling.*—The coaling trade, for which exceptional facilities exist for quick despatch to steamers calling for bunkers, showed an increase over that of 1934; 149 steamers took 35,142 tons of coal, as compared with 25,670 tons taken by 76 steamers in 1934.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard rates of wages for the labouring classes—agricultural, manual and artisan—have been maintained during 1934, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products, estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week.

Ruling daily rates are—

			<i>For Men.</i>	<i>For Women.</i>
Agricultural	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	...	...	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	...	...	3s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows:—

Beef, fresh	...	...	...	7d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Pork, fresh...	...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Chicken	...	...	...	6d. per lb.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	9d. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	2d. per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	...	1s. 10d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

#### Primary Education.

There are 47 recognized Primary Schools in the Colony. None of these are Government schools, the organization of education being on a denominational basis. The Government fixes the salary of head teachers, based on the personal qualifications and the average attendance of the school. Assistant teachers are paid by the school manager, to whom the Government makes a grant-in-aid, though in most cases the managers are unable to supplement such grant.

During 1935, the Government paid a total of £5,095 6s. to the school managers for salaries; to this sum the total amount added by the managers was £40 7s. 10d. The school buildings (the estimated annual rental value of which is £1,511 7s. 6d.) are the property of the churches, who spent, during 1935, £675 15s. 9d. on repairs and furniture for them, Government making building grants-in-aid of £25.

Elementary agriculture is taught, and gardens are attached to most schools. The Agricultural Department supervises this work, and the standard is reasonably high. The Government distributed garden implements to the value of £25 to the schools during the year.

### Secondary Education.

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee to which the Government nominates three of the five members; and St. Joseph's Convent for girls, managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to 12 scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools, and five for the girls at St. Joseph's Convent.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1935, St. Mary's College received £450, and St. Joseph's Convent £175. In addition the Government makes maintenance and book grants to scholarship holders, amounting in 1935 to £38 8s. 10d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination (First Division).

Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available, but owing to the lack of facilities for the study of science in the secondary schools, these scholarships are seldom sought.

### Child Welfare.

As in previous years the Child Welfare Association carried on its much appreciated work with Mrs. Baynes as President, and Mrs. F. Floissac, M.B.E., as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association, which is not subsidized by the Government, is maintained by contributions of money and kind by the public.

The Government, however, provides medicines, etc., free of charge, and during the year appointed a trained nurse to help the clinic.

Medical Officers give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held twice weekly.

### Various.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia ; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football and cricket are the favourite games but regular competition is confined entirely to the capital, though there are cricket matches at rare intervals between the districts.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

*Shipping.*—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,458, of a total tonnage of 2,236,007 tons. Of this number 843 were steamships and 615 sailing vessels.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness Withy Company.

(4) Communication with Canada, the United States of America and most of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Company and the American Caribbean Line, respectively.

(5) A four-weekly service direct to London by steamers of the Harrison Line and by the Booker Line, respectively.

(6) The former seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports *en route*, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated was discontinued in November 1935.

*Post Office.*—In addition to the General Post Office there are nine sub post offices in the country districts, four of which are also money order offices. Inland mails are regularly despatched by land and sea routes. Mails are sent by all the steamers of the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

**Roads.**

The internal communications of the island are maintained by a system of roads, pack roads and tracks, which are divided into three classes as follows :—

Main roads ... .. 128 miles.

By-ways :—

Maintained by the Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	33	}	148	,,
Maintained by Road Boards	...	...	...	...	...	115			
Unclassified roads	...	...	...	...	...	...		75	,,

*Main Roads.*—Of the total mileage of main roads only about 92 miles are motorable, the remainder being only suitable for horses and pedestrians.

*By-ways.*—Some 60 miles of these can be negotiated by motor vehicles.

*Unclassified Roads.*—Some 40 miles of these can be used by motor vehicles.

The classification of roads was drawn up many years ago and is now obsolete.

The reclassification of the Island's internal communication is now under consideration.

**Motor-boat Service.**

There is a coastal motor-boat service along the western, or leeward, coast of the Island. This service is operated by private concerns.

**Telegraphs.**

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, associated companies of Cable and Wireless Limited.

**Telephones.**

The telephone system is maintained entirely by the Government, and consists of nine exchanges situated in towns and villages. One hundred and sixteen miles of trunk lines connect these exchanges, and 434 miles of branch lines serve subscribers.

**XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.****Banks.**

A branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is maintained in the Colony. It conducts all classes of banking business, including savings bank. There is also a Government Savings Bank with branches in the out-districts.



**Currency.**

British sterling is the currency of the Island. Barclays Bank, referred to above, issues currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government.

**Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia, but land quantities are frequently expressed in a local unit of measurement known as a *carré* equal to about three acres, 32 perches.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Public Works Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, public buildings, wharves and jetties, the dredging of the harbour, the telephone system and the control of the Crown lands. The Government unallocated stores are also attached to this Department. The Government Workshop in which artisans of most trades are employed, is also a useful adjunct.

The expenditure for the year was :—						£
Personal emoluments and other charges	...	...	...	...	...	3,405
Annually recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	9,378
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	1,204

No new construction work of any magnitude was carried out.

A few minor items were, the construction of the nurses' quarters at the Pauper Asylum, £229 ; two bridges, £400 ; part construction of a wharf in ferro-concrete, £156 ; electrifying Victoria Hospital, £111.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

The Chief Justice presides over the Royal Court which has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

In criminal cases tried in the Royal Court facts are decided upon by a jury of 12 as in England.

For magisterial cases the Island is divided into three judicial districts. The Chief Justice is also the Magistrate and Coroner of the First District and presides over Courts at Castries and Dennery.

The Magistrate and Coroner of the Second and Third Districts presides over Courts at Soufriere, Choiseul, Vieux-Fort, Micoud, and Anse-la-Rayé.

The Chief Justice hears appeals from the Magistrate of the Second and Third Districts. A Commissioner for appeals, who is also Assistant Magistrate, hears appeals from the First District Court and conducts preliminary inquiries into indictable cases that arise in this District.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the Island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Collier, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of the Courts and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary police duties, this force assists in the administration of poor relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery, which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of five years is as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Magistrate's Courts					
(Cases heard)	1,807	1,657	1,826	1,755	1,551
Magistrate's Courts					
(Convictions)	1,287	1,132	1,326	1,239	1,154
Royal Court					
(Convictions)	14	22	14	13	6

The following table shows the number of offences dealt with by the Magistrates in 1935 as compared with 1934. It is satisfactory to note that there were 204 less cases than in 1934.

	1934.	1935.
Offences against the person, including homicide...	292	362
Praedial larceny ... ..	206	147
Offences against property other than praedial ...	203	215
Other offences ... ..	1,054	827
Total number of offences reported...	1,755	1,551

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council passed 17 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. The more important Ordinances were as follows :—

The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1935, providing, *inter alia*, for an extension of duty free privilege in the case of Boy Scouts ;

The Animal Disease Ordinance, 1934, providing against the importation of diseased animals into the Colony; The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, providing when intoxication shall be a defence in criminal charges; The Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance, 1935, empowering the Governor in Council to fix a minimum wage for particular industries in the Colony; The Colonial Currency Note (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1935, providing for the winding up of the Government note issue circulating in the Colony; The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, limiting the time during which claims for relief from double income tax taxation may be established, and providing for exemption in certain circumstances; The Legislative Council (Elected Members) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, enabling preparation of new register at any time; The Banana Cess Ordinance, 1935, providing for the collection of a cess of 1d. per bunch or part thereof on bananas exported; The British Colonial and Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935, setting up a procedure for the enforcement of Imperial and foreign judgments in the Colony; The Castries Town Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, providing for equal electoral and representative rights to women and giving a right of appeal against assessments.

There were a number of Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing chiefly with administrative routine and the carrying out of the details of the provisions of various statutes. Royal Orders in Council were issued including, *inter alia*, Royal Orders relating to the extension of the duration of the Legislative Council of the Colony; the imposition of sanctions against Italy.

#### XX.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	Local Revenue. £	Total Revenue including Imperial Grants. £	Local Expenditure. £	Total Expenditure including Development Scheme. £
1931	70,740	98,902	87,867	103,893
1932	79,713	130,207	79,626	96,278
1933	72,569	92,816	81,002	94,732
1934	75,229	85,079	84,532	90,953
1935	79,872	96,146	86,000	87,959

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £118,609 10s. 5d. at the close of the year while the accumulated sinking fund towards its redemption amounted to £13,354 4s.

The Imperial grants received have been as follows :—

Year.	In aid of Administration. £	For Colonial Development. £	Reparation Receipt. £
1931	7,700	20,462	—
1932	35,300	15,194	3,956
1933	2,500	17,747	—
1934	8,000	1,850	—
1935	14,000	2,274	—

The assets of the Colony at 31st December 1935, amounting to £37,565 0s. 7d., were made up as follows:—

## ASSETS.

<i>Cash—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In hands of Treasurer ... ..	209	8	4			
"    "    Sub-Accountants... ..	307	10	2			
"    "    Crown Agents ... ..	438	3	8			
At Barclays Bank (Current Account)... ..	2,396	18	0			
				3,352	0	2
<i>Investments—</i>						
On account of Savings Bank ... ..	18,810	1	3			
"    "    Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	1,633	0	7			
"    "    Baron Trust Fund ... ..	108	0	2			
"    "    Soufriere Waterworks Reserve						
Fund ... ..	104	4	4			
"    "    Dennery Waterworks Reserve						
Fund ... ..	148	6	2			
"    "    Castries Waterworks Reserve						
Fund ... ..	896	7	8			
"    "    Castries Town Board Building						
Fund ... ..	286	2	10			
				21,986	3	0
<i>Loans—</i>						
Castries Town Board for Streets (from Public						
Buildings Insurance Fund)	2,250	0	0			
"    "    "    for Cemetery ... ..	67	14	5			
"    Water Authority for Waterworks ...	200	0	0			
Village of Dennery for Waterworks ... ..	160	0	0			
"    Choiseul for Market, etc. ... ..	15	0	0			
"    Canaries for River-wall ... ..	48	0	0			
Town of Soufriere for Market, etc. ... ..	192	0	0			
"    Vieux-fort for Sea-wall ... ..	176	0	0			
				3,108	14	5
<i>Advances—</i>						
Micoud Village Fund ... ..	236	15	3			
Anse-la-Raye Village Fund ... ..	101	17	3			
Choiseul Village Fund ... ..	95	11	3			
Packing and Crate Suspense Account ... ..	156	1	1			
Post Office Account ... ..	1,354	19	6			
Colonial Development Fund Grants, etc.,						
Account ... ..	219	9	8			
Other Advances ... ..	1,103	6	10			
				3,268	0	10
<i>Joint Colonial Fund</i> ... ..				2,500	0	0
<i>Stores—</i>						
Public Works Materials and Stores ... ..	2,768	14	10			
Colony Drug Store ... ..	581	7	4			
				3,350	2	2
Total Assets ...				£37,565	0	7

The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December 1935, amounting to £31,041 4s. 8d., were as follows :—

<i>Deposits—</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Savings Bank Depositors	...	...	20,057	0	9			
Interest, Baron Trust Money Account	...	...	140	9	5			
Sundry Deposits Account	...	...	489	6	4			
Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	1,130	6	4			
Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	104	4	4			
Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	148	6	2			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	...	...	1,759	9	7			
Police Recreation Fund	...	...	12	4	5			
Police Fines Fund	...	...	7	13	4			
Distressed Emigrants' Fund	...	...	160	18	6			
Model Cottages Fund	...	...	241	14	6			
Note Guarantee Fund	...	...	126	10	0			
Castries Town Board Building Fund	...	...	286	2	10			
Purchase of "Old" Barclays Bank Building	...	...	1,600	0	0			
Deposit on account of Savings Bank at Barclays Bank	...	...	2	0	0			
Castries Electric Lights Fund	...	...	32	11	0			
						26,198	17	6
<i>Special Funds—</i>								
Towns and Villages	...	...	935	17	6			
Castries Fire Relief Loan Account	...	...	288	6	2			
Castries Waterworks Reconstruction Loan Account	...	...	144	7	7			
Castries Town Fund	...	...	2,871	5	9			
Castries Town Board Electric Light Loan Account	...	...	11	4	11			
						4,251	1	11
St. Vincent Intercolonial Account	...	...				122	15	4
Grenada Intercolonial Account	...	...				406	0	11
Drafts and Remittances Account	...	...				62	9	0
Total Liabilities	...	...				£31,041	4	8

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax, while the first £100 of incomes exceeding £100 is free from taxation; the remainder being taxed according to the following Schedule :—

For every pound of the first £100	...	...	...	4d.
„ „ „ „ next £200	...	...	...	6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £300	...	...	...	1s.
„ „ „ „ „ £400	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s. 9d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	4s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	5s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ of the rest of the chargeable income	...	...	...	5s. 6d.

A temporary surcharge of 12½ per cent. imposed is still in force.

Another source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax

is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows :—

Of an annual rental of :

Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	...	...	...	7s. 6d.
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	...	...	...	10s.
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	...	...	...	15s.
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	...	...	...	20s.
„ £15 and not over £20	...	...	...	28s.
„ £20—£7 per cent. of the assessed rental value.				

In the case of towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed 8 per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is import duty. There is a preferential tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions, and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shown.

There is an excise duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, etc.

There is an export duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the f.o.b. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1934 and 1935 was as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Import duties ... ..	40,925	42,281
Export duties ... ..	1,936	1,880
Port, harbour, etc., dues ... ..	1,903	2,665
Spirit licences ... ..	801	805
Distillery licences ... ..	162	163
Animals, vehicles and guns ... ..	678	770
Petroleum, cocoa, boats, etc. ... ..	713	791
Excise duty on rum ... ..	6,338	6,899
Trade duty on spirits ... ..	3,004	3,314
Stamp duty ... ..	1,140	1,713
Income tax ... ..	2,994	2,732
Succession duty ... ..	1,426	88
Rural house tax ... ..	794	1,015

The following temporary taxes remain in force :—

(1) the imposition of a temporary levy according to the subjoined schedule upon the emoluments of every public officer provided that such emoluments are not less than £50

per annum and provided that the total amount of the levy does not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual emoluments :—

On every pound of the first £50 or part thereof	...	1½d.
„ „ „ next £50 „ „	...	3d.
„ „ „ „ £50 „ „	...	4½d.
„ „ „ „ £50 „ „	...	6d.
„ „ „ „ £100 „ „	...	9d.
„ „ „ „ £100 „ „	...	1s.
„ „ „ „ £100 „ „	...	1s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ £500 ... ..	...	1s. 6d.

(Ordinance No. 2 of 1934) ; and

(2) an increase of the income-tax by 12½ per cent., exempting from income-tax the amount of any levy made on the emoluments of Government officials and exempting from such increase of income-tax the balance of such emoluments after deduction of levy (Ordinance No. 4 of 1934).

#### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir Selwyn McGregor Grier, C.M.G., arrived at Grenada on 20th February 1935, and that day assumed the administration of the Government of the Windward Islands. His Excellency visited the Colony on 22nd February 1935.

Sir Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of the Colony left on vacation leave of absence on the 20th February 1935, prior to retirement, and Mr. G. H. Frith, Treasurer, assumed the administration of the Government of the Colony pending the arrival in July 1935 of Mr. E. W. Baynes, C.B.E., late Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands, who was appointed to succeed Sir C. Doorly.

The Jubilee of His late Majesty King George the Fifth was celebrated throughout the Colony on 6th May 1935 with great loyalty and enthusiasm.

The Governor visited the Colony on three occasions during the year.

The following British ships of war visited the Colony during the year :—

H.M.S. *York* and *Guardian* in January.

H.M.S. *Achilles*, *Valiant*, *Neptune*, *Echo*, *Eclipse*, *Encounter*, *Escapade*, *Guardian*, *Escort*, *Esk*, *Scarborough* and *Frobisher* in February.

H.M.S. *Ajax* in August.

H.M.S. *Challenger* and *Dundee* in November.

H.M.S. *Dundee* in December.

## APPENDIX.

## Bibliography.

(a) *Official or Semi-Official Publications.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
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Saint Lucia Blue Book	...	Do.	Annually	10s.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia (Cmd. 3996).	—	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1932	2s.
West India Sugar Commission Report 1929 (Cmd. 3517).	—	Do.	1930	2s.
Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands. Report of a Commission appointed to consider Problems of Primary Education (Colonial No. 79).	—	Do.	1933	2s.
Year Book of the West Indies	...	Thomas Skinner & Co., London.	Annually	7s. 6d.
The West India Committee Circular	...	The West India Committee, London.	Fortnightly	2 guineas per annum.
Government of the West Indies	Hume Wrong	Clarendon Press	1923	—
Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.	Sir C. P. Lucas	Clarendon Press	1905	7s. 6d.
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Pocket Guide to the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.	1931	10s. 6d.
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(c) *Historical Publications.*

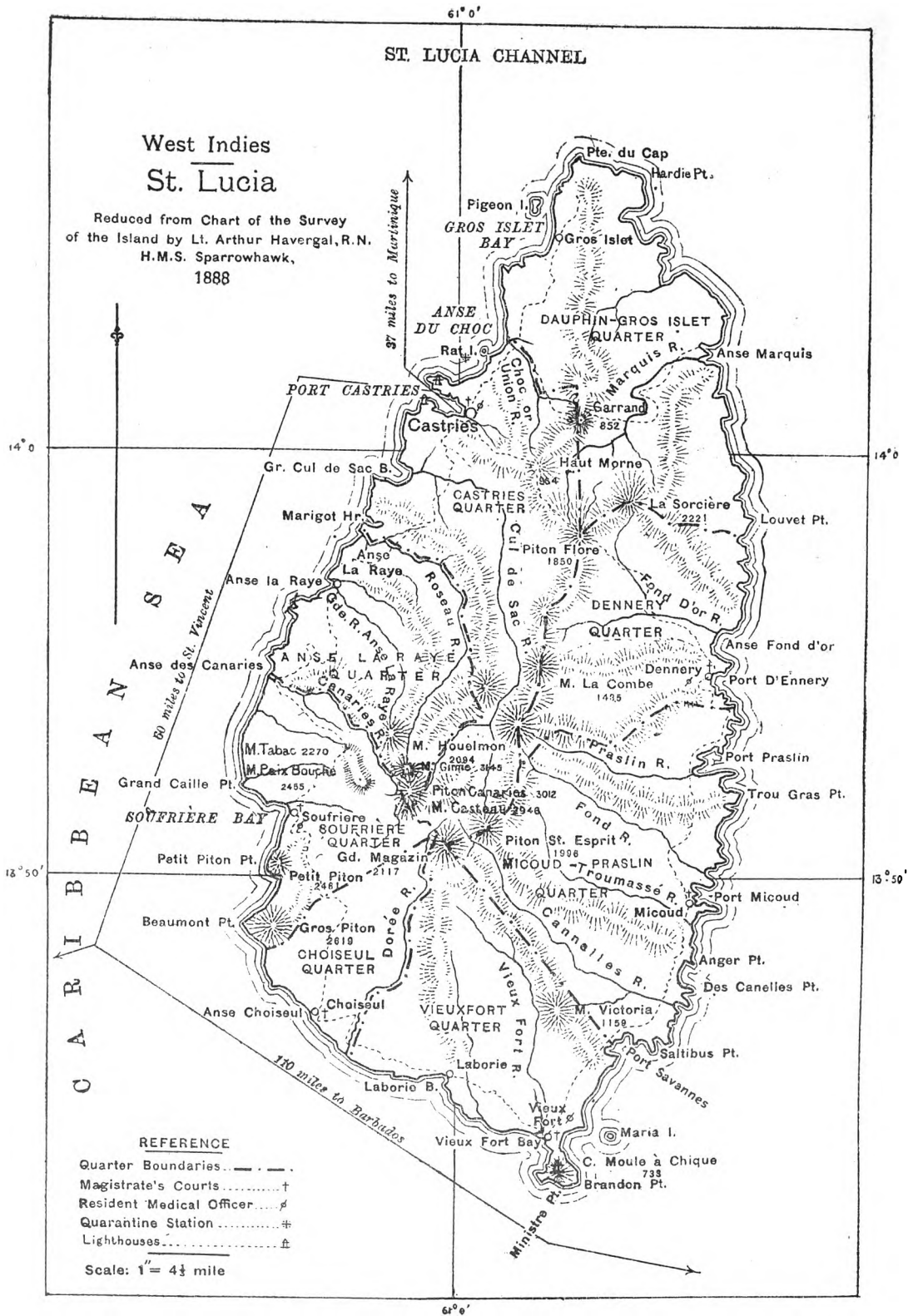
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(d) *Scientific Publication.*

Obeah ...	H. J. Bell ...	Sampson Low ...	1889	2s. 6d.
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(e) *Fiction.*

A West Indian Pepper-Pot ...	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Philip Alan Co. ...	1928	10s. 6d.
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1936

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BASUTOLAND FOR THE YEAR 1935

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY...	2
II. GOVERNMENT ...	4
III. POPULATION ...	4
IV. HEALTH ...	5
V. HOUSING ...	7
VI. PRODUCTION ...	7
VII. COMMERCE ...	12
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ...	15
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ...	15
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ...	18
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ...	19
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ...	20
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE ...	20
XIV. LEGISLATION ...	26
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ...	27
XVI. LABOUR ...	34
APPENDIX: BIBLIOGRAPHY. ...	35
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Basutoland is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between 28° 35' and 30° 40' South latitude and between 27° and 29° 30' East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea-level. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the territory to the east, were in former years reserved for grazing purposes but, owing to the pressure in the lowlands where the bulk of the population is concentrated, this more or less inaccessible area has become comparatively thickly populated. One result of this occupation of the mountain area is the disappearance of big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound, and the gradual elimination of small game and birds.

The climate is dry and bracing with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. High altitude, electric tension and long periods of strong sunshine without clouds or rain necessitate for European residents periodic changes to the coast level where the air is more humid.

The temperature varies from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The rainfall is capricious, the average being approximately 30 inches per annum, but it fluctuates much above and below this figure. The rainfall in 1935 recorded at the different stations in the territory varied between 29.98 and 15.27 inches.

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakwena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matabele.

The new nation went through many vicissitudes of fortune, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868 there was a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as the "Conquered Territory"), Moshesh sought the protection of the British Government. This was granted and carried into effect by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape, by a Proclamation dated 12th March 1868.

It is interesting to note that, although Moshesh asked for British protection, the Basuto were received as British subjects and not as protected subjects by the Proclamation of 1868, part of which reads:—

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof the said tribe of Basuto shall be taken to be British subjects, and the territory of the said tribe shall be taken to be British territory."

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general laws of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances the Government of the Cape, in 1880, extended to Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at under which the Act was repealed and certain fines paid by the tribe.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February 1884, which was proclaimed and brought

into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March 1884. This proclamation defined the boundaries of the territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the latter possessing legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation promulgated in the official *Gazette*. The Financial Secretary, who is also Treasurer, prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and the Annual Accounts. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into seven districts under District Commissioners: Maseru, Leribe (including the sub-district of Butha Buthe), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mhales Hoek, Quthing and Qachas Nek (with the sub-district of Mokhotlong). These districts are divided into chiefdoms and sub-chiefdoms presided over by the hereditary chiefs and sub-chiefs allied to the Moshesh family who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all matters relating to native law and custom.

In 1903 there was established a Basutoland Council in place of the National Pitso which was previously held once every year. Its constitution and functions are defined by Proclamation No. 7 of 31st March 1910. The Council consists of 100 members, including the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, with the Resident Commissioner as President. The Resident Commissioner nominates five members, and the remaining 94 are nominated by the Paramount Chief and confirmed in their appointments by the Resident Commissioner. The Council exists for the discussion of the domestic affairs of the territory.

## III.—POPULATION.

No census has been taken since 1921. The following figures indicate the racial distribution of the population at that time:—

<i>District.</i>		<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Bantu.</i>	<i>Coloured other than Bantu.</i>
Leribe ...	...	260	107,794	211
Berea ...	...	132	56,674	136
Maseru ...	...	612	99,378	266
Mafeteng ...	...	262	67,279	221
Mhales Hoek ...	...	159	60,568	281
Quthing ...	...	115	38,051	96
Qachas Nek ...	...	63	66,193	30
Totals ...	...	1,603	495,937	1,241

Besides the population as enumerated above 47,141 Basuto were stated to be absent at various labour centres outside the territory when the census was taken. The present population is estimated at 580,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the density of the population (other than European) at the censuses of 1904, 1911 and 1921 :—

	1904.	1911.	1921.
Number of persons per square mile ...	33·78	38·97	48·30
Number of acres per head of population ...	18·94	16·42	13·25
Number of occupied huts per square mile...	8·42	10·86	16·99
Number of persons to each occupied hut ...	4·01	3·61	2·84

There is no compulsory registration of births, deaths, or marriages according to native custom. Marriages according to Christian rites numbered 1,052 during the year under review.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The medical service of the territory consists of a Principal Medical Officer, eight Medical Officers and two District Surgeons. A Medical Officer is stationed at each district headquarters and the District Surgeons at sub-district headquarters. There are five Government hospitals staffed by qualified European nurses with native attendants, and two cottage hospitals staffed by native nurses. The total number of hospital beds available for the territory is 148 for natives and 12 for Europeans. At each of the district headquarters a daily dispensary clinic is conducted by the Medical Officer. Trained native men dispense the medicines prescribed by the Medical Officer.

There were 67,316 attendances at the Government dispensaries during the year. Of these 45,454 were first attendances and 21,862 subsequent attendances. The number of attendances showed an increase of 2,328 as compared with the year 1934.

The total number of in-patients treated in the Government hospitals in 1935 was 3,251 as compared with 3,117 in 1934. The following table shows the details of work carried out at the hospital and dispensary of each district :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Dispensary.</i>	
	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>First Attendances.</i>	<i>Total Attendances.</i>
Maseru... ..	1,017	9,904	17,417
Leribe ... ..	713	8,903	12,010
Mafeteng ... ..	472	7,490	11,830
Mohales Hoek ... ..	444	4,827	6,827
Qachas Nek ... ..	283	4,237	5,840
Quthing ... ..	247	4,037	6,039
Teyeteyaneng ... ..	75	6,056	7,353
Total ... ..	3,251	45,454	67,316

The following table indicates the prevalence of the more common infectious diseases in 1935 as compared with the year 1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1934.	1935.
Influenza ... ..	969	1,550
Typhoid Fever ... ..	607	127
Dysentery ... ..	73	53
Typhus Fever ... ..	1,491	192
Whooping Cough ... ..	312	257
Measles ... ..	54	476
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	11
Diphtheria ... ..	2	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	254	549

From this table it will be observed that influenza and measles assumed epidemic proportions, while typhoid fever and typhus fever show a very marked decline. The diminution in the number of typhus fever cases is attributed to an immunity acquired from the epidemics that occurred in 1933 and 1934, and to the energetic measures taken to deal with outbreaks by means of portable de-verminising plants.

Tropical diseases such as malaria do not occur in the territory.

Though no cases of human plague were observed in the territory, mortality occurred amongst the field rodent population from rodent plague in localized areas on the south-western borders adjacent to areas in neighbouring territories where human plague cases have occurred. An organization of trained personnel, European and native, has been created to destroy domestic and other rodents in and around the Government stations and to deal with outbreaks of human plague should such occur.

Pellagra, a disease which occurs among people whose staple diet is maize, has been more prevalent during 1935 than in any previous year. Cases have from time to time occurred in the territory since 1907 when it was first diagnosed in the Leribe district. In 1933 only three cases were reported. In 1934 there were 76 cases and in 1935 the number of cases increased to 147.

Venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, are still very widespread throughout the territory notwithstanding the efforts made by the Government to reduce their incidence and the crippling effects they produce.

### **Leprosy and Leper Settlement.**

The population of the Leper Settlement on 31st December 1935, was 707 as compared with 728 in 1934 and 736 in 1933. One hundred and sixteen new cases of leprosy were admitted as compared with 138 cases in 1933 and 102 cases in 1934. The six native Leprosy Inspectors appointed in 1929 are stationed in different parts of the territory and tour from village to village for the purpose

of examining all persons showing any signs of leprosy. The value of this organization is shown by the fact that cases are now brought to the asylum while the disease is at an early stage and therefore much more likely to be cured by appropriate treatment. The following comparative table supports this statement.

Year.	Duration of the disease in months on admission to the Settlement.		
	1-12 Months.	13-24 Months.	Over 2 Years.
1924 ... ..	31 per cent.	37 per cent.	32 per cent.
1929 ... ..	41 "	24.5 "	34.5 "
1935 ... ..	59.8 "	22.4 "	17.8 "

An encouraging feature is that suspected cases are readily presented to the Inspectors for examination and if certified as lepers they willingly go to the Settlement because there is now a widespread feeling among the tribe that the institution is a place where their disease is cured and they no longer regard it as a form of imprisonment as they did for several years after compulsory segregation was first established in 1914. This confidence is due to the number of cases which, having been admitted at an early stage, are discharged with the disease cured or arrested after a comparatively short period of residence. Fifty-eight patients were discharged in 1935 with the disease cured or arrested as compared with 34 in 1934.

### V.—HOUSING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in Basutoland and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not arisen.

The Basuto live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy, if primitive. These huts are built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and thatched roof; and the average number of persons to each hut occupied is 2.84.

The small European population consists of civil servants, missionaries and traders, and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of cut stone or brick.

### VI.—PRODUCTION.

There are no fisheries; and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads, Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.

### Agriculture.

No land in Basutoland is cultivated by Europeans with the exception of a few fields in the vicinity of mission stations; these are held under the same system of land tenure as those of the natives. Cultivation is, in the main, carried out by individual native agriculturists who are allotted lands by the chiefs. Until the crop is reaped the land is under the sole management of the individual, after which it falls back to the community for grazing. Generally, three pieces of land are given in this way to every married man—one each for wheat, maize and sorghum. It is estimated that approximately one-fifteenth of the country is under the plough.

The chief agricultural products of the territory are maize, sorghum and wheat. Peas, beans, barley, oats, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables are also grown but not to any appreciable extent. Maize and sorghum form the staple diet of the people, and consequently only a very small percentage of these commodities is exported.

The approximate acreages planted under the different crops during the year 1935 and the results harvested are tabulated below:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Acreage sown.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
		<i>reaped. Bags of 200 lb.</i>	
Maize ... ..	249,941	518,663	A larger acreage than usual was ploughed in 1935 owing to good spring rains.
Wheat ... ..	100,000	194,498	
Sorghum ... ..	118,696	259,331	
Peas, beans and other crops including barley	31,242	64,833	

#### *General Agricultural Conditions and Rainfall for 1935.*

The rainfall for 1935 is indicated in Section I. During the early spring and summer months conditions were most favourable for the growth of maize, sorghum and wheat. The wheat crop was good over most of the lowland areas except in the Mafeteng and Mohales Hoek districts where it was destroyed by locusts. The crop reaped in the mountain districts was good.

The maize and sorghum crops suffered severely from drought in the middle of the growing season and from early frosts.

During the drought of 1932-3 the small stock-owner lost most of his cattle with the result that he has found difficulty in getting his lands ploughed. This fact is having an adverse effect on the agriculture of the country.

Under-stocking since the drought has resulted in a great improvement in grazing. The grass has had an opportunity of seeding and everywhere bare patches are filling in. "Bitter Karroo" bush, which was becoming a serious menace to grazing owing to grass burning and other causes, is disappearing and large tracts of country, where the grass was partially destroyed by overstocking thus giving the "Bitter Karroo" and other pioneer weeds the opportunity of spreading, are now becoming grassed in again.



*Wheat.*

The policy of introducing strong wheats is being continued and is meeting with considerable success. The Spring and Manitoba varieties are the most promising. Good baking and milling results have been obtained from samples sent to the Stellenbosch University for tests.

Experimental plots have been started for the purpose of carrying out tests on summer cereals and wheat. It is hoped that after a few years much useful information will be gathered about the yielding capacity of the best types of wheat, the best time for sowing, and the varieties showing the best milling and baking properties.

*Barley.*

This cereal is being grown to a much larger extent than before and the Basuto are beginning to use it more for human consumption, making of the grain a bread which is quite palatable.

A test of the suitability of Basuto-grown barley for malt-making will shortly be carried out.

*Peas.*

Peas are also being sown on a much larger scale than in previous years. Propaganda by the Agricultural Department has borne a certain amount of fruit and many of the natives now realize that peas are suitable for growing at the higher altitudes in rotation with wheat.

*Vegetable Growing.*

The Agricultural Department has not relaxed its efforts to induce the people to start small terraced gardens near their homes, and these efforts in many districts are meeting with success. A number of well-filled vegetable gardens were observed during the year. The addition of vegetables to the diet of the Basuto will have a very marked effect in the prevention of scurvy, especially during seasons of the year when milk is scarce.

*Locusts.*

As a result of the entry of swarms of brown locusts and red-wing locusts in the autumn and winter of 1934 and the deposit of eggs by these swarms, a fairly serious infestation of hoppers occurred early in the year. 5,315 major swarms of hoppers, besides many small swarms, were destroyed early in the year. No swarms reached the flying stage in Basutoland.

## AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Twenty-six native agricultural demonstrators and one agricultural foreman are employed. A great deal of useful work continues to be undertaken by these men.

During the year under review the demonstration plots were in most cases outstanding and the average results obtained from 21

acre plots which had received 200 lb. of superphosphate per acre was 6.49 bags per acre, while 21 acre plots unmanured produced 2.9 bags per acre.

It is realized that the low yield per acre of crops in Basutoland is largely due to the soil being depleted of plant food by constant planting over a long period without rotation, and the Government has inaugurated a scheme whereby natives can obtain superphosphate through the Agricultural Department at cost price. It is hoped that more natives will purchase manure for their exhausted lands thereby greatly increasing the production of food in the territory.

#### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural co-operation, in the form of Farmers Associations, Co-operative Societies and Native Women's Associations, has revived to a great extent during the past year. During the year following the serious drought of 1932-3 and the poverty which resulted, no interest was shown in any form of co-operation. Since then, however, many of the educated Basuto have realized that by co-operation their position can be improved. With the advice of the Department they are doing their best to revive the old societies and start fresh ones. There is a Co-operative Society at Morija with a capital of over £100 which is a successful concern.

There is a great future for the Native Women's Associations of which there are four. Those so far formed show great keenness for agricultural work, especially gardening. A comparatively large number of gardens has been started by members.

There are 20 agricultural associations in the territory. Some of them are doing good work and it is hoped that they will assist in the introduction of improved agricultural methods in the territory.

#### SOIL EROSION.

Up-to-date methods of anti-soil erosion work practiced in other countries are being used in the territory.

Works of this nature have been completed in the Qoaling valley on the Maseru reserve. Dams have been built to conserve the water and contour banks made in order to spread the storm water evenly over the grass land. The results obtained are most encouraging, bare sheet-eroded land having become grassed over and the grass improved so that a large part of the area has been cut for hay.

Similar works have been started at the Paramount Chief's village at Matsieng where over 700 acres have already been completed. The Paramount Chief is taking a great interest in the anti-soil erosion work which is being undertaken and his support is of very great value.

#### FORESTRY.

For economic reasons the tree nurseries have been closed down and exotic trees must now be bought from the Union through the District Commissioners at cost price.

The planting of willows along the banks of the rivers and of trees which spread by runners (e.g. white poplar and robinia pseudacacia) will be encouraged for anti-soil erosion works, fire-wood and hut building.

The natives in the north of the Territory have responded to the propaganda of the Department regarding tree planting and have planted more poplars than have natives in other parts of the country.

### **Livestock.**

The year 1935 was notable for the many progressive measures which were initiated in respect of animal husbandry.

These will be dealt with under the various headings. During the year, owing to favourable climatic conditions and abundance of grazing, all domesticated animals, with the exception of sheep and goats, have enjoyed excellent health.

#### *Sheep and Goats.*

The territory still enjoys freedom from scab and the Veterinary Department's activities have been concentrated on sheep and wool improvement. This campaign has been rendered possible by the successful conclusion of the scab campaign and is aimed at producing more and better wool.

The market for mohair still lacks stability and there has in consequence been little encouragement for either the Government or the producer to do much in the way of developing the industry.

In regard to the production of more and better wool a great deal of work has been undertaken and a number of obstacles have been overcome. The effect of this work will be appreciated in later years, for it was based on the belief that to achieve success it was necessary to improve both the type and the health of the sheep.

For the former purpose the Government introduced 663 selected merino rams from prominent sheep breeders in the Union of South Africa. These rams were depastured on the Maseru Reserve for almost three months for acclimatisation purposes and will be available for distribution in January 1936.

A census taken at the beginning of 1935 shows a decrease over the previous year of some 400,000 small stock. The census showed a total of 1,285,596 sheep and 432,230 goats in the territory. This decrease was due principally to internal parasites. A dosing campaign was inaugurated during the year and 259,367 small stock were dosed. The policy of voluntary dosing did not meet with as much success as was hoped, and the Government was forced to introduce legislation for the compulsory monthly dosing of small stock. This campaign will start early in 1936.

During the year 3,718 undesirable rams were emasculated. The campaign to eliminate undesirable rams was successful chiefly owing to the whole-hearted support received from the Paramount Chief.

Statistics show that 7,317,226 lb. of wool and 851,083 lb. of mohair were exported during the year.

In order to demonstrate that the sorting of native wool pays, an experiment was conducted in the Quthing district. Before shearing was commenced the farmer was offered by the local trader 4d. per lb. for his wool in the mixed state. Twenty bales of the sorted wool were despatched to the coast and, after deducting all expenses, the owner received £36 8s. 3d. more than he would have received had he sold locally. Top lines realised 8½d. It is the Government's policy to encourage and promote the sorting of native wools by giving demonstrations and proving the economic value of this course.

As a result of a conference between Veterinary Officers of the High Commission Territories and representatives of the Union Veterinary Service, double dipping of slaughter sheep at certain ports of exit from Basutoland to the Union was abolished. This concession should be of material benefit as it will encourage the slaughter sheep industry. The concession only applies to sheep consigned to abattoirs for immediate slaughter.

#### *Cattle.*

In order to bring Basutoland in line with other countries it was decided to adopt the block system of annual inoculation of all cattle in the territory against anthrax. Some 371,499 cattle were inoculated by the members of the Veterinary Division during 1935 and this operation will be repeated annually.

Practically no slaughter cattle were exported during the year, but there is a steady and growing demand in the Union for Basutoland oxen for draught purposes. The Basuto ox is famous for its docility, hardiness and stoutness of build.

The policy of eliminating undesirable bulls by emasculation was pursued and as a result of moral persuasive measures many weedy scrub animals were castrated.

The exportation of female cattle is prohibited excepting in certain cases. These measures have helped to consolidate our position as far as cattle improvement is concerned.

Basutoland has great natural advantages for cattle breeding.

#### *Horses.*

Despite all efforts in the past, the famous Basuto pony has lost its individuality and the old stocky type is rarely seen. This situation is causing the Administration much anxiety and steps are to be taken to rehabilitate our horse stock. Basutoland is very suitable for the breeding of horses although certain poisonous plants of the *Senecio* family have in recent years made inroads into the pastures in the highlands.

### **VII.—COMMERCE.**

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports by general traders during the last three years:—

## Imports.

Description.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Merchandise ... ..	—	£ 362,986	—	£ 405,859	—	£ 498,992
Live Stock :—	No. 40	98	No. 6	18	No. 76	297
Horses, Mules, etc. ...	1,264	1,691	157	354	436	1,213
Cattle ... ..	783	210	24	21	77	43
Sheep and Goats ... ..	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.	
Grain :—	8,675	10,381	10,051	14,770	5,900	8,311
Wheat and Wheat Meal ...	356,158	217,007	138,779	97,105	101,531	51,476
Maize and Maize Meal ...	25,018	17,028	78,051	47,956	50,229	26,696
Sorghum... ..	—	1,709	—	684	—	1,303
Other Produce ... ..	—	£611,110	—	£560,767	—	£588,331
Total Imports	—		—		—	

## Exports.

Description.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Live Stock :—	No. 52	£ 144	No. 191	£ 844	No. 100	£ 521
Horses, Mules, etc. ...	17,491	41,665	17,173	53,574	3,189	14,943
Cattle ... ..	3,831	1,423	2,971	1,542	1,138	730
Sheep and Goats ... ..	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.	
Grain :—	55,822	45,102	89,545	88,919	181,090	152,315
Wheat and Wheat Meal ...	107	71	1,675	1,048	8,105	2,574
Maize and Maize Meal ...	1,561	806	73	54	184	109
Sorghum... ..	91	36	275	146	1,108	428
Barley ... ..	603	361	262	273	4,582	3,727
Beans and Peas... ..	lb.		lb.		lb.	
Wool and Mohair :—	9,864,043	196,146	5,093,858	118,744	6,410,589	131,198
Wool ... ..	1,926,180	26,697	702,018	12,602	830,245	22,513
Mohair ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Skins :—	167,615	1,577	180,757	1,850	49,596	462
Skins ... ..	1,193,759	15,551	352,524	4,755	104,753	1,459
Hides ... ..	—	578	—	171	—	166
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports	—	£330,157	—	£284,522	—	£331,145

**Other Statistics, 1935.**

(1) Government Imports	...	...	...	£33,095
				No.
(2) Sheep and Goats exported	...	...	...	3,858
(3) Sheep and Goats imported	...	...	...	5,500
(4) Cattle exported	...	...	...	6,301
(5) Cattle imported	...	...	...	3,207
(6) Equines imported	...	...	...	756
			lb.	lb.
(7) Wool exported by Traders			6,410,589	
Wool exported by Hawkers and Individuals	...		906,637	
Total Wool exported				7,317,226
(8) Mohair exported by Traders			830,245	
Mohair exported by Hawkers and Individuals			20,838	
Total Mohair exported	...	...		851,083
Total Wool and Mohair exported	...			8,168,309

All exports are made to the Union of South Africa and imports are as a general rule made through the same channel. The past few years have been characterised by the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the staple products of the territory on the value of which the main purchasing power of the native depends. A gradual improvement is now evident. The principal articles of United Kingdom manufacture for which there exists definite possibility of further development in trade are blankets, native trade goods, and agricultural implements (including steam or motor driven machinery). The blanket factory, started some years ago at Harrismith in the Orange Free State, takes an increasingly large portion of the blanket trade which was formerly given to manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

The following table indicates the source or origin of motor vehicles registered in the territory during 1935 :—

<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>New Registrations.</i>	<i>Total Registrations.</i>
<i>Private Motor Vehicles and Taxis.</i>		
Great Britain	15	24
Canada	24	37
United States of America	127	346
Germany	—	1
Italy	1	1
France	1	2
	168	411

<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>New Registrations.</i>	<i>Total Registrations.</i>
<i>Commercial Vehicles.</i>		
Great Britain ... ..	7	15
Canada ... ..	19	22
United States of America ...	33	100
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 137
<i>Motor Cycles.</i>		
Great Britain ... ..	5	15
United States of America ...	—	4
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 19

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the territory, and there is only one mile of railway, which is owned and operated by the South African Railways Administration.

Salaries and wages earned by Europeans vary from £200 to £850 per annum in the case of Government servants and from £120 to £500 per annum in the case of employees of trading concerns.

Native wages vary from £24 to £204 per annum in the case of Government employees and from £15 to £48 per annum in the case of store boys, etc., employed by traders.

Natives proceeding to the gold mines in the Union of South Africa receive, on an average, a wage of £3 for every 30 shifts worked, with free food and housing.

The average cost of living for single natives is estimated at £1 *per mensem*, and for married natives £3 *per mensem*. The cost of living of Europeans varies considerably and is in a great measure dependent on the social or official position of the person concerned.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in Basutoland presents most of the problems attending African education in other territories with the additional difficulty that the country is for the most part very mountainous with its "highlander" population settled somewhat sparsely in isolated valleys very difficult of access.

In spite of this it can be claimed that education of an elementary sort at least is accessible to practically all the people; while the voluntary school enrolment of about two-thirds of the children of school-going age is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon for Africa, and striking evidence of the devotion and enterprise of the missionaries who, with grants-in-aid from the Government,

have brought it about. The three missions mainly concerned are the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic Mission and the English Church Mission. Of these the first named is the oldest, with over a century of work behind it in Basutoland, and it has reached a point in its development when it is no longer fairly described as a "mission", since as the result of the faith and foresight of its pioneers it has now in reality become an indigenous national Church, with its Basuto members in an overwhelming majority in its governing council. To this in great measure is to be attributed the fact that Basutoland is so much freer of mushroom and fancifully styled African sects than most other native areas of the sub-continent.

The main end of education policy in Basutoland has been to offer to as many as possible the opportunity of learning to read and write and make simple calculations. It is recognized that at the present time the greater numbers of pupils will attend school for three or four years only, and to achieve this end education in the lower classes is practically all in the native language and keeps the boys and girls in their own environment.

Of Elementary Vernacular Schools there are 519, which are aided from public funds, and 218 which the Missions maintain without aid. On a higher level there are 43 schools giving instruction up to Standard VI and introducing more English both into the curriculum and the teaching medium. Of these, three are purely Government schools, managed by local committees.

Education of a higher standard and of a vocational character is provided in one Government and ten Mission institutions. The former is a Trades School for boys, while of the latter, three train teachers to the standard of the Native Primary Lower Certificate of the Cape Province Education Department, three train girls as Infant School teachers, three are schools of domestic science for girls, and one offers industrial training for boys. Ordinary education up to the level of the Junior Certificate can be obtained in two of these Mission Institutions but beyond that it is necessary for students to proceed to colleges outside the territory, more especially the South African Native College at Fort Hare, which has been supported by the Basutoland Administration from its foundation and to which Government bursaries are available.

In 1935 the total enrolment in all schools in the territory was: Government schools 381, Government-aided Mission schools 64,000, Unaided Mission schools, 12,174, Training Institutions and Craft schools, 537.

The staff of the Education Department consists at present of a Director, two European Inspectors, and five Native Supervisors. Administrative expenses are met from the general revenue, while the grants-in-aid to Missions, the cost of the purely Government schools and certain other charges are taken from the Native Education Fund. This fund receives a quarter of the ordinary native tax



payments together with a special education levy of 3s. per taxpayer. It is estimated that £47,150 will be spent from this fund in 1936.

Education is free in all the elementary and intermediate schools, and attendance is not compulsory. There are the familiar difficulties of herding for the boys and home duties for the girls to make attendance irregular, but on the whole the eagerness to secure education is very remarkable.

There is discernible in Basutoland, as in all other South African native areas, a growing desire for education of a higher grade, and one of the urgent problems of the immediate future will be the consideration of how this is to be provided, and on what lines and with what amount of Government support.

The internal circumstances of the country are not such as to provide many openings for the more highly educated Basuto, except in the service of the Government.

Most of what is being done on the side of Vocational Education has to do with European rather than indigenous crafts, e.g., carpentry, saddlery, laundry, cooking, etc. In connexion with these the problem is often to find scope for their exercise in the life of a community which is not yet up to the standard required for the support of more than very few craftsmen. In regard to the domestic crafts of the girls there is, of course, ample scope, and a steady raising of the standard of homes and home-crafts is noticeable. But it will take some time for the ordinary life of the Basutoland countryside, which has a communal basis, to develop to the point of absorbing more than a very few skilled artisans. However, progress here is evident and an increasing number of tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, and cobblers are to be found doing reasonably well at their trades. Here, as in other spheres, it is energy that counts.

As regards indigenous crafts the range is not very great, perhaps in the main through the lack of the necessary materials such as wood, osiers, etc. An investigation conducted early in 1935 on behalf of the Administration by Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz has revealed how important in the life of the countryside is the pottery of the women, the grass and other weaving of both men and women, and how skilful in the clay modelling of animals, etc., are some of the children. These crafts are receiving attention in the handwork of some of the schools and there are possibilities of development.

Social welfare activities are mainly in the hands of the Churches, and much good work is being done. Useful training in home-making, needlework, etc., is a feature in many of the schools for girls who have ceased to attend the ordinary classes.

Recreative activities are noticeably on the increase, chiefly in the form of organized school games, and inter-school competitions in games, athletics, drill and singing are frequent and popular.

The Wayfarer-Guide and Pathfinder-Boy Scout Movements are developing in an encouraging fashion and cannot fail to exert a profound and beneficial influence on the life of the people.

*European Education.*—There are several small schools in the territory, managed by local committees and supported by the Government, which provide elementary education for the children in the European centres. For education beyond the elementary stage children are sent to schools in the Union. The Government provides annually one bursary (for children under 13 years of age) of £25 for two years; and for some time past, through the generosity of a local firm, another bursary of £50 per annum for two years (also for children under 13 years) has been instituted.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Railways.**

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short branch line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. One mile of this line is in Basutoland. The South African Railway runs near the boundaries of the territory and goods are transported by road to the nearest railway station across the border.

### **Roads and Bridle Paths.**

The greater part of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and in this area all transport is effected by the use of pack animals. A few of the main bridle paths are maintained by the Government.

On the western side of Basutoland where there is a strip of agricultural country stretching from north to south, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main roads traverse the whole of this area with branches leading west to the principal points of exit. In nearly all cases the roads are gravelled and carry motor and ox-wagon traffic in all weather. There are, however, a number of unbridged rivers and streams which during flood periods may delay travelling for some hours.

From the main roads a number of feeder roads lead towards the interior. By-roads to trading centres and missions connect with these feeder roads, penetrating still further into the interior, but although several roads now cross the first range of mountains none has yet reached the second range. Feeder roads are maintained by the Government but are not of a high standard. During the year under review a few additional culverts have been constructed on them, and as funds are available further improvements will be carried out.

The by-roads are in many instances unsuitable for any type of traffic except ox-wagons. They are maintained by traders and others to whose stations they lead and annual Government grants are made towards their upkeep.

On the eastern side of Basutoland in the Qachas Nek district a short system of roads similar to that described above exists, and the standard reached is much the same as that obtaining on the western side of the territory.

The existing system of communications came under review by the Fim Commission which visited the territory in 1934. The conclusions reached in the Report may be summarized as follows: Any considerable expenditure on new developments is not to be recommended at the present time, but steps should be taken to improve the condition of the bridle paths, the remedying of road-side erosion should be advanced energetically, and a commencement made in necessary re-alignment of the roads and in the construction of permanent donga crossings and causeways.

The recommendations of the Commission are being carried out. During the year the expenditure on bridle paths has been increased materially, a causeway has been erected over the Hlotsenyane river, a small low-level bridge over the Qalaheng, while a new road has been constructed from the main road two miles south of Mohales Hoek to the site of the new bridge over the Maghaleen river.

During the year, work carried out by the Union Public Works Department has been commenced on two border bridges, one at Caledon Poort over the Caledon river on the north-west boundary of the territory and the other on the south-west boundary across the Maghaleen river. Basutoland will contribute one-half the cost of these bridges. It is anticipated that the Caledon Poort bridge will be open to traffic early in 1936.

The funds allocated during the past two years for the maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries together with the expenditure on new construction for the same period are tabulated below:—

					<i>New Construction.</i>	<i>Maintenance.</i>
1934	...	...	...	...	£5,520	£12,260
1935	...	...	...	...	£5,050*	£14,000*

\*Estimated expenditure.

The following is a classification of the roads in the territory:—

Gravel—320 miles main road and 62 miles feeder road.

Earth—40 miles main road and 70 miles feeder road.

In addition there are 290 miles of by-road which are chiefly earth roads.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks within the territory; but the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch office at Maseru.

A change in connexion with currency in Basutoland was effected during 1933 by Proclamation No. 2 of 1933, which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes. The issue by the Standard Bank of gold coin was suspended as from

28th December 1932; and as a result of the Reserve Bank having been relieved of its obligation to redeem its notes in gold and the consequent increase in the price of gold, the Administration, in order to protect the natives of the territory, arranged to buy gold coin at the bank rates of exchange at all district offices.

The weights and measures in common use in the territory are the British Imperial.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

A small programme of construction work was carried out in 1935, in addition to the road work dealt with in Chapter X. The housing facilities at Mokhotlong, a Government camp which can only be reached by bridle paths, have long been inadequate and a start has been made on the building of quarters for the Officer-in-Charge. Additional accommodation for the Police is also being constructed.

In Maseru extensions have been made to the agricultural offices and the veterinary clinic transferred to a more suitable site.

The usual maintenance work on Government buildings accounts for the largest item of expenditure on buildings.

The water supplies of the various camps have been maintained during the year and the supply at Butha Buthe has been augmented by an additional bore-hole. A proposal to increase the supply at Quthing has had to be postponed as it was not possible to obtain a boring unit during the year.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.**

### **Justice.**

The laws in force in Basutoland include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to 18th March 1884, except where repealed or altered by proclamation of the High Commissioner, who is empowered to make by proclamation such laws as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of the territory.

The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of:—

(a) *The Resident Commissioner's Court*, which constitutes the Supreme Court of Basutoland, and from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Under Proclamation No. 10 of 1928, as amended, the constitution of the Resident Commissioner's Court was altered and provision made for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. The Court is now constituted by the Resident Commissioner or, when deputed by him thereto, the Deputy Resident Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner sitting alone or together; and there may be associated with the Court not more than two officers of the Administration, appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose by notice in the *Gazette*. The Resident Commissioner when present and, in his absence, the Judicial Commissioner is President of the Court, and the judgment of the Court is the judgment pronounced or approved by the President.

The power conferred on the Resident Commissioner to review and correct the proceedings of Courts or officers may be exercised also by the Judicial Commissioner, and any decision recorded or action taken by the Judicial Commissioner in the course of such review or correction is of the same force and effect as if it had been recorded or taken by the Resident Commissioner.

(b) *Courts of District Commissioners*, who are empowered to impose sentences not exceeding two years imprisonment with hard labour or fines not exceeding £50, with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. These Courts have no jurisdiction to try, as Courts of the first instance, any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to commit rape, or sedition.

These Courts are situated in each of the seven districts and in the sub-district of Butha Buthe. A detached Court is also held in the sub-district of Mokhotlong, presided over by a Police Officer exercising minor jurisdiction.

(c) *Chiefs' Courts*.—Under Proclamation No. 2B of 1884 the Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs of Basutoland were authorized to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil and criminal cases within such limits as may be defined by any rules established by the authority of the Resident Commissioner, subject to a proviso that no suit, action or proceeding whatsoever to which any European shall be party, either as plaintiff or complainant, or as defendant, shall be adjudicated upon by any such Chief, save by the consent of all parties concerned. An appeal lies from a decision of any Chief to the Court of the District Commissioner of the district within which such Chief exercises jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years :—

Nature of Crime.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<b>In Magisterial Courts—</b>						
Offences against the person	...	190	351	95	147	137
Offences against property	...	299	373	558	594	338
Offences against liquor laws	...	41	20	6	12	19
Other crimes	...	2,406	2,729	1,778	1,327	1,356
<b>In Resident Commissioner's Court—</b>						
Murder	...	11	10	6	11	2
Culpable homicide	...	14	62	68	145(a)	124(a)
Attempted murder	...	3	5	4	3	3
Rape	...	9	6	5	1	7
Other offences against the person	...	9	1	6	7	3
Offences against property with violence to the person.	...	50	214	94	3	—
Other offences against property...	...	17	33	45	62	32
Other crimes	...	1	1	3	2	1

(a) Includes cases of public violence resulting in culpable homicide.

**Police.**

*Constitution and Command.*—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, who is the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is stationed in Maseru.

The Establishment of the Force provided for in the Estimates, and actual strength on the 31st of December 1935, was as follows :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Staff Officer ... ..	1	1
Inspectors ... ..	5	5
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	6	5
Chief Constable ... ..	1	1
Assistant Superintendent... ..	—	1
Total ... 13		Total ... 13

<i>Native Police.</i>		
Sergeant Major ... ..	1	1
Sergeants ... ..	14	14
Corporals ... ..	15	14*
Privates ... ..	260	259*

\*Vacancies to be filled.

In addition to the native strength there are two native saddlers attached to the Police.

Of the European personnel two Inspectors acted as District Commissioners, each for a period of six months. Two Sub-Inspectors were seconded for duties in the Secretariat and District Administration for the period under review, and one Sub-Inspector was acting as District Commissioner for three months. The Chief Constable during the year continued to perform the duties of District Police Officer, Maseru, with the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector.

*Depot.*—The Depot was open for the whole year and 59 men underwent the usual training. Twenty-seven of these were recruits recently joined; the remainder were men enrolled during the years (1931-4) the Depot was closed. Thirty-eight men were sent in from the districts for refresher courses. Owing to the fact that no European Drill Instructor was available the work at the Depot was again undertaken by the native Sergeant-Major and native Sergeant Drill Instructor under the supervision of the Staff Officer.

*Finger Print Bureau.*—From the 17th of April the Finger Print Bureau has been under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent. Previous to this a part-time officer was employed from another department, and the service could only be used for search of information required; no examination of exhibits or field work could be undertaken. During the year 1,201 prints were received for exam-

ination. This showed a decrease of 341 compared with the previous year. Field work in 14 storebreaking cases was undertaken by the Finger Print Officer. In six of these cases identification of the accused has been proved and the cases concluded. Four cases are still under investigation and in four cases there was no finger print evidence. Material evidence has also been supplied by the Bureau where exhibits were sent in for examination. The services of the Finger Print Officer have also been engaged on relief duties in Maseru District Office when shortage of staff demanded such relief.

*Health of the Force.*—Generally speaking the health of the Police throughout the year has been good. A senior officer had to be retired on the grounds of ill-health and one native non-commissioned officer died during the year.

*Medals and Commendations.*—During the year five claims for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal were received for consideration. These, together with those considered in the previous year, resulted in the award of medals being made to ten non-commissioned officers and men. The presentation was made by the Resident Commissioner at the Police Barracks in Maseru.

One non-commissioned officer was specially commended for conspicuous ability in dealing with a theft case.

*Deportees.*—During the year 678 deportees and prohibited immigrants were accepted from the Union on their claims to Basutoland domicile being established. These figures show a decrease of 293 compared with the previous year.

*Extraneous Duties.*—During the year 462 Police were engaged for 11,759 days on duties for other departments. This work was chiefly in connexion with collection of revenue, provision of reliefs for the native staff in the Administrative, Postal and Agricultural Departments. An increase of 460 days is shown compared with last year's figures.

*Work of the Police.*—During the year 9,920 patrols were sent out. 12,257 men were engaged and the mileage covered by the patrols was 193,269, while the mileage performed by the men was 226,780. This shows a slight decrease on the number of patrols performed compared with the previous year.

2,756 cases were reported and dealt with, including 53 cases awaiting trial at the end of 1934. The cases were disposed of as follows: 1,715 cases were brought before the District Commissioners' Courts, 112 cases were sent to the native Courts, and 929 cases were not brought before the Courts. Included in this latter number there were 389 cases under investigation and 82 committals and awaiting trials at the 31st December, 1935. The remaining 458 cases were withdrawn, found false on enquiry, or dropped for lack of evidence.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in number of crimes reported and dealt with compared with the previous year :—

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Cases reported to the Police ...	—	54
Cases brought before the magisterial Courts ...	—	91
Cases not proceeded with, handed to native Courts, etc. ...	37	—
Cases awaiting trial and under investigation ...	293	—

As a result of the above investigation 2,167 persons were proceeded against, which included 68 awaiting trial at the close of the year 1934. 116 of this number were females. 1,923 were arrested and 244 summoned to attend the Courts on charges of a criminal nature. 76 persons were arrested on behalf of the Union of South Africa for various crimes.

The following shows the increases and decreases in the number of persons dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Persons proceeded against ...	—	490
Persons arrested ...	—	582
Persons summoned ...	92	—
Persons convicted summarily ...	—	232
Persons discharged ...	—	82
Persons committed for trial ...	—	208
Persons awaiting trial ...	—	46
Persons arrested on behalf of the Union ...	15	—

The following is a comparative table of crimes reported to the Police for the last four years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Homicide ...	112	79	98	90
Other offences against the person	287	169	169	154
Offences against liquor laws ...	33	13	13	27
Offences against property ...	684	909	834	631
Other crimes ...	3,394	2,318	1,696	1,854
<i>Total</i> ...	4,510	3,488	2,810	2,756

Included under the heading " Other Crimes " are cases of Dagga (Indian hemp) smuggling. During the past year there were 66 prosecutions and 63 convictions for this offence as compared with 53 prosecutions and 52 convictions during the previous year.

It is gratifying to observe that there has been a general decrease in serious crimes during the year.



It is a pleasure to record that the relations with the Police in the Union of South Africa have been, as in the past, most cordial. Both forces have rendered valuable assistance to one another in the detection of crime.

### Prisons.

There are gaols at the headquarters of each of the seven districts into which the territory is divided and in the sub-districts of Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong.

*Buildings.*—All gaol buildings are of stone with iron roofs and cement floors; the inmates are supplied with bed-boards on which to sleep. The majority of cells are built to contain on the average eight to ten prisoners, but there are usually one or two smaller ones for violent or dangerous inmates, or for occasional European convicts. Attached to each prison is an exercise yard and cement baths with water laid on. The cook-house is in the yard, and a daily scale of ration as laid down by statute is provided. As no special accommodation exists in the district gaols for female or European prisoners, they are invariably transferred to Maseru.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners during 1935 has been good, the daily average on the sick list being 10. Six deaths were recorded during the year. All prisoners are medically examined on admission, and the Medical Officers make regular visits to the gaols, apart from the weekly inspection when they accompany the District Administrative Officer in charge. Prisoners reporting sick are taken to the Government dispensary, and if necessary are admitted to hospital where they are put into the ordinary public wards and treated on similar lines to other patients.

*Discipline.*—During 1935 breaches of prison discipline were few and escapes of prisoners numbered only 10. Until 1929 the large majority of convicts were stock thieves, persons committed for public violence in connexion with land disputes and a large percentage of persons convicted for offences against the revenue laws. For the most part they were not the habitual criminal type, and gaol discipline was therefore more or less easy to maintain. Unfortunately, since then, there has been an influx of the more criminal type owing to the deportation of bad characters from the Union, and their influence has already made itself felt in the gaols throughout the territory to the detriment of discipline.

*Labour.*—The policy commenced in 1931 of utilizing convicts to a greater extent on road construction and maintenance in the vicinity of the various Camps has been maintained. Where possible convicts are trained to become useful members of society on release, by instruction in such trades as masonry, carpentry, building and other kinds of manual labour.

*Sentences.*—The majority of offenders are given the option of paying a fine in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour. Pro-

vision has been made under Proclamation No. 55 of 1921 for the punishment of offenders in certain cases under which the Court may in its discretion—

(a) postpone for a period not exceeding six months the passing of sentence, and release the offender on one or more conditions; or

(b) pass sentence but order the operation of the sentence to be suspended for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Court may specify in the order; or

(c) pass sentence of a fine or, in default of payment, imprisonment, but suspend the issue of a warrant committing the offender to a gaol in default of payment until the expiry of such a period not exceeding twelve months as the Court may fix for payment, in instalments or otherwise, of the amount of the fine or until default has been made.

Suspended sentences are awarded in cases of default of payment of tax and similar offences against the revenue laws.

Good conduct remission up to one-fourth of the sentence is allowed on all sentences of imprisonment for six months or more.

*Statistics.*—During the year under review, 2,609 persons passed through the various gaols in the territory, and of these 1,678 were committed to penal imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 3,004 and 1,977 respectively.

*Juvenile Offenders.*—All juvenile prisoners are transferred to Leribe where they are kept segregated from adult prisoners so far as possible. The daily average number of juveniles in prison during 1935 was 18.

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

The following is the more important legislation issued during 1935 by proclamation in the *Gazette* :—

- (1) No. 18—Amending the Basutoland Prisons Proclamation (No. 21 of 1917).
- (2) No. 19—The Basutoland Administration of Estates Proclamation, 1935.
- (3) No. 20—The Basutoland Death Duties Proclamation, 1935.
- (4) No. 24, No. 40 and No. 45—Amending the law relating to Stamp Duties in Basutoland.
- (5) No. 28—Providing for the establishment of the office of Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories.
- (6) No. 34—The Basutoland Trading Amendment Proclamation, 1935.
- (7) No. 62—Amending the Basutoland Motor Vehicle Proclamation, 1926.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years:—

REVENUE.					
Head.	1930-1.	1931-2.	1932-3.	1933-4.	1934-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ... ..	125,665	116,783	121,795	90,017	129,312
Customs and Excise ... ..	77,810	80,842	86,161	90,040	104,442
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	8,883	9,964	9,172	12,906	11,437
Licences ... ..	8,068	7,821	7,855	8,466	8,615
Fees of Court or Office ... ..	810	1,042	810	773	361
Judicial Fines ... ..	1,445	976	783	424	739
Income Tax ... ..	5,929	3,957	4,040	4,115	5,608
Poll Tax ... ..	—	—	—	1,265	1,345
Fees for Services Rendered ... ..	1,105	1,165	1,020	1,023	1,017
Interest ... ..	4,033	3,997	2,473	1,963	1,408
Wool Export Duty ... ..	25,436	19,265	678	8,107	6,786
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,654	8,040	22,094	12,155	12,422
Education Levy ... ..	13,963	13,017	13,853	10,340	14,766
Civil Servants, Salary Deductions	—	—	4,676	4,550	2,689
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,543
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>£281,801</b>	<b>£266,869</b>	<b>£275,410</b>	<b>£246,144</b>	<b>£302,490</b>

EXPENDITURE.					
Head.	1930-1.	1931-2.	1932-3.	1933-4.	1934-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ... ..	12,783	12,789	13,280	13,163	13,018
District Administration ... ..	15,333	15,121	15,596	16,157	16,874
Police ... ..	37,600	35,455	33,908	33,386	34,188
Administration of Justice ... ..	13,306	13,255	10,683	13,923	13,674
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	12,004	11,027	14,065	10,949	10,599
Public Works Department ... ..	5,322	5,761	5,166	5,308	5,476
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	5,168	345	39	493	986
Public Works Recurrent ... ..	29,774	20,516	17,949	20,645	25,493
Medical ... ..	28,202	25,394	24,507	25,712	26,605
Education ... ..	53,235	49,734	51,587	39,352	53,357
Lerotholi Technical School ... ..	5,772	5,541	5,195	5,515	6,503
Agriculture—					
Veterinary ... ..	39,140	23,630	12,799	12,598	12,944
Agricultural ... ..	6,849	5,751	7,184	7,351	8,664
Allowances to Chiefs ... ..	13,754	11,628	11,472	11,145	9,413
National Council ... ..	1,634	1,613	1,786	736	1,697
Leper Settlement ... ..	21,501	20,317	19,820	19,671	19,138
Pensions ... ..	12,726	11,242	11,760	14,562	13,962
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,225	6,758	6,243	40,910	15,399
Capital Expenditure ... ..	1,090	4,312	585	538	5,440
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,543
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>£322,418</b>	<b>£280,189</b>	<b>£263,624</b>	<b>£292,114</b>	<b>£294,973</b>

**Liabilities and Assets.**

The surplus balance at the 31st March 1935 amounted to £40,725. £35,000 of the surplus balance is on loan to the Swaziland Government at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. This loan is repayable by 1943.

The detailed statement of Liabilities and Assets at the 31st March 1935 is as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£		£
Reserved Surplus (Fixed in terms of High Commissioner's telegram dated 13th March 1929) ...	70,000	Crown Agents, London, Deposit Account... ..	6,500
Crown Agents, London, Current Account ...	190	Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd., Current Account... ..	16,990
Guardian's Fund Deposit Account ... ..	14,385	Sub-Accountants' Balances	14,913
Sub-Accountants' Suspense Account ... ..	3,189	Advances recoverable ...	6,894
Stores Imprest Account ...	13,486	South African Railways and Harbours ... ..	56
Wool and Mohair Fund (a) ...	2,296	Swaziland Administration Loan ... ..	35,000
Basutoland Education Fund (b) ... ..	3,048	Stores Suspense Stock ...	7,753
Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Tax Account ... ..	646	Bloemfontein Board of Executors and Trust Company, Ltd. (under Judicial Management) ... ..	283
Colonial Development Fund Account ... ..	207		88,389
Deposits (c) ... ..	10,217	Balance Liabilities over Assets ... ..	29,275
	<u>£117,664</u>		<u>£117,664</u>

(a) The Wool and Mohair Fund was established under Proclamation No. 39 of 1931 with funds received from the Union Government under Notice No. 1493 dated the 15th August 1930 in respect of wool and mohair exported from Basutoland together with amounts recovered from persons to whom live-stock or other articles have been supplied from moneys provided by the Fund. The proceeds of this Fund are devoted to the promotion of the future production of wool and mohair. During the year 1935, 663 pedigree rams were purchased for distribution amongst the Basuto at £2 each.

(b) *Basutoland Education Fund.*—The Government advanced an amount of £4,022 during the financial year 1933-4 in order to pay the grants to the Missionary Societies and the other annual commitments of the Fund. The receipts of the Fund for the 12 months ending the 31st March 1935 were £47,110 and, in addition to the usual grants, etc., permitted the repayment of the advance made by the Government, leaving a balance of £3,048 in hand. The revenue of the Fund is made up of a quarter of the Native Tax and 3s. contributed by every adult male native.

(c) *Deposits.*—An amount of £10,000 was donated by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for welfare, etc., services in the High Commission Territories. £5,000 of this amount has been allocated to Basutoland, and the remaining £5,000 has been distributed between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The capital sum was placed at interest during the year. A scheme is now under consideration to utilize the share allotted to Basutoland on the training of native nurse-aids and on welfare work in the territory.

*Estimated Financial Position at the 31st March 1936.*—It is anticipated that there will be a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the financial year 1935-6 of £20,000 and that the available surplus balances will amount to £60,725 at that date.

### Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

#### *Native Tax.*

The rate of tax is 25s. for every adult male native domiciled in Basutoland and in addition 25s. for each wife after the first, but no native is liable for more than £3 15s. 0d. in any one year for himself and his wives.

The collection was £39,295 10s. 0d. more than in 1933-4 and was made up of £49,246 5s. 0d. Arrear, £79,400 Current (1934-5) and Advance (1935-6) Tax £666 5s. 0d. The drought and depression years account for the large amount of the Arrear Tax.

#### *Customs and Excise.*

An amount of £102,685 16s. 1d. was received from the Union Government under the Customs Agreement and represents .88575 per cent. of the gross customs revenue of the Union of South Africa for the twelve months ended the 31st March 1935. Local collections on Union manufactured spirits and beer amount to £1,755 19s. 9d.

#### *Licences.*

There was no change in the rates paid for the various classes of licences during the year under review.

#### *Income Tax.*

The rates fixed for the Tax year ended the 30th June 1934 were the same as those for the previous year and were :—

##### (1) Normal Tax :

(a) In the case of companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(b) In the case of persons other than companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount, subject to a maximum rate of two shillings in every pound.

##### (2) Super Tax :

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The following abatements were deducted from the taxable income of any person, other than a company, for the purpose of determining the taxable amount :

*Abatements :*

(a) Primary £400.

(b) Life Insurance and similar Allowances. A deduction not exceeding £50 is made in respect of premiums paid during the period of assessment on policies under which the tax-payer, his wife or minor children are insured against death, accident or sickness.

(c) A deduction not exceeding £10 is allowed for fees or subscriptions paid during the period of assessment to any friendly or benefit society.

(d) £75 for each unmarried child or step-child who was alive during any portion of the year of assessment and was or would have been under the age of 21 years on the last day of the year of assessment.

(e) A sum of £30 for each dependant of the taxpayer.

The total of the abatements and allowances is reduced :—

(1) In the case of every such taxpayer (i) who during any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment is made was married ; or (ii) who during the whole or any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment was made was divorced, but maintained during any portion of that period a child of his own or a step-child who was or would have been had he lived under the age of twenty-one years on the last day of the year of assessment in respect of which, or portion of which, the assessment is made, the reduction shall be by one pound for every completed ten pounds by which the taxable income of such person exceeds six hundred pounds or when the period assessed is less than twelve months, by which it exceeds so much of six hundred pounds as is proportionate to the period assessed : Provided that for the purpose of this paragraph any person who was a widow or widower during the whole or any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment is made shall be assessed as though he had been married throughout that period and any person who has been separated under a judicial order or written agreement throughout that period shall be assessed as though he had been divorced throughout that period.

(2) In the case of all other persons to whom paragraph (1) of this sub-section does not apply, the reduction shall be by one pound for every completed pound by which the taxable income of any such person exceeds three hundred pounds or, when the period assessed is less than twelve months by which it exceeds so much of three hundred pounds as is proportionate to the period assessed.

*Companies.*—In the case of Companies an abatement of £300, which is subject to reductions in accordance with paragraph (2) above.

*Super Tax* is payable (other than by a public company) on a taxable income exceeding in the aggregate £2,500 in any year of assessment. The taxable income of any person determined for normal tax purposes is the amount upon which the super tax is assessed.

There is an abatement of £2,500 and this is diminished by £1 for every £1 by which the income, subject to super tax, exceeds £2,500.

Dividends accruing to non-residents are exempt from super tax provided such dividends are not paid nor payable within the territory.

The sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid for the tax years 1933 and 1934 are as follows :—

<i>Source.</i>				1933.	1934.
				£	£
General Traders	...	...	...	837	4,077
Civil Servants	...	...	...	1,557	786
Employed Persons	...	...	...	565	58
Others	...	...	...	560	597
Non-residents	...	...	...	596	90
				<hr/> £4,115	<hr/> £5,608

The numbers of incomes assessed for current tax and the total amount of taxable incomes in the categories shown are :—

<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Categories.</i>	<i>Total of taxable Incomes.</i>
	£	£
14	500 and under	6,524
31	501-750	19,902
24	751-1,000	21,208
16	1,001-1,500	17,880
6	1,501-2,000	10,074
10	Over 2,000	37,111
<hr/> 101		<hr/> £112,699

The following changes have been made in respect of the Tax Year ended the 30th June 1935 :—

The abatement has been increased from £75 to £100 for each child or step-child and by the deduction of 20 per cent. on the Tax assessed.

*Stamp Duties and Fees on Documents Payable by Means of Stamps.*

The duties and fees payable are specified in the Schedule to Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 as amended and are classified under the following heads :—

Arbitrations and Awards.

Bonds.

Courts of Law (District Commissioners' Courts).

Civil Cases (Resident Commissioner's Court).

Acts or Deeds of Donations.

Leases.

Master's Office : (a) Insolvency.

(b) Orphan Chamber.

Office Fees and Transfers and Miscellaneous.

Estate Duty is payable in terms of the Basutoland Death Duties Proclamation of 1935 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the first £2,000 and up to 17 per cent. on £75,000 and over, and the rates of Succession Duty vary from 2 to 10 per cent.

*Wool and Mohair Export Duty.*

This duty was fixed at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for the period 1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935. The decreased collection as compared with the previous year's total is due to the large mortality in sheep and goats.

*Poll Tax.*

The rate is fixed at £2 per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July by all adult males domiciled in Basutoland who are not liable to pay Native Tax. In the case of failure to pay any one instalment of the Tax within the period provided, a further sum of 2s. for each month or part of a month is payable.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**

The revenue amounted to £11,437 during the financial year ended 31st March 1935, and the expenditure to £10,599.

During the financial year 1934-5 postal and money orders to the value of £23,680 were issued and £31,845 paid.

The Union Post Office Savings Bank System is in operation in Basutoland and the following deposits and withdrawals at post offices in the territory were made during the financial year 1934-5 :—

						£
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	26,635
Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	...	19,847



Basutoland has its own postage and revenue stamps. There are 11 denominations ranged in the following order, the first ten being postage and revenue stamps:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and for revenue purposes only £1. The respective colours are green, red, purple, blue, grey, light brown, orange, dark brown, blue-purple, olive and black. One design only is used, which contains a pleasing vignette of His Majesty the King, placed above a scene depicting the Maluti mountains and the Orange River, while in the foreground is a representation of a crocodile—the emblem of the ruling house of Moshesh.

A special issue of stamps was made during the year to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Majesty, the late King George V.

### Civil Servants' Salary Deductions.

The rate of deduction from the emoluments of European officers, less certain abatements, was reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. from the 1st July 1934, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in the case of the native staff, when the amount involved is one shilling or more for each month.

### Johannesburg Agency.

The Report on the Financial and Economic position of Basutoland dated January 1935 recommended the permanent establishment of this Agency (page 58) and all three High Commission Territories now participate and contribute towards the cost of maintenance.

Revenue is collected from the Basuto, Bechuana and Swazis working in the Transvaal industrial and mining areas, and the functions of the Agency are now extended to general welfare work. (A fuller report of the work of this Agency will be found under Section XVI, Labour.)

The total Revenue collections were :—

	£	s.	d.
Basutoland ... ..	38,162	18	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	4,253	3	6
Swaziland ... ..	1,442	12	0
	<hr/>		
	43,858	13	6

The collections on behalf of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration commenced in May 1934 and in June 1934 for Swaziland.

**XVI.—LABOUR.**

The following table shows the number of passes issued during the past three years to enable natives to leave the territory to take up or seek employment in the Union of South Africa :—

				1933.	1934.	1935.
Mines:—Gold	...	...	...	25,731	22,994	29,502
Coal	...	...	...	72	156	472
Diamonds	...	...	...	—	220	83
Total Mines	...	...	...	25,803	23,370	30,057
Agriculture	...	...	...	15,237	6,700	5,584
Miscellaneous Labour	...	...	...	10,816	8,372	9,852
Totals	...	...	...	51,856	38,442	45,493

The gold mines play a large part in the economic position of the territory, employing annually large numbers of Basuto. At the close of the year 1935 over 41,000 Basuto were employed on these mines.

In addition to Basuto employed on the gold mines, there is a fairly large number in industrial employment in the Witwatersrand area. The number at the close of the year was approximately 10,000.

Many of the Basuto on the Witwatersrand remit money to their families in Basutoland through the Native Recruiting Corporation, Limited, and the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency, and a large percentage of the natives recruited for the mines defer a portion of their earnings for payment to them on their return to Basutoland. Many of them also make remittances through the post and it is estimated that an amount at least equal to the amount remitted through other channels is remitted in this way, though statistics cannot be obtained. During the year under review a sum of £90,875 was remitted by Basuto to their families through the Native Recruiting Corporation and a sum of £7,383 through the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency, whilst a total sum of £75,118 was paid out as deferred wages.

During the year 1932 an office was opened temporarily in Johannesburg for the purpose of collecting tax from Basutoland natives employed on the Witwatersrand. At the beginning of 1933 the Agency was re-opened and it has been maintained ever since. The Agency at first dealt only with the collection of revenue, but its functions were soon extended in the direction of dealing with the domestic affairs of the Basuto on the Witwatersrand, encouraging them to save money, giving them home news, counteracting as far as possible the demoralizing influence of their environment, repatriating those who are indigent and, generally, giving advice and assistance to them whenever required.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland now share in the Agency which thus deals with natives from all three High Commission Territories, both in regard to the collection of taxes and in general welfare work.

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#### APPENDIX.

##### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO BASUTOLAND.

"The Basutos" by Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., 2 vols.—Hutchinson.

"History of the Basuto"—D. F. Ellenberger and J. C. Macgregor.

"The Basuto of Basutoland"—E. A. T. Dutton—Jonathan Cape.

Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland (Cmd. 4907)

His Majesty's Stationery Office      ...      ...      ...      ...      3s. 6d.



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## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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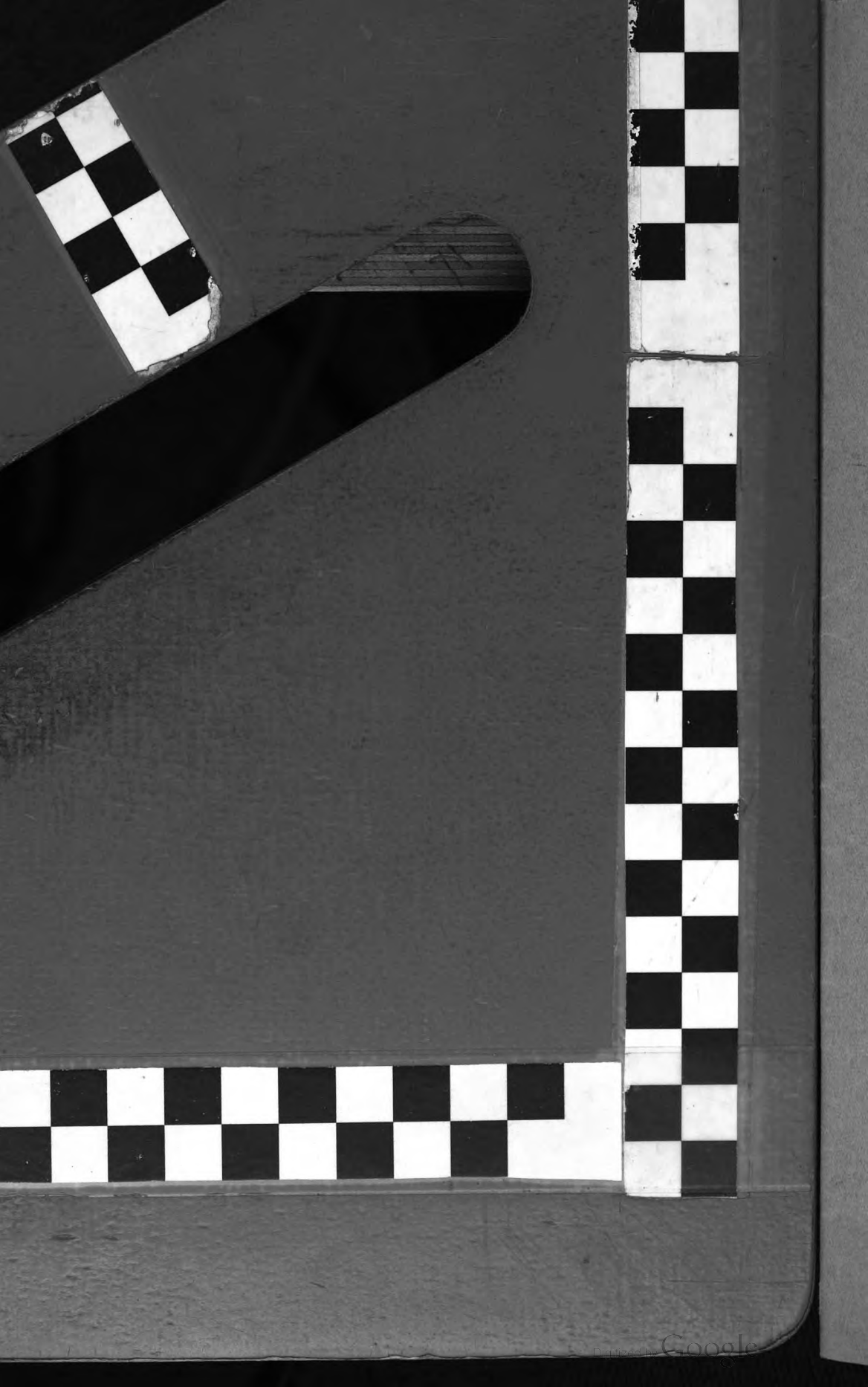
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## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1759

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

ST. VINCENT, 1935

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	3
III.—POPULATION ... ..	4
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	5
V.—HOUSING ... ..	5
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	6
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	9
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	10
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	11
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	12
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	14
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	14
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS ... ..	15
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	18
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	19
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	23
APPENDIX.—LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ... ..	24
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The island of Saint Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed.

### History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of the island was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of England as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

### Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78° F. to 85° F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 ft. above sea level, was 92.72 ins. for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 3.80 ins. on 5th October.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867 the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead, composed of 12 members, three *ex-officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people.

This Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March 1924, as amended by Order in Council dated February 1931, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex-officio*

members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. An election takes place every three years, the last being held in May, 1931. The life of the existing Council was extended for a period of one year.

There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. Every person not being an *ex-officio* member vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

Municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board consisting of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

### III.—POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race is as follows :—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239
							<hr/> 47,961 <hr/>

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.	1935.
Estimated population	53,622	55,219
Births, excluding still births	2,087	2,211
Birth rate per 1,000	38.92	40.04
Still births	116	119
Percentage of still births	5.56	5.11
Death rate per 1,000	14.48	15.39
Deaths of children under one year (excluding still births)	228	246
Marriages	(3.24 per 1,000)	6.98
Emigration	2,831	2,501
Immigration	3,131	2,737

**IV.—HEALTH.**

The year 1935 was again comparatively healthy. The death rate was a little higher (from 14.4 to 15.3 per mille) and the incidence of deaths shows some variation from that of the previous year. Nearly 50 per cent. of the total deaths occurred under 5 years of age. The tuberculosis rate was again slightly lower but the deaths ascribed to worm infections were nearly doubled. Admissions to the hospitals have increased.

	1934.	1935.
Attendance at dispensaries ...	39,174	47,379
Colonial Hospital—		
Inpatients treated ...	1,309	1,456
Outpatient casualties ...	585	509
Other outpatient attendances	—	7,535
Casualty Hospitals (2)—		
Inpatients ...	143	193
Pauper, Lunatic and Leper Asylums ...	184	177
Tuberculosis Home ...	19	18
Totals ...	41,414	57,267

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the years 1934 and 1935 and the percentages:—

<i>Causes of death.</i>	<i>No. of deaths from each cause.</i>		<i>Percentages of total deaths.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	90	69	11.67	8.11
Senility ...	83	94	10.76	11.06
Bronchitis ...	45	37	5.83	4.35
Ascariasis ...	44	87	5.71	10.24
Tuberculosis ...	48	45	6.23	5.29
Broncho-pneumonia ...	33	28	4.28	3.29
Congenital debility ...	63	81	8.17	9.53

**V.—HOUSING.**

Taken as a whole the housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in country villages the houses are of primitive form, being built of mud and wattle with cane trash roofs, and the same is true of the housing of the labourers on many estates. In most

cases estates rent house sites to their labourers, leaving the latter to erect their own dwellings—a task which they are apt to perform with the least possible exertion. The estate owner assists the labourer by renting him hill lands to grow his provisions and sometimes a certain amount of grazing land for his livestock. The Sanitary Authority has now stepped in and passed rules governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses. The enforcement of sanitary laws will have a beneficial effect on future construction.

Under the Dwelling House Regulations which are enforced by the Sanitary Department and apply to all parts of the Colony outside Kingstown, the minimum requirements for dwelling houses are—a plot of land 75 feet by 50 feet, two rooms of 64 square feet each, a height of eight feet from floor to plate, pillars two feet off the ground, ventilation openings equivalent to one-tenth of the floor space, and a latrine. Since the introduction of the Dwelling House Regulations in 1930, 936 applications for permission to erect houses have been approved, and most of these houses have been completed. These figures are exclusive of the 100 peasants' cottages erected by Government with funds made available from the Colonial Development Fund.

Some improvement is taking place in the construction of the better class of house, especially in the case of dwellings recently erected in and around Kingstown. Unfortunately, however, there has been little attempt at zoning or town planning in the past and the results of this deficiency must become increasingly apparent as time goes on.

## **VI.—PRODUCTION.**

### **Mineral.**

No minerals are found in the Colony.

### **Agriculture.**

The following table shows the kinds of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown respectively by peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentage used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products :—



Crop.	Estimated produc- tion.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage.		Esti- mated value.
		Planta- tions.	Peas- ants.	Used Locally.	Ex- ported.	
1. Cotton—Sea lb.	164,000	44	56	—	100	£ 7,945
Island.						
2. Cotton—Marie „	38,604	20	80	—	100	804
Galante.						
3. Cacao ... „	97,242	70	30	40	60	915
4. Arrowroot ... „	7,488,800	75	25	2	98	87,000
5. Cassava ... „	1,040,000	67	33	25	75	5,300
6. Sugar ... „ tons	1,500	100	—	50	50	12,812
7. Syrup ... „ gal.	350,000	80	20	27	73	14,000
8. Copra ... „ lb.	840,602	98	2	—	100	3,418
9. Maize ... „	60,000	25	75	67	33	200
10. Groundnuts ... „	20,000	60	40	50	50	140
11. Peas and beans „	200,000	65	35	50	50	1,200
12. Sweet potatoes „	4,000,000	20	80	75	25	8,500
13. Plantains ... stems	60,000	10	90	84	16	4,000
14. Tannias ... „ lb.	500,000	10	90	70	30	2,000
15. Yams ... „	132,800	10	90	60	40	415
16. Miscellaneous „	110,000	10	90	75	25	496
vegetables.						
17. Bananas ... stems	8,000	64	36	35	65	650
18. Tomatoes ... „ lb.	40,000	1	99	75	25	350
19. Oranges ... „ No.	50,000	45	55	50	50	50
20. Grapefruit ... „	8,000	40	60	80	20	12
21. Coconuts ... „	3,500,000	90	10	10	90	11,000
22. Limes ... „	1,200,000	22	78	43	57	320
23. Mace ... „ lb.	7,000	60	40	1	99	300
24. Nutmegs ... „	31,000	60	40	1	99	380
25. Ginger ... „	3,000	5	95	44	56	8

## Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers for their cotton by the Government Cotton Ginnery, which gins, bales and ships it for them. When sold, 5 per cent. is deducted, the balance being distributed *pro rata* among them. Planters usually ship their own cotton.

4. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

6. There is only one factory in the island where sugar is manufactured, but this plant, though relatively small, is among the most modern in the West Indies.

7. There are syrup factories of various capacities in the island. These factories are usually owned by planters, who also grind the sugar-canes of peasants on a share basis.

9. Owing to present market conditions no corn was purchased by the Government Cotton Ginnery during 1935.

17. About 330 acres of bananas were planted during the year which will come into bearing during 1936. All Gros Michel bananas exported are handled by a Co-operative Association, and sold to the Canadian Banana Company under an existing contract.

18. Tomatoes produced by peasants for export were graded, wrapped, packed and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. After account sales had been received, 10 per cent. was deducted for handling charges. The remainder was paid *pro rata* as a bonus to vendors.

Other fruit, such as avocado pears, limes, oranges, etc., was also shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. The Bureau was closed down in July, 1935, but the export of green limes will be continued by the Government Cotton Ginnery.

21. Not converted into copra.

**Live-stock.**

The following table shows the numbers of animals in the island as they appeared in the agricultural census of 1931. Included in the table are the estimated values of the various classes of livestock, the number of beasts owned by plantations and peasants respectively, the numbers exported during 1935 and the value thereof.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1935.</i>	<i>Value of Exports.</i>
		<i>Planta-tions.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	£ 9,273	2,390	£ 3,954
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	22	135
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,114	758
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	45	85
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	958	485
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	2	55
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	2	25

**Fisheries.**

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. Apart from this there are small whaling stations situated on some of the small islands. In 1935, 1,675 gallons of whale oil valued at £163 and 832 lb. of turtle shells valued at £269 were exported. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

**Labour.**

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, while on others they work on their own holdings. They are usually paid by the task, but payment by the day is of fairly frequent occurrence.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is similar to that performed on plantations. Broadly speaking, all peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they use the ordinary plantation methods, and follow the lead of the plantations as to the crop they raise. They receive advice from Agricultural Officers.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, and who own land, is approximately 2,763. Of this number, 2,614 possess areas from 1-10 acres, 116 from 10-20 acres, and 31 from 20-30 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and export.

**Stock-raising.**

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. A Government stud farm no longer exists, but several planters import pedigree and half-bred animals from the Government stock farm in Trinidad for breeding and for improving their ordinary stock.

**Rum.**

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is operated in conjunction with the sugar factory previously mentioned. In 1935, 28,447 proof gallons of rum, valued at £3,334 were distilled; of this 5,468 proof gallons, valued at £641 were exported, the balance being consumed locally.

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total trade for the year amounted to £306,314 as against a total of £298,264 in 1934, an increase of £8,050.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Total.
	Island Produce.	Other.	Island Produce.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	177,492	111,597	1,568	113,165	
1932 ... ..	149,289	95,693	1,606	97,299	
1933 ... ..	148,647	112,265	6,865	119,130	
1934 ... ..	163,035	129,833	5,396	135,229	
1935 ... ..	171,392	132,004	2,918	134,922	

**Imports.**

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	74,256	65,274	66,326	71,125	79,084
Canada ... ..	34,346	25,954	25,227	26,008	31,385
British West Indies ... ..	10,078	10,635	10,636	10,943	9,552
India... ..	418	595	703	2,549	3,299
Newfoundland ... ..	3,087	3,738	3,944	9,084	4,767
Ceylon ... ..	861	299	308	286	266
Other British Colonies ... ..	6,869	6,714	7,058	6,481	6,583
United States of America ... ..	34,850	23,191	22,300	24,664	23,642
France ... ..	3,301	2,838	1,621	1,262	1,300
Denmark ... ..	132	79	227	570	379
Germany ... ..	2,012	1,472	1,334	1,239	1,204
Holland ... ..	1,223	968	917	690	1,116
Japan ... ..	1,258	1,890	3,662	3,417	3,602
Foreign West Indies ... ..	272	263	360	662	598
Other Countries ... ..	2,821	3,079	2,673	2,345	2,195
Unclassified ... ..	1,708	2,300	1,351	1,710	2,420
	<u>£177,492</u>	<u>£149,289</u>	<u>£148,647</u>	<u>£163,035</u>	<u>£171,392</u>

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	56,227	49,835	49,269	55,118	54,114
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	15,497	15,300	6,929	17,660	14,923
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	103,928	81,608	90,778	88,090	99,725
Class IV.—Animals not for food.	—	—	—	—	210
Class V.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	1,840	2,546	1,671	2,167	2,420
	<u>£177,492</u>	<u>£149,289</u>	<u>£148,647</u>	<u>£163,035</u>	<u>£171,392</u>

The following are the percentages, in the last five years, of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	41·83	43·72	44·62	43·62	46·14
United States of America ...	19·64	15·53	15·00	15·13	13·79
Canada ...	19·35	17·39	16·97	15·96	18·31
All other Countries ...	19·18	23·36	23·41	25·29	21·76

### Exports.

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports (excluding in respect of the years 1934 and 1935, exports other than island produce) during the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Country of destination.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	44,600	30,108	34,263	37,425	37,775
Canada ...	12,334	9,376	14,026	13,078	10,934
Bermuda ...	526	278	182	756	70
British West Indies ...	23,625	25,366	29,029	24,803	20,151
British Guiana ...	205	445	216	669	196
United States of America ...	28,072	27,489	35,598	47,717	57,565
Other Countries ...	3,803	4,237	5,816	5,385	5,313

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are :—females 6d.-10d., males 1s. 3d.-2s. per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by task, the payment made being at the rate of 8d.-1s. per task of five to six hours. Such labourers as these are often provided by their employers with house-spots at peppercorn rentals and land for cultivation; pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.

There is little change in the conditions of employment from year to year.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land. Trees which produce mangoes, pears, breadfruit, and plants bearing other edible fruit are often found wild or can be obtained for the reaping. Fish are plentiful in the sea and rivers, and cost nothing but the effort of catching them.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the size of their families.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. The school-going age extends from five to fifteen years, but provision has been made for the retention to the age of 16 years of pupils attending schools recognized as senior schools.

On the 31st of December 1935 there were 37 primary schools. Of these 13 belong to the Government, which bears the whole cost of their maintenance, and the remaining 24 to the religious denominations. Of the denominational schools, nine are Anglican, 13 Methodist and two Roman Catholic. The salaries of all the teachers, most of the equipment of both Government and denominational schools and part of the cost of upkeep of the denominational school-buildings are provided from the general revenue of the Colony.

The following comparative table gives the main figures of primary education in the Colony :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of schools ... ..	37	37	37
Enrolment on 31st December ... ..	9,291	9,413	10,432
Enrolment per 1,000 of population ... ..	179	176	189
Average attendance ... ..	5,258	5,346	5,998
Percentage in average attendance ... ..	56·6	56·7	57·5
Total Government expenditure ... ..	£7,973	£8,043	£8,548
Cost per child in average attendance ... ..	£1 10s. 4d.	£1 10s. 2d.	£1 8s. 5½d.

Other expenditure from funds contributed by the religious denominations amounted to £978 9s. 10d.

The present school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children of school-going age but it is being steadily increased.

The Government maintains two secondary schools—the Grammar School for boys and the Girls' High School. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of two guineas per term. Part of the fees is remitted when there are two or more pupils from the same family. On 31st December 1935 the number in attendance at the Grammar School was 81 and at the Girls' High School 77.

The entry of primary school pupils into the secondary schools is assisted by the annual award, on the results of a competitive examination, of four free places, three of them provided by the Government and one by the municipality of Kingstown. Places, available at biennial or longer intervals, are also maintained by the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church and by the Reeves Memorial Scholarship Committee.

On 31st December 1935, seventeen boys and fourteen girls were receiving free secondary education, the percentage of free places being 21 in the Boys' School and 18 in the Girls' School.

There is a scholarship for University education of the annual value of £250. It is awarded biennially on the results of the London Matriculation examination and is tenable for a maximum period of five years at an approved university. The cost of passages to and from the seat of learning is also provided.

There are no technical or vocational schools but instruction in handicrafts and agriculture is receiving attention in the primary schools.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guides organizations are well established. There are 13 troops of the former and 13 companies of the latter.

A number of Friendly Societies, established under the Friendly Society Ordinance of 1843, provide maintenance for their members in the event of accident or ill health.

The Thompson Home is an institution maintained by private subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from Government, in which ladies in reduced circumstances are cared for.

The Carnegie Public Library is maintained partly by the Kingstown Board and partly by a grant from the revenue of the Colony. The reading room is free but for the use of the circulating library an annual subscription of 6s. is charged.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

The roads of the Colony are divided into three principal sections, viz. : Leeward, Windward and Grenadines. Four miles and thirteen miles respectively of the highways in the Leeward and Windward sections have been reconstructed and oiled.

Communication and transport between the Leeward Coast and Kingstown, the capital, is carried on chiefly by means of motor launch and canoes, and on the Windward Coast by means of motor vehicles. Between the Grenadines and the mainland, the only means of communication is by sailing boats, and the Government Revenue Sloop *Carib*, which has an auxiliary engine.

Below is appended a table of the Highways and Byways in the Colony :—

<i>Roads.</i>	<i>Mileage Total.</i>	<i>Oiled mileage.</i>	<i>Macadam- ized. mileage.</i>	<i>Earth mileage.</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
<i>Main.</i>					
Leeward Highway...	27½	4	6	17½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Roads, Kingstown District.	4	1½	2½	—	do.
Windward Highway	25	13	12	—	do.
Vigie Road... ..	11	—	9	2	do.
<i>By-ways.</i>					
Leeward ... ..	64¾	—	3	61¾	Carts and animals.
Windward ... ..	112¾	—	15	97¾	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Roads in Grenadines.</i>					
Bequia ... ..	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
Union Island ...	12	—	—	12	Foot.
<i>Crown Land Roads.</i>					
Leeward and Wind- ward.	53½	—	—	53½	Carts and animals.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>					
Leeward and Wind- ward.	78	—	—	78	do.

#### Postal.

The General Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony. There are 19 district post offices, of which 10 transact all classes of postal business, including the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders, while the others perform the usual postal delivery with the sale of stamps.

Mails are conveyed to the offices in the Windward district by motor bus and to the Leeward district by motor launch under contract.

Mails are conveyed to Bequia by sailing boat under contract and to the other Grenadines by the Government auxiliary sloop *Carib*.

Telegraph service is carried out by Cable and Wireless Limited. There is no wireless telegraph station.

#### Telephones.

A telephone service maintained by the Government links up Kingstown with two exchanges in the Windward district and one in the Leeward district.

The Kingstown exchange area was converted from magneto working to central battery signalling during the year and the manual exchange at Mesopotamia was replaced by a rural semi-automatic exchange. Ample call facilities are given from the various post offices throughout the island on payment of a small fee. Sixteen of these call stations exist linking together all but the most inaccessible districts of the island.

### **Shipping.**

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines also call at various periods.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a note circulation of £12,741 13s. 4d. It is estimated that the value of coin in circulation during 1935 amounted to between £4,000 and £8,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, particulars of which are unknown.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has a Savings Department paying interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December 1935 was £6,250.

The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December 1935 was £17,884. Interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

### **Currency.**

All the gold, silver, and bronze coin of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is four shillings and two pence of British money.

### **Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The only work undertaken from assistance granted by the Colonial Development Fund was the completing of the Lowmans Biabou Water Supply.

The more important works carried out during 1935 are:—

- Erecting storeroom at Cotton Research Station.
- Improving mixing room at bakery, Kingstown Prison.
- Provision of pipe-line to Layou Primary School.
- Erection of greenhouse at Cotton Research Station.
- Erection of lean-to shed at Cumberland Post Office.



**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Organization of Justice.**

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which district is composed of the following:—Layout, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie and Georgetown (on the windward coast).

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which district is comprised of the St. Vincent Grenadines-Bequia, Union Island, Mayreau and Canouan, all of which are dependencies of St. Vincent.

**STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.****(FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS.)****FIRST DISTRICT.***Prosecutions.*

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	1	9	71	81
Malicious injury of property ...	—	2	1	3
Praedial larceny ...	—	7	7	14
Offences against property ...	—	1	3	4
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	2	2
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	—	24	167	191
Other offences ...	10	59	371	440
	11	102	622	735

**FIRST DISTRICT.***Convictions.*

<i>Result of convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ...	32	—	3	3	2	105	214	359
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	12	—	—	—	—	49	56	117
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	16	—	1	—	—	—	46	63
Whipping ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	26	28
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	10	1	2	—	—	13	29	55
	71	1	7	3	2	167	371	622

## SECOND DISTRICT.

*Prosecutions.*

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	45	19	125	189
Malicious injury to property ...	1	3	18	22
Prædial larceny ...	8	15	133	156
Offences against property ...	12	5	38	55
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	18	31	301	350
Other offences ...	101	65	501	667
	185	138	1,116	1,439

## SECOND DISTRICT.

*Convictions.*

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Prædial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ...	62	12	61	28	—	289	311	763
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	27	2	25	6	—	12	114	186
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	28	—	22	4	—	—	39	93
Whipping ...	7	3	24	—	—	—	15	49
Bound over and other trivial punishment	1	1	1	—	—	—	22	25
	125	18	133	38	—	301	501	1,116

**Police.**

## ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

*Personnel.*—The Police Force consisted for the first part of the year of two Officers and 51 Non-commissioned Officers and men. The two Officers and 34 other ranks were at Headquarters in Kingstown, the remainder being distributed among the nine outstations.

In November, on account of the serious rioting which took place on 21st October, an increase of ten Non-commissioned Officers and men was authorized.

The Chief of Police is, *ex-officio*, Commandant of the Local Forces, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendent of the Kingstown Fire Brigade, Chief Relieving Officer and Inspector of Weights and Measures. The Sub-Inspector, in addition to his Police duties, performs the duties of Adjutant and Drill Inspector to the St. Vincent Volunteer Corps.

During the year there were 1,877\* police prosecutions. Convictions were obtained in 1,655 cases. (See note.)

On the 31st of December 1935 the Force was one below strength. All outstations are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular except on Sundays or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Being under a semi-military organization the constables at Headquarters receive training throughout the year in drill, musketry, etc.

Enlistment is for three years after which period the constable is deemed to continue enrolled for a further like period and so on from time to time unless he shall have signified his intention to resign before the end of such period.

Besides ordinary police duties, the members of the Force are called upon to perform the following functions:—Water Police, Crew of the Administrator's boat when required, Firemen, Process Servers outside the Kingstown District, District Relieving Officers and all duties in connexion with emigration laws and control. All the clerical work within the department is carried out by the uniformed staff.

### Prisons.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

*Male Prison.*—The buildings in the male prison comprise:—

(1) The record office, warders' mess room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery and bath room for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) A building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper storey being occupied by the prison chapel and the warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four associated wards (average floor space 220 sq. ft.) and the upper storey containing 16 single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery, a store-room and a weighing room.

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NOTE.—\*This figure does not include cases arising out of the October riots, which were not dealt with in the year under review.

*Female Prison.*—The female prison has only one building, the ground floor of which is divided into three associated wards and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the Matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

#### PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison. When they are received in prison, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning and other light tasks. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was fair. In nearly all cases those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks leave prison in better health than that in which they arrived.

#### INSTRUCTION BY SCHOOLMASTER.

The instruction commenced in August 1933, has been continued during the year under review. The result continues encouraging.

### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important Ordinances enacted during the year under review :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Short Title.</i>
1.	Importation of Textiles (Quotas) (Amendment).
6.	Unrefined Sugar (Local Consumption).
14.	Plant Protection.
15.	Income Tax (Amendment).
20.	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children.
22.	Newspaper Control.
24.	Board of Agriculture.
35.	Pedlars.
36.	Education (Amendment).
40.	Cotton Seed Control.
41.	Pensions (Amendment).
42.	Licences (Amendment).
43.	Customs Duties (Amendment No. 4).
47.	Seditious Publications.
52.	Juvenile Offenders (Punishment).

There has been no factory legislation, legislation regarding compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., during the year.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years, excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1935	...	...	...	...	77,758	77,559
1934	...	...	...	...	77,819	73,761
1933	...	...	...	...	72,873	68,150
1932	...	...	...	...	72,073	67,903
1931	...	...	...	...	68,550	79,543

The Public Debt at 31st December 1935, amounted to £90,538 of which £1,400 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which general revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £7,656.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December 1935, amounted to £25,609 of which £6,709 represents unallocated stores and loans to Boards.

The main heads of taxation are :—

						<i>Yield for 1935.</i>
						£
Import Duties	...	...	...	...	...	32,087
Export Duties	...	...	...	...	...	2,763
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	3,043
Excise Duties	...	...	...	...	...	4,802
Land and House Tax	...	...	...	...	...	5,758
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	3,457
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	1,384
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	14
Trade Duties	...	...	...	...	...	2,316

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Boots and shoes (canvas with rubber soles).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 1s. per pair.
Boot and shoes (where the outer part of the uppers is made of leather or leather and elastic).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 3s. per pair.
Boots and shoes other kinds	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	18½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flour, wheaten	5s. per 196 lb.	7s. 6d per 196 lb..
Fish, dried	1s. 3d. per 100 lb.	3s. 4d. per 100 lb.
Rice	1s. 3d. „ „ „	3s. „ „ „

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Machinery—marine, water and sewerage and industrial.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Machinery — Agricultural, Electrical.	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined ...	6s. 6d. per 100 lb.	9s. 9d. per 100 lb.
" unrefined ...	4s. 2d. " " "	6s. 3d. " " "
Hardware—all kinds ...	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery—cotton and cotton and artificial silk 7d. and under per pair value.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6d. per pair.
Hosiery—cotton and cotton and artificial silk over 7d. per pair value.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 7d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk ...	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> 9d. per pair.
Bread, biscuits, etc., unsweetened.	1s. 8d. per 100 lb.	2s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible, lucca, olive and similar oils.	1s. per gal.	1s 6d. per gal.
Oils, edible, cotton seed and soya bean oil.	10d. per gal.	1s. 3d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured—cigars and cigarettes.	8s. 4d. per lb.	12s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, snuffs and other manufactured tobacco.	5s. 6d. per lb.	8s. 3d. per lb.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1s. 4d. per lb.	2s. per lb.
Wood, lumber ...	7s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	11s. 3d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars and trucks ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars (wholly British)	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	—
Motor-car parts ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts (wholly British).	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	—
Motor-car tyres and tubes	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil ...	3d. per gal.	5d. per gal.
Meats—beef and pork ...	6s. per 100 lb.	9s. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits ...	9d. per gal.	1s. 3d. per gal.
Metals—all kinds ...	12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common ...	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Manures ...	Free.	Free.
Butter ...	10s. 5d. per 100 lb.	25s. per 100 lb.
Butter substitutes...	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods (value 1s. and under per yard).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton piece-goods (value over 1s. per yard).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	18½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 12½ per cent. preferential tariff and 18½ per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per proof gallon is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1935 was £4,802.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon is imposed on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid gallon or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £1,384 in 1935; the summary of the rates is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as a barrister ... ..	26	5	0
Admission to act as a solicitor ... ..	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25 ... ..		1	0
For each additional £25 or part thereof ...		1	0
Agreement for the purchase or for otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed ... ..		2	0
Agreements not otherwise charged for ...			6
Appraisement of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10 ... ..		2	0
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50 ... ..		2	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof ...		2	0
Bank cheques ... ..			1
Bills of exchange and promissory notes up to three days sight ... ..			1
Bills of exchange and promissory notes—other kinds—not exceeding £1 ... ..			1
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £10 ...			2
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ...			3
For each additional £25 or part thereof ...			3
Bills of lading ... ..			3
Bills of health ... ..		4	0
Bills of sale absolute ... ..		10	0
Bills of sale by way of security ... ..		5	0
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100 ...		5	0
For each additional £50 or part thereof ...		2	6
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10 ... ..		1	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ...		2	6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 ...		7	6
For each additional £50 or part thereof ...		7	6
Customs ships' manifests ... ..		1	0
Customs bills of entry inwards ... ..			3
Shipping bill ... ..			1½

**Legacies :—**

Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100 ... ..	2 0 0
For every additional £50 or part thereof ...	1 0 0
Licence for marriage ... ..	1 0 0
Mortgage of real property, for every £100 or fractional part ... ..	10 0
Release of mortgage ... ..	10 0
Protest of any bill of exchange ... ..	2 0
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards ...	1
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 ... ..	10 0
For every additional £50 or part thereof ...	10 0

**Land and House Tax.**

A tax is levied of two shillings per acre or part thereof on land in St. Vincent, and of three pence to one shilling per acre or part thereof on land in the islands comprising the Grenadines. A graduated tax of from two shillings on houses of which the annual rental value exceeds £2 and does not exceed £5, to £4 per cent. on houses of an assessed rental value exceeding £20, is levied on houses in the island of St. Vincent and in Union Island. No tax is levied on houses in the other islands of the Grenadines. The revenue from this source amounted to £5,758.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of one shilling on amounts not exceeding £1 and five per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

**Water Tax in Country Districts.**

Certain districts outside of the limits of the various towns have been provided with pipe-borne water supplies. The boundaries of these districts are prescribed by Order in Council and a graduated tax is levied on all houses situated within such a district.

A house of which the assessed annual rental does not exceed £2 10s. 0d. is taxed 6d., a house the assessed annual rental value of which exceeds £2 10s. 0d. but does not exceed £5 is taxed 1s., and a house the assessed annual rental value of which exceeds £5 is taxed 2s.



**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

*Crown Lands.*—The revenue collected during the year from sales and leases of Crown Lands amounted to £753 13s. 1d. and the arrears stood at £1,065 14s. 5d. as compared with £984 3s. 0d. in the year 1934. This increase in arrears despite the efforts made to collect rent, etc., is proof of the economic depression throughout the Colony.

*Surveys.*—Eleven surveys were carried out by the Crown Surveyor and none by surveyors in private practice.

*Three Rivers Land Settlement Scheme.*—The Three Rivers Estate, comprising about 627 acres of land, was purchased by Government in 1932 and divided into 132 allotments for land settlement purposes. The sum of £1,858 19s. 8d., which includes deposits on new purchases and instalments on lots, was realized. The receipts in 1935 totalled £821 12s. 8d. At the end of 1935, 19 plots equal to an area of approximately 92 acres still remained unsold of which 11 lots equal to 39 acres are reserved allotments. The purchase of allotments was facilitated during the year by the extension of the period of purchase from 10 to 20 years.

An agricultural Credit Society was formed in 1934 in connection with the settlement scheme. No loan was made to the Society in 1935 but a loan will probably be made by Government in 1936 with interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. which the Society will lend to its members at 6 per cent.

The Three Rivers Estate Arrowroot and Syrup Works owned by Government are leased to the Society at a peppercorn rental for co-operative use by members. A satisfactory working profit was shown by the end of the year.

The Ordinance now in force requires members borrowing money from a Society to charge their crops or other property as securities.

*Civil Disturbances.*—On the 21st October disorders occurred, resulting in the destruction of property, looting of stores and other acts of violence by irresponsible persons. In consequence, it became necessary to read the Riot Act, declare a state of emergency and take all possible measures to restore law and order.

During the disturbances H.M.S. *Challenger* arrived and the Captain's prompt action in sending a landing party ashore helped to re-establish confidence among the inhabitants.

*Visits of His Majesty's Ships.*—His Majesty's Ship *York* visited the Colony in January 1935. Through the courtesy of the Captain and Officers the Administrator was enabled to fly over the St. Vincent Grenadines and round the headquarters island.

In February 1935 His Majesty's Ships *Nelson*, *Orion* and other units of the Home Fleet visited the Island.

The U.S.S. tender *Lapwing* with a squadron of seaplanes also visited the Colony in January 1935.

*Official.*—His Excellency Sir Selwyn Grier, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was in the Colony for the following periods during the year: from 5th to 26th June; 17th to 31st October; and 15th to 19th November.

His Honour A. F. Grimble, C.M.G., Administrator, was on short leave from 7th to 22nd August 1935. During his absence the Government was administered by the Honourable C. C. Ross, Attorney-General.

*Electricity.*—Kingstown and environs are lighted by electricity generated by a modern and up to date Diesel plant of 130 kilowatts capacity generating at 230-400 volts A.C. three phase 50 cycles.

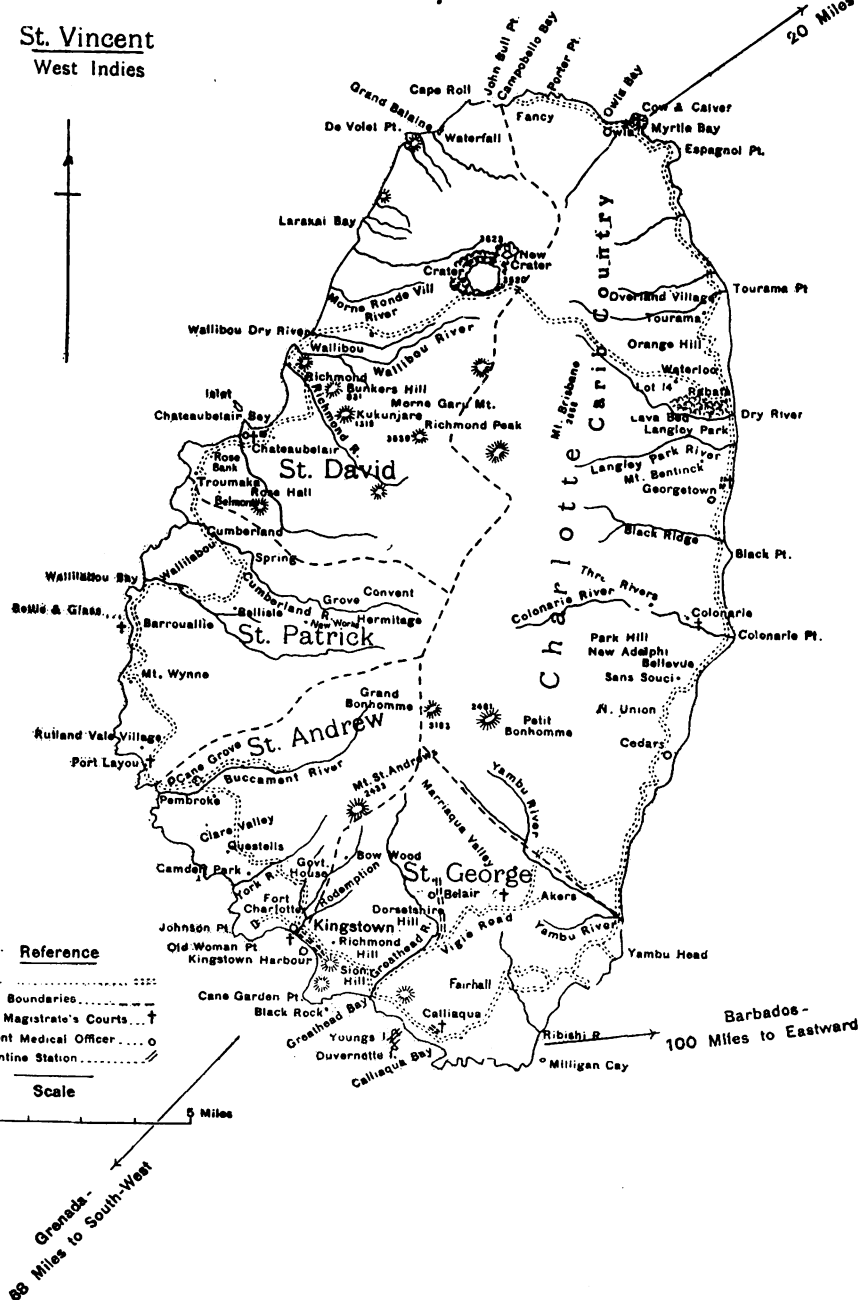
A refrigerating plant is also run as an adjunct with the Electricity Department.

#### APPENDIX.

##### List of Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>						<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agent for Sale.</i>
						s. d.	
St. Vincent	Blue Book ...	...	...	...	...	10 6	Government of Saint Vincent.
do.	Bound Volume of Annual Administration Reports (8).					5 0	do.
do.	Census Report, 1931	...	...	...	...	1 3	do.

**St. Vincent**  
West Indies





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## **MIGRATION.**

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## **MALTA.**

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## **IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.**

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## **COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.**

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## **KENYA.**

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## **TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## **BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## **SWAZILAND.**

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## **MALAYA.**

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## **SEYCHELLES.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## **MAURITIUS.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## **WEST INDIES.**

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **BRITISH HONDURAS.**

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## **BRITISH GUIANA.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## **THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.**

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **PALESTINE.**

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

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No. 1758

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

SOMALILAND, 1935

*(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1660 and 1707  
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SOMALILAND FOR 1935

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III. POPULATION ... ..	6
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	7
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	7
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	10
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	13
IX. EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION ... ..	13
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	14
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	18
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	18
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	19
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	21
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	22
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	25
APPENDIX : PUBLICATIONS ... ..	28
MAP	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden, and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15' East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Ethiopia to near Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from near Jalelo to Loyi Ada (Hadu) on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. Topographically it consists of the following four main features, extending southwards from the coast-line:—

(a) An almost bare, gently rising, alluvial coastal plain ranging in breadth from about half a mile in the east to about 60 miles in the west : this is succeeded by

(b) a maritime plain, with a similar slope, on which are numerous broken ridges of limestone and hills of igneous rock, and which varies in breadth from a mile or two in the east and west to about 30 miles in the middle. The native name for both the coastal and maritime plains is *Guban*.

(c) A vertical escarpment of limestone about 2,000 feet thick, resting on igneous rocks which, at the bottom of the scarp, form foothills and ridges up to 3,500 feet in height. The escarpment (native name *Golis*) trends roughly east and west, and is pronounced from the eastern boundary to a little west of the middle line of the Protectorate. Further west, it is largely replaced by ridges of igneous rock.

(d) From the top of the scarp, a long, wide, and almost featureless plateau (native name *Ogo*) slopes gently downwards to the south-east into the Haud, a belt of thorn wilderness and pasturages, extending into Ethiopian and Italian territory. Each of these four main features has its characteristic vegetation, dependent on climate and rainfall.

The maritime plain, with a hot climate and small rainfall, supports in places frankincense and myrrh trees. The ridges and foothills near the base of the escarpment, with a cooler climate and larger rainfall, are, especially in the eastern half of the country, partly covered with trees of *Acacia Verek*. On the top of the escarpment, at altitudes between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, a species of box (*Buxus Hildebrandtii*) is very common, especially in the Erigavo District. Some thirty miles west of Sheikh, this species flourishes on granitic hills at altitudes down to 3,500 feet.

At altitudes above 6,000 feet on top of the escarpment are patches of cedar (*Juniperus Procera*). In one locality, north-west of Erigavo, where the escarpment reaches a height of 7,500 feet, these trees form a small forest, and they have also been found at intervals almost up to the south-western boundary.

On the interior plateau, the average rainfall ranges from about 20 inches a year in the west to about 10 inches in the east and 8 inches in the south and south-east. The plateau consists in part of an open savannah of thorny acacias, in part of grass-covered plains; and though, over the greater part of it, the rainfall is low and the grazing is on the whole somewhat indifferent, this part of the Protectorate supports the bulk of the stock—camels, sheep, goats and cattle—on which most of the native population subsist.

On parts of the maritime plain, among the foothills of the escarpment, and, especially in the west, on several flats between the ridges to the north of the main escarpment, are areas of *Sansevieria Ehrenbergii* (*Hig*), a plant which is somewhat similar to sisal, and of which the fibre is considered to be of some commercial value.

Owing to the scanty water supply, the camel is the animal most suited to the country, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

There are no hotels of any sort in the Protectorate. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao, and Hargeisa, but only that at Berbera provides messing facilities. There are no European private residents in British Somaliland, and it is necessary for all intending visitors to obtain permission from the Secretary to the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such visitors to arrive completely self-contained, unless they have made arrangements privately for accommodation with officers of the Protectorate.

### Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the south-west monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable, and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze.

The rainfalls in the country are very local, and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows:—

Station.	Total Rain-fall.	Mean Maxi-mum.	Mean Mini-mum.	Absolute Maxi-mum.	Absolute Mini-mum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1935.					1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	6.20	92.5	77.8	109.0	63.0	1.70	0.86	2.20	1.43
Sheikh ...	16.58	71.4	44.6	84.0	31.0	18.17	17.07	18.79	19.43
Burao ...	7.26	85.3	62.0	93.0	50.0	5.67	5.58	5.58	9.79
Hargeisa ...	18.26	85.1	55.9	95.0	33.0	15.19	12.42	15.28	25.35
Zeilah ...	3.29	90.5	77.5	107.0	62.0	5.46	2.05	8.12	0.66
Boramo ...	25.99	82.4	58.6	92.0	36.0	18.37	15.90	25.99	20.24
Erigavo ...	13.53	77.4	49.1	84.0	32.0	12.53	9.81	11.07	10.53

N.B.—Highest velocity of wind recorded in Berbera during the year 1935 was 58 miles per hour on 3rd July.

### History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-3 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior was gradually resumed. From 1914 desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers, and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Ethiopia, where he died in February 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, since they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor and, in his absence, by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Governor are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 to 1935.

### Departments of Government.

The Governor's office and Secretariat are at Sheikh, and the headquarters of the Treasury and Customs, Police and Prisons, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works Departments are at Berbera. The Veterinary and Agricultural Officer is stationed at Burao. The Geological Department was abolished in 1934.

### **District Administration.**

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts, each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The headquarters of the Zeilah District are at Borama.

### **Military Garrison.**

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, Zeilah, Erigavo, Hudin, Las Anod, Bihen and Bohotle.

### **III.—POPULATION.**

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Ethiopians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

### **IV.—HEALTH.**

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Senior Medical Officer, four Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons and three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two clerks and subordinate staff.

Well equipped hospitals for natives only are established at Berbera, Burao, Borama, Erigavo and Hargeisa, and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, as well as a Dispensary at Las Khorah.

A total of 48,951 out-patients and 3,125 in-patients were treated, as compared with 49,034 and 3,257 respectively in the previous year. The figures this year would have been appreciably lower had it not been for abnormally heavy rains falling throughout the Protectorate during the latter half of the year, and a consequent outbreak of Malaria chiefly in the Ain and Nogal areas. Medical Officers had been attached to the troops temporarily posted there owing to the unsettled political conditions in Ethiopia, and it was possible, therefore, to deal with the outbreak without delay.

After Berbera, Burao continues to show the largest numbers both of in-patients and of out-patients, and an increase of hospital accommodation has been found necessary. The addition of two wards has been sanctioned by the local Government, and it is anticipated that they will be built early next year.



Smallpox was more prevalent and was of a more serious type. There were 243 cases with 23 deaths, as compared with 93 cases and two deaths last year.

Berbera Lunatic Asylum consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space, the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars. All the rooms are ten feet high, and there are 20 rooms and adequate offices. There were 12 patients remaining on 1st January, 1935, and six were admitted during the year; seven were discharged as cured, one died, and 10 remained on 31st December.

It has been found necessary to add a small extension to the Leper Camp at Berbera. The numbers of lepers had increased from an average of 22-24 to 31 at one time. Twenty-four remained on 1st January 1935, seven were admitted and two have been discharged as non-infective.

No case of rabies was reported during 1935, but 19 persons were given anti-rabic vaccine on account of their having been bitten by animals, mostly jackals and hyenas.

As no Government, or European, Dentist is available in the Protectorate, all European and non-European officers are permitted to visit Aden for the purpose of obtaining dental treatment, if a medical certificate has first been obtained to the effect that dental treatment is necessary in the interest of the general health of the officer concerned, and that the treatment cannot be postponed without detriment to the officer's health.

## V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water supply available for public use, but water is laid on to Government quarters in Sheikh and Burao. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory, character.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Agriculture.

The Agricultural and Geological Department was abolished in 1934, and agriculture is now under the general supervision of the

Veterinary and Agricultural Officer. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate, *viz.*, the Hargeisa and Borama Districts, in a strip of country about eighty miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average rainfall of about seventeen inches. Latterly it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the centre of the Protectorate at Adadleh and between Hahi and Oadweina.

There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans in the country, and all efforts at improving native agriculture have to be carried out by the Government. The main crops produced are sorghum and maize, but gram, barley, and wheat (an Ethiopian variety) are also grown.

No locusts swarms of any magnitude visited the Protectorate during 1935.

### **Water-boring.**

Operations (which are being financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund) were resumed in January in accordance with a carefully drawn up programme of which the basis was the search for underground supplies in localities in which the most favourable prospects of obtaining them appeared to exist, and in which at the same time they were badly needed. In order to speed up the work and to demonstrate as soon as possible the real value of the prospects, it was arranged that, simultaneously with the drilling operations on the large grazing area of Tug Wajaleh, efforts should be made to provide adequate supplies for the two stations Sheikh and Burao, and for other centres as opportunity offered.

A very considerable measure of success has been achieved during the year. In the Tug Wajaleh area, three successful bore-holes have been put down, each of which is capable of giving a supply in excess of the capacity of the windmills provided for the scheme. One windmill was erected early in the year, and this supplied all the water needed not only for the camp and for the drilling rig, but also, during the latter part of the year, for the military detachment stationed there. The supplies proved will be adequate for the needs of thousands of stock.

A complete installation, comprising pumping-plant, storage tank, piping and stand-pipes, has been set up at Sheikh.

At Burao, permanent supplies were proved at a depth of 70 feet, and a complete installation comprising pumping-plant, tanks, pipe-lines, trough and stand-pipes has been set up for both the Military (Somaliland Camel Corps and Royal Air Force) headquarters and for the Civil establishment.

In both these stations the installations have been thoroughly satisfactory, and have also already resulted in considerable financial savings to Government.

The work of sinking a new shaft near the old polluted well at the important stock centre of Ainabo was taken in hand. Water was struck, and all arrangements have been made to install a power plant as soon as the staff is available.

A complete water-supply scheme has been drawn up for both Zeilah and Borama; the application for a grant of the money necessary for the former has been approved and most of the plant and equipment for it had arrived by the end of the year.

### **Veterinary.**

No widespread outbreaks of disease have occurred.

In spite of the prevalence of rinderpest in Ethiopia local preventive measures have kept the Protectorate free of this disease.

Cases of foot and mouth disease and of pleuro-pneumonia of cattle have occurred in the Borama district, probably due to infection brought over from Ethiopia.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia caused heavy mortality amongst the native flocks of goats.

There have been no cases of Trypanosomiasis (native name: surra) in the camels of the Somaliland Camel Corps, but native herds have suffered great losses from this disease. Injections with Naganol continue to prove popular and efficacious, but the cause of the disease has not yet been definitely established.

Sarcoptic mange of sheep and camels has been prevalent, and there is a steady demand for both lime and sulphur dip, and treatment with a coal tar disinfectant has also proved successful.

No cases of horse sickness or anthrax have been encountered, and only one case of rabies has been confirmed.

The numbers of native stock are estimated to be 1,500,000 camels, 2,500,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, 30,000 cattle, 2,000 donkeys and 1,500 horses.

### **Fisheries.**

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins

for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "seeffa" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Licences to fish and to dive for pearls are obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein. The rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum respectively. These licences were introduced by the Fisheries Ordinance, 1934, to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1935 was Rs.53,26,507 compared with Rs.54,13,248 in 1934. The following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931	... 41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491
1932	... 40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	... 37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934	... 35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,248*
1935	... 36,27,046*	16,99,461*	53,26,507*

### Imports.

The import trade during 1935 was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports :—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Rs.					
Berbera ...	28,31,869	79·4	77·5	78·0	75·2	78·1
Bulhar† ...	—	·5	—	—	—	—
Zeilah... ..	5,49,540	15·2	12·6	16·4	17·7	15·1
Makhir Coast...	2,45,637	4·9	9·9	5·6	7·1	6·8

\* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

† Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May 1931.

The following were the commodities principally comprising the import trade :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>	<i>1934.*</i>	<i>1935.*</i>
Grey Sheeting.	United States of America.	Yd.	12,750	—	—	—	—
	China.	"	27,450	—	—	—	—
	U.S.S.R.	"	—	—	7,200	8,050,	4,155
	Japan.	"	2,312,752	1,939,687	694,263	545,426	406,548
	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	1,830	7,059
Long Cloth	India.	"	—	—	—	—	286,450
	United Kingdom.	"	1,060,017	930,468	618,928	637,178	837,549
	Japan.	"	109,800	297,086	42,370	65,322	76,468
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	65,276	81,588	43,125	42,866	49,207
Rice ...	India.	"	112,034	100,182	160,215	166,550	123,654
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	61,848	55,346	62,481
	Java.	"	50,334	54,267	196	646	1,360
	Italy.	"	—	—	—	4,550	20

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.2,97,781, British manufacture which was introduced in 1934 was continued throughout 1935. The commodity principally affected has been, as previously, grey sheeting, of which the quotas for the year were 406,848 yards of Japanese manufacture and 17,536 yards of any other foreign manufacture.

### Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.2,97,781, amounted to Rs.16,99,461 and distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports :—

<i>Port.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>				
		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Berbera ...	<i>Rs.</i> 10,46,890	72·1	70·3	68·3	62·9	61·6
Bulhar† ...	—	·1	—	—	—	—
Zeilah ...	4,99,979	20·1	21·6	25·4	31·7	29·4
Makhir Coast...	1,52,592	7·7	8·1	6·3	5·4	9·0

\* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

† Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May 1931.

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Country of destination.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>	<i>1934.*</i>	<i>1935.*</i>
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	857	756	1,086	884	1,847
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla	,,	104,682	136,497	120,189	95,127	88,866
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	,,	997,221	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953	1,099,887
Hides ...	Aden ...	Cwt.	37	—	—	30	13
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	,,	11,880	16,669	8,467	7,329	13,176
Ghee ...	Aden ...	,,	7,247	5,913	1,643	534	1,712

\* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

### Land Customs.

#### ZEILAH.

The export statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1931-1935 are as under :—

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Horses ...	Nos. ...	4	13	28	31	6
Camels ...	,, ...	182	297	455	616	830
Donkeys ...	,, ...	4	4	20	5	9
Cattle ...	,, ...	467	275	569	371	862
Sheep and Goats ...	,, ...	17,914	20,737	20,600	13,197	9,834
Salt...	Cwt. ...	1,909	39,219	53,765	62,822	51,275

*Salt.*—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1932 to 1935 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity Exported.</i>		
	<i>By land.</i>	<i>By sea.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
1932 ...	39,219	845	40,064
1933 ...	53,765	318	54,083
1934 ...	62,822	394	63,216
1935 ...	51,275	980	52,255

The bulk of salt exports are sent overland from Zeilah to Ethiopia.

**HARGEISA AND BORAMA.**

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs.547-13-0 was collected on 1,748 akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Ethiopia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.21-11-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1934 the corresponding items were Rs.276-8-0 (878½ akaras) and Rs.298-8-0.

**Transit Trade.**

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1931 was :—

							Rs.
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,42,200
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,77,347
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,54,051
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,73,287
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,707

**VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

Motor drivers, Rs.35 to Rs.100 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, ½ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

**IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.****Education.**

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. There is certainly strong competition among the more enlightened to secure places for their sons in the Gordon College at Khartoum, and petitions, which are under

consideration, have been received for increased facilities for education. It is, however, characteristic of the Somali mentality that the Education scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in previous reports, has been productive, so far, of very meagre results. This scheme required the co-operation of the Somalis, but, although the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools were received with some enthusiasm, little effort was made by them to apply the funds seriously for the furtherance of education. During 1935 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa, and Burao.

There are five Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys), two of whom are being trained as Kadis.

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children.

#### **Welfare Institutions.**

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 160 persons were being maintained in the camp.

#### **Recreation.**

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh, which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime with many Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

### **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

#### **Shipping.**

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.



The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.
Entered ...	581 72,673	694 51,923	687 58,306	772 69,530	684 75,060
Cleared ...	543 70,428	660 51,153	637 57,898	726 68,961	678 75,997

### Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate, and all transport is by road.

The roads, of which some 2,000 miles are open for wheeled traffic, are classed as Main or Trunk Roads and District Roads. The former are maintained by the Public Works Department and the latter by the District Administration.

They are suitable for general traffic and for vehicles of medium weight, but are subject to weather conditions, becoming at times impassable, particularly at river crossings, in the rainy seasons.

The road system was in process of considerable extension at the end of the year.

The principal main routes are:—

Berbera to Burao *via* Sheikh, 90 miles.

Berbera to Borama *via* Hargeisa, 184 miles.

Burao to Erigavo *via* Ainabo and Adad, 236 miles.

A lateral road of importance also connects Burao and Hargeisa *via* Oadweina—123½ miles.

The more important District Roads are:—

(1) Nogal system, 340 miles, connecting Ainabo, Bohotleh, Las Anod and Bihen.

(2) Ain Valley, 177 miles, connecting Ainabo, Hudin and Halin.

(3) Burao to Eik and the Southern boundary.

(4) Hargeisa to Gibileh and the Southern boundary.

(5) Borama to Zeilah, 140 miles.

(6) Erigavo to Baran and Las War War, 274 miles.

### Motor Transport.

Motor traffic along the main commercial routes, from Berbera to Jijiga *via* Hargeisa, and Berbera to Erigavo *via* Burao, again showed an increase in 1935.

Vehicles of British and Empire manufacture were imported in greater numbers, since facilities for obtaining spare parts through agencies in Berbera and Aden have recently improved. No repair workshops or service depots have yet been established in the Protectorate.

The numbers of motor vehicles in use, other than Government vehicles, were :—

Private cars	...	...	...	...	...	38
Commercial cars	...	...	...	...	...	71

The importations of vehicles in the Protectorate during the year were :—

Private	...	...	...	...	...	8
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	13

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed motor vehicles in the Protectorate :—

British Empire	...	...	...	...	...	29
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	77
French	...	...	...	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Government Motor Transport.*—The following transport is maintained by the Public Works Department :—

*Rate charged to  
Departments.*

5 Morris Commercial 25 cwt. lorries ... .. As.8 per mile

The total mileage covered in 1935 was 32,214, and the running costs amounted to 7·5 annas per ton-mile, as compared with 4·7 annas per ton-mile by hired camel transport.

Government motor transport is also maintained by the Mechanized Company of the Somaliland Camel Corps, and by the Water-Boring Party.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows :—

	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	4,881	1,139	1,223	1,367	1,394
Expenditure ...	7,471	6,949	7,067	8,136	8,847

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Erigavo, Borama and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate :—

Annas,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India, including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo and Hargeisa. The Zeilah station was closed in December 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without a minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams were revised in June 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows :—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0\* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0\* per word without a minimum to India.

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\* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (Greetings Telegrams) is admissible between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

The Italian Air Company, Societa Ala Littoria, inaugurated a weekly air service during the year between Khartoum and Mogadiscio, calling at Berbera en route.

The first air mail despatch from Berbera took place on 12th December 1935. The air mail postage rates from the Protectorate to Great Britain are 1 rupee per half ounce for letters, and 8 annas for post cards.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered. The number of depositors increased in the year from 145 to 205.

### **Currency.**

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

### **Weights and Measures.**

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

A general programme of small works was carried out during the year, but no major works were undertaken.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Justice.**

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary was appointed whose duties are to advise the Governor on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Governor on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Governor and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Governor or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Governor may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Governor. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is :—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and Local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives were dealt with under tribal custom, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a), tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work, since the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal lead to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law, and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

**Crime.**

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1935, as compared with the previous year :—

	1935.	1934.
Convictions for murder ... ..	4	1
Persons executed ... ..	3	—
Offences against the person ... ..	195	254
Offences against property ... ..	224	253
Other offences ... ..	626	747
<i>Dia</i> cases (inter-tribal killings settled under tribal custom) ... ..	6	7

**Police.**

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Governor, and has an establishment of four European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Borama. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties.

**Prisons.**

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, and Erigavo, respectively.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Since 1930 the Commandant of Police has been Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and, further, with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Governor, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons is in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is

equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1935, as compared with the three preceding years, were as follows :—

Year.						<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	...	7	201
1934	...	...	...	...	...	6	216
1933	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	250
1932	...	...	...	...	...	7	395

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road-making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison, where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions do not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-two Ordinances were enacted during 1935. Amongst the more important enactments were :—

The Prevention of Rabies Ordinance (No. 6 of 1935), which deals with the prevention and circumscribing of outbreaks of rabies.

The Native Passenger Vessels Ordinance (No. 9 of 1935), which allows for the inspection of such vessels and lays down rules to ensure that they are not overcrowded.

The Emigration to Foreign Countries Ordinance (No. 13 of 1935), which imposes certain restrictions on emigration of natives.

The Civil Police (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1935), which provides for the payment in certain cases to his heirs of the gratuity earned by a police officer who dies in the service.

The Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles Death or Disablement Gratuities Ordinance (No. 16 of 1935), which provides for gratuities to be paid to Somali members of the Somaliland Camel Corps who die or who are disabled in the performance of military duty.

The Arms Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance 1935 (No. 22 of 1935), which lays down the penalties for breaches of the Arms Traffic Ordinance No. 3 of 1931.

### **Factory, etc., Legislation.**

There is no factory legislation or legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Protectorate.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers' Liability Ordinance (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

## **XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The finances of the Protectorate maintained in 1935 a level similar to that of the previous year. A small drop in the volume of exports was counterbalanced by an increase in imports and Customs revenue as a whole showed a small increase as compared with 1934.

The Italo-Ethiopian dispute (see Chapter XVI) had no appreciable effect on the trade of the Protectorate up to the end of the year.

No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1935 and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continued in force.

### **Revenue.**

The revenue from all sources amounted to £118,976, an increase of £12,807 as compared with the previous year. This increase was represented by grants from the Colonial Development Fund to the extent of £13,767, to finance Water Boring Operations (see Chapter VI).

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1931-5.

		<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
1931	...	63,347	14,484	11,585	12,477*	101,893
1932	...	63,740	15,055	14,131	9,968*	102,894
1933	...	73,318	22,347	10,645	5,576*	111,886
1934	...	71,279	20,111	10,737	4,042*	106,169
1935	...	72,093	16,360	12,444	18,079*	118,976

\* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund.





**Public Debt.**

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1935, was £236,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921 to 1934.

No loan-in-aid was received in 1935. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid, the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1935 was £71,000 and the total sum granted since 1st April 1921, is £767,000.

**Expenditure.**

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £187,578 and exceeded that of 1934 by £19,922. Expenditure to the extent of £10,850 was required for special precautionary measures necessitated by the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and under the Military head £4,899 was required for the relief of the Nyasaland Contingent of the Somaliland Camel Corps and £2,491 for Extraordinary expenditure.

£10,797 was expended in the year upon Water Boring Operations financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1931-5.

	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	135,671*	50,091	185,762
1932 ... ..	109,328*	46,912	156,240
1933 ... ..	114,059*	39,761	153,820
1934 ... ..	126,588*	41,068	167,656
1935 ... ..	132,980*	54,598	187,578

\* Includes expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund grants.

**Financial Position on 31st December, 1935.**

	£	£
Surplus on 1st January, 1935 ...		18,006
Deficit between Civil Revenue and Expenditure ... ..	9,097	
Deficit between Military Revenue and Expenditure ... ..	48,655	
		<hr/> 57,752
Deficit ... ..		39,746
Expenditure upon Special Precautionary Measures. Civil ...	5,478	
Expenditure upon Special Precautionary Measures. Military ...	5,372	
		<hr/> 10,850
		50,596
Grant-in-Aid ... ..		71,000
		<hr/> 20,404
Surplus at 31st December, 1935 ...		

### Customs Duties.

*Authority*.—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1935. The Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws), and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933.

The Customs duties are classified under two heads : (a) Specific Duties ; (b) *Ad Valorem* Duties.

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is : (a) in accordance with the Tariff which is approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Governor and which is open for inspection at each Custom House ; (b) where no provision is made in the Tariff (i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof ; and (ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Treasurer and Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

#### TARIFF.

##### Imports.

##### Specific Duties :—

	Ordinary Rate.			Preferential Rate.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon ...	13	3	0	12	0	0
Rice, per 168 lb. ...	2	12	0	2	8	0
Sugar, per 28 lb. ...	1	0	0	0	12	0
Dates, per 168 lb. ...	1	12	0	—		
Grey Sheeting, per 750 yds. ...	77	0	0	38	8	0
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds. ...	5	8	0	4	0	0
Matches per standard box ...	0	0	4	0	0	3
Matches per large box ...	0	0	8	0	0	6
Currants, Greek, per cwt. ...	1	0	0	—		
Rubber soled footwear, with leather upper parts, per dozen pairs ...	22	0	0	6	0	0

*Ad Valorem Duties :—*

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and preserve fruit and vegetables, fresh and preserved pro- visions, and articles of European attire ...	}	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain ex- ceptions ...			
		25 per cent.	15 per cent.

*Exports.*

Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ...	}	10 per cent.

The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected :—

*Customs Ports :—*Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

*Frontier Customs Stations :—*Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, Gibileh, and Borama (goods in transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

*Goods in Transit.*

(a) *Transit duty.*—On all goods imported in transit to and from Ethiopia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation.*—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.****Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribes. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe

an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and to use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes :—

(a) old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah ; and

(b) recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

#### **Rainfall.**

The rainfall was up to the average and fairly well distributed in most areas, with the result that grazing was adequate throughout the Protectorate, and Government was not called upon to take any abnormal measures for the relief of destitution.

#### **Political Situation.**

The political situation has necessarily been overshadowed by the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, which necessitated the taking of precautionary measures to prevent incursions of alien tribes into the Protectorate. These measures were completely successful, and the general attitude of British protected tribes towards the belligerents has up to the present been one of comparative indifference. Those whose grazing grounds south of the frontier are likely to be overrun by the armed forces of either side were naturally apprehensive, and they were advised to withdraw temporarily to British territory pending a resumption of more stable conditions in Ethiopia. A fair proportion had done so by the end of the year and the length of their stay within British territory will necessarily be determined by the grazing and water facilities available. The prospects in this respect are favourable.

*Berbera District.*—Trade has remained steady and indications of an all round improvement were only partially realized. Towards the end of the year trade in skins became much brisker and prices rose in sympathy with an increased demand from Europe and America.

*Burao District.*—Increased patrolling of the frontier led to the capture and punishment of a number of notorious *barad* (armed robbers), and the Ain and Nogal areas were finally cleared of these pests.

The Habr Yunis whose main grazing grounds are in Ethiopian territory still do their best to avoid settling awards made against them in inter-tribal cases, but this state of affairs is likely to show an improvement in the forthcoming year.

Trade has shown some general improvement and the commercial development of the Nogal area continues to show satisfactory progress.

*Hargeisa District.*—Arrangements were made for a meeting to be held at Haradiget in May between representatives of this Protectorate and of the Ethiopian Province of Harar to settle outstanding inter-tribal Somali cases. This meeting became abortive owing to Ethiopian inaction, and this had a slightly unsettling effect on the British Somali tribes concerned. Political conditions were, apart from this, satisfactory throughout the year, and trade showed general improvement, particularly in ghee, sorghum and maize.

*Erigavo District.*—The tribes in this District no longer graze beyond the frontier and they have in consequence been unaffected by the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities. Good prices were realized for gum, but trade in skins was disappointing until towards the end of the year.

*Zeilah District.*—There has been considerable dissension amongst the Gadabursi owing to the rival claims of Ughaz Robleh Nur and Sultan Omar Ali to the paramount chieftainship of the tribe. The former is recognized as chief in Ethiopia and the latter in Somaliland. The situation in this respect was improved as the result of an Anglo-Ethiopian Conference at Borama, but it is still unsatisfactory.

The joint Anglo-Ethiopian trial of those concerned in the murder of Herr Beitz, an Assistant Commissioner in the Ethiopian Section of the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, was concluded in March. The death penalty was not imposed, and the sentences varied from 18 months' to 14 years' imprisonment.

*British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.*—The Commission completed its work in the field, and left for Addis Ababa in February 1935.

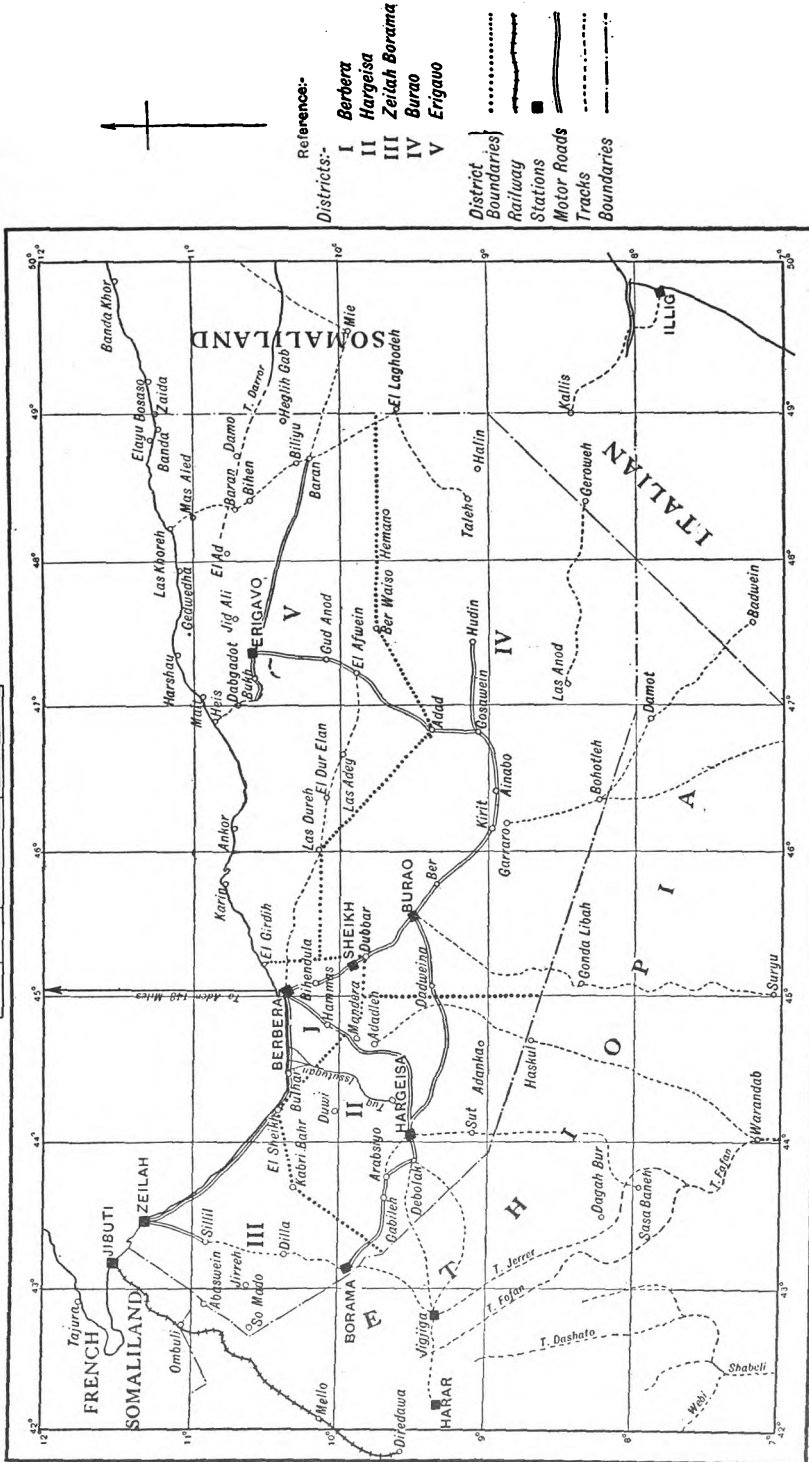
## Appendix

## List of Publications relating to British Somaliland

	£ s. d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition ... ..	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Notices, Proclamations, Regulations and Rules in force on the 30th June 1930 ... ..	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Supplement to the Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate, 1930–32	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Report on the Somaliland Agricultural and Geological Department for 1927 and 1928 ...	0 5 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Somaliland Annual Geological Report, 1929 ...	0 2 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0 12 6	Crown Agents for the Colonies or through any Bookseller.
British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.		
Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.		
The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.		
Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.		
Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.		
Under the Flag and Somali Coast Stories (Walsh), London.		

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## MALTA.

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Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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GIBRALTAR.	SWAZILAND.
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Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE, 1935

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	...	2
II. GOVERNMENT	...	5
III. POPULATION	...	10
IV. HEALTH...	...	13
V. HOUSING	...	17
VI. PRODUCTION	...	18
VII. COMMERCE	...	20
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING...	...	24
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	...	24
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	...	26
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	...	31
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	...	32
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	...	33
XIV. LEGISLATION	...	37
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	...	39
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	...	42
APPENDIX. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO SIERRA LEONE	...	44
MAP.		

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the 6° 55' and 10° 00' parallels of north latitude and the 10° 16' and 13° 18' meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 256 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorages close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Ficket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,669 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide

estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable, several of them provide useful lesser craft, particularly during the wet season. 3

If the mountainous peninsula be excepted, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be described generally as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the  $8^{\circ} 30'$  parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northwards to more open or "orchard-bush" country.

### Climate.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced towards the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December—February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed the Harmattan carries down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about  $65^{\circ}$  to  $95^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. The average minimum and maximum may be placed at  $74^{\circ}$  and  $87^{\circ}$  respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

### History.

Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later,

About 550 Maroons—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were brought to Sierra Leone, and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the "Liberated Africans" who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty's ships.

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On 1st January 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with the view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but owing to reports as to connivance with the slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually a new Charter, dated 24th July 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1895 an agreement for the demarcation of the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified, and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts.

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

### Constitution.

The Dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments:—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June 1927, the 21st day of December 1928, and the 29th day of June 1931.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council ordinarily consists of five members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province of the Protectorate.

The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the community; the other European nominated member is

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests ;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District of the Colony.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years, and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be re-appointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

### Political Administration.

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was re-ceded to the Chiefs and people.

### COLONY.

For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

(1) Colony administered as such.

(2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is composed within three Districts—

(1) The Police District of Freetown.

(2) The Headquarters Judicial District.

(3) The Bonthe District.

*Police District of Freetown.*—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

*Freetown Municipality.*—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown" pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Headmen in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes who reside in the capital.

*Headquarters Judicial District.*—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioner of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January 1924.

*Bonthe District.*—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island, Turtle Islands, York Island, and the four following chiefdoms on the mainland, viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of

administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

*Parts of the Colony treated as Protectorate.*—Those parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate; this is the Baki Loko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

#### PROTECTORATE.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

For some years it was, for political purposes, divided into a varying number of Districts and in 1919 it consisted of the following five Districts, viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Railway, Ronietta and Northern Sherbro. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was, in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.



By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out:—

- (a) the respective boundaries of these two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

Each District is sub-divided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambaka Yobanji in the Kambia District to the smallness of the Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e. from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of a Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land within that chiefdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

*Functions of Political Officers.*—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature: administrative, judicial, and departmental; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax, and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirit, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments; he supervises sanitation on behalf of the Health Department; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies; he keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and seaboard; he controls the management of the gaols; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

### III.—POPULATION.

*Colony.*—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 was 96,422, the racial distributions being as follows:—

Race.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Population.
African native tribes	...	36,914	24,869	61,783	64.08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans	...	14,438	18,408	32,846	34.06
Other African non-natives	...	583	346	929	0.96
Asiatics	...	309	135	444	0.46
Europeans	...	308	112	420	0.44
Totals	...	52,552	43,870	96,422	100.00

*Protectorate.*—The total population of the Protectorate according to the 1931 census was 1,672,057, of which 796,391 were males and 875,666 were females, and consisted of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

The total European population of the Protectorate was 231, of which 173 were males and 58 were females. Of this total 142 were British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which were included 34 Americans.

The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate was 772—577 males and 195 females. These included 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

African non-natives in the Protectorate numbered 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These included Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coasters, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans numbered 3,046.

#### Nationalities and Tribes.

The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case at the 1931 census.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ... ..	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives ... ..	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne ... ..	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende ... ..	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba ... ..	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko ... ..	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bullom and Sherbro ... ..	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu ... ..	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo ... ..	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula ... ..	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono ... ..	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai) ... ..	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Koranko ... ..	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi ... ..	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka ... ..	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim ... ..	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola ... ..	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande ... ..	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti ... ..	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff ... ..	181	—	181	0·01
Sarakuli ... ..	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo ... ..	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa ... ..	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous ... ..	427	5,219	5,646	0·33
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>95,558</b>	<b>1,671,055</b>	<b>1,766,613</b>	<b>—</b>

*Geographical Distribution.*—The main geographical distribution of the African population was as follows :—

		<i>Colony other than</i>		
	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ... ..	20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives ...	784	145	219	1,148
Tribes ... ..	32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
Total African population ... ..				1,766,613

### Migration.

During the year 1935, 226 Syrians entered and 140 left the Colony by sea. In all there were 2,414 immigrants and 1,898 emigrants. All these entered and left the Colony by sea. The total number of European immigrants and emigrants other than British subjects was 380 and 161 respectively.

### Births and Deaths.

The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1935 are as follows :—

#### (a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,276	1,113	2,389	23·4

(The birth-rate as shown is probably too low owing to many births outside Freetown having escaped registration).

#### (b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,324	1,100	2,424	23·7

As registration is not compulsory there are no reliable figures available for births and deaths in the Protectorate.

*Infant Mortality.*—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1935 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births.</i>
304	248	552	231

(The infant mortality rate shown is probably too high owing to the absence of machinery for enforcing registration of births outside Freetown).

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate.

The last decennial census (1931) gave a total of 96,422 persons in the Colony as compared with 85,163 persons in 1921. The increase was due chiefly to immigration of natives from the Protectorate to Freetown, the rest of the Colony showing an increase of about 41 persons during this period. The estimated population at mid-year 1935 was 60,903.

The population of the Protectorate was recorded as 1,672,057 compared with 1,456,148 persons in 1921, the difference in this case being an actual increase due to natural increment and not to migratory or other causes.

### Marriages.

The numbers of marriages as shown by the registers for 1935 are :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian	...	146	27	10	7	36	226
Mohammedan	...	24	5	—	—	1	30
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	170	32	10	7	37	256
		—	—	—	—	—	—

Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate. There is no registration of marriage by "Native Custom".

## IV—HEALTH.

### General Health of the Population.

The exceptionally heavy rain experienced in 1935 was in a large measure a contributory cause of the increased incidence of disease experienced in that year. Increases were especially noticeable in the respiratory and skeletal groups, while malaria recorded an appreciable jump in cases treated.

The increase in avitaminosis is apparent rather than real, and is due largely to the easier recognition of this deficiency state which was first recorded in any number only three years ago.

As in the former year the figures quoted refer only to cases treated at the Government Institutions; they do not include cases treated at Mission Hospitals and Mission Centres. In conformity with former practice a tabular list shows in comparative manner the cases treated in 1934 and 1935.

The steady growth of mining activities in the Protectorate probably accounts for the increase in external injuries, many of which ultimately reach Freetown for medical treatment.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Malaria ...	6,197	7,718
Yaws ...	7,362	6,539
Chronic rheumatism ...	7,559	7,642
Conjunctivitis ...	841	903
Affections of the ear ...	924	940
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific) ...	621	620
Coryza ...	1,031	1,100
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<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Acute bronchitis ... ..	6,106	6,905
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	3,994	5,301
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc. ... ..	1,539	1,627
Gastritis ... ..	563	440
Dyspepsia ... ..	4,350	3,827
Abscess ... ..	529	500
Scabies ... ..	961	1,296
Arthritis ... ..	1,481	1,624
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) ... ..	857	745
Other external injuries ... ..	3,756	5,132
Asthenia ... ..	845	951
Syphilis ... ..	476	566
Gonorrhoea ... ..	2,234	2,526
Avitaminosis ... ..	455	1,311

### Mortality.

Only in Freetown can any accurate figures be obtained as to the number of deaths and their causes. Elsewhere, although the machinery exists, it is entirely dependent on the willingness of the people to come forward for treatment, and, in fatal cases, to register the deaths. Every effort is made to register all deaths occurring in Freetown and, as the Medical Department controls the burial of diseased persons, the figures for deaths occurring in Freetown can be taken as fairly accurate. Only the education and the greater advancement of the indigenous population can enable us to obtain reliable figures for the Protectorate.

### Principal Causes of Deaths—1935.

Appended is a list showing the principal causes of deaths as registered. The deaths as registered in Freetown are the approximate statement of the mortality causes:—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Freetown (including Cline Town) 1,375.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ... ..	222	16·0
Malaria ... ..	179	13·0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	84	6·1
Senility ... ..	80	5·8
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	73	5·3
Infantile Convulsions ... ..	64	4·6
Nephritis ... ..	61	4·4
Cerebral hæmorrhage ... ..	45	3·2
Valvular disease ... ..	41	2·9
Prematurity ... ..	21	1·5
Strangulated Hernia ... ..	15	1·0
Hemiplegia ... ..	14	1·0

The number of deaths registered on medical certificate was 441, comprising 32·0 per cent. of the deaths registered.

Causes of deaths for the rest of the Colony are not available, the figures being very unreliable owing to the absence of a Medical Officer or Dispenser in the majority of the registration areas.

**Provision for Treatment.**

The Government hospital facilities in the Colony remain as they were in 1934, i.e., the Connaught Hospital in Freetown and the Government Hospital in Bonthe.

A comparative statement of the cases treated at these institutions during 1934 and 1935 is given below. Generally the figures for 1935 show an increase over those for 1934, the most noticeable item being that of "subsequent attendances" at the Connaught Hospital; this indicates a greater appreciation of benefit on the part of the patients reporting.

The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows:—

<i>Connaught Hospital—</i>							1934.	1935.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	2,672
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,155	18,635
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,511	135,094
Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281	2,246
<i>Bonthe Hospital—</i>								
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	371
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,080	2,983
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,888	13,670

*Protectorate.*—During the period under review a new Protectorate type hospital of permanent construction was completed in Moyamba. The Mission hospitals continue as formerly, aided by the subsidy given by Government; during the year good progress was made with the construction of a semi-permanent hospital at Kamakwie, the centre of the American Wesleyan Mission.

The Government hospitals at Bo and Makeni both record increases in their activity; a comparative table for 1934 and 1935 is given below.

<i>Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province—</i>							1934.	1935.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	445
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,379	2,962
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,046	18,561
<i>Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province—</i>								
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	241
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,919	2,563
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,620	9,951

*Dispensaries.*—During the year there was no change in these facilities.

*Midwives.*—As a logical sequence of the passing of the new Midwives Ordinance, a beginning was made in the training of African midwives. During the year four pupils were enrolled.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—The removal of this centre to larger and more accessible quarters near the Connaught Hospital has led to a most welcome use of the centre by expectant women

and nursing mothers. Admissions to the labour ward show the greatest increase ever recorded. The table below shows these increases when compared with 1934, and also gives the number of cases treated at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital which serves the east ward of the city.

The work of the Health Visitors steadily increases, and, as these officers are directly controlled and supervised by the Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity Centre, there is a resultant increase in the amount of after-care which nursing mothers and young infants are receiving.

		<i>Connaught Hospital and Maternity Centre, Oxford Street.</i>		<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>	
		1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Ante-natal attendances ...	...	4,684	5,981	1,265	981
Labour cases admitted ...	...	331	554	76	42
Health visits ...	...	5,008	11,985	3,489	3,551
Infant welfare clinic attendances		10,681	12,056	6,564	4,414

### Sanitation.

Though the epidemic of smallpox which began in 1932 still continues in a less severe form, it is satisfactory to record a diminution in the numbers of cases and deaths from this disease.

The undetected entrance of an infected Protectorate native into Freetown gave rise to a localized outbreak in June; 22 cases resulted, but the outbreak was quickly controlled.

The table below gives the figures for the Colony and Protectorate during 1935.

<i>Area.</i>		<i>Number of cases discovered.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Number of vaccinations.</i>
<i>Colony Districts—</i>				
Freetown ...	...	61*	8	13,498
Headquarters Judicial ...	...	146	23	2,113
Sherbro ...	...	7	—	2,436
<i>Protectorate Districts—</i>				
<i>Northern Province—</i>				
Port Loko ...	...	353	57	1,552
Kambia ...	...	3	—	1,026
Karene ...	...	17	—	294
Bombali ...	...	133	3	3,412
Koinadugu ...	...	42	—	1,244
<i>Southern Province—</i>				
Kailahun ...	...	30	4	335
Kono ...	...	22	6	1,364
Kenema ...	...	2	1	2,049
Bo ...	...	328	93	2,841
Moyamba ...	...	243	34	8,369
Pujehun ...	...	212	30	3,776
Totals ...	...	1,599	259	44,309

\* Of these cases 21 were imported.



*General Sanitary Progress.*

The services of the Chief Sanitary Superintendent were wholly utilized during 1935 in improving sanitary conditions in the Protectorate. Three towns accidentally destroyed by fire were rebuilt on sanitary lay-outs under his personal supervision, and many other Protectorate towns were provided with sanitary structures, markets, etc., from funds provided by the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund.

This sanitary improvement of Protectorate towns is now a definite part of the Medical Department's programme, and it will be continued on a progressive scale in later years.

**V.—HOUSING.****Freetown and Colony.**

*Colony.*—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses with concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls roofed with corrugated iron sheets or palm-tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or of native timber boarding, and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

The artisan class, as a rule, own their houses, whereas the unskilled labouring class usually rent one or two rooms in a compound for themselves and their families.

There are no Building Societies in Freetown, but a scheme inaugurated by the City Council enables houseowners and prospective houseowners to borrow money for the purpose of improving existing buildings and erecting new ones. Under this arrangement approximately 22 new houses have been erected at a cost of about £8,500.

In addition, a building scheme has been introduced by a firm of timber merchants in Freetown. Under this scheme, prospective owners of the type of house property costing from £250 to £600 can erect buildings under the supervision of the firm both expeditiously and inexpensively, payment being made by an initial small deposit followed by monthly instalments.

In connexion with this scheme, Government has laid out and has leased to the firm a small model residential area which enables intending houseowners to obtain (by assignment from the firm) leases of building plots at a moderate ground rent and with an option to purchase the freehold within 20 years.

Seven houses have now been completed on this area.

**Protectorate.**

In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm-tile or grass thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently

also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate, as a rule, the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population which rents the accommodation required.

## VI—PRODUCTION.

### Minerals.

Minerals occurring in economic quantities in Sierra Leone are platinum, gold, diamonds, iron and probably chromite and ilmenite. All but the last two were mined during the year and new deposits of gold and diamonds were found.

*Platinum.*—Of the few individuals and small syndicates who were attracted to the platinum field towards the close of 1934 only two reached the producing stage. Some rich pockets were worked by the only company interested in platinum, thus raising the year's production to 750 ounces which is a record.

*Gold.*—More individuals and local syndicates continued to enter the field and some are making headway. Applications received for mining ground in respect of gold were nearly twice as numerous as in 1934. This is indicative of the great attraction offered by gold mining.

Up to the present gold produced in Sierra Leone has been mined from alluvial deposits. However, active prospecting was continued on the lode at Pujehun and one or two more promising indications of lode formations have been discovered. Generally much greater interest was taken in lode prospecting.

The gold mining field has widened to include part of Karene District, Northern Province, and Kailahun and Kenema Districts, Southern Province, as well as the already known mining areas in Koinadugu and Bombali Districts of the Northern Province and Bo and Kono Districts of the Southern Province. The last, which was a closed area, was thrown open to general prospecting just before the end of the year. Applications for mining ground have been lodged, but production has not yet commenced.

The year's production of 32,947 ounces (crude) of an estimated value of £219,323 exceeds the previous year's record of 22,614 ounces.

*Diamonds.*—The agreement between Government and the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, has now been ratified and a subsidiary Company under the name of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, Limited, has been incorporated having the sole right to prospect for and win diamonds in Sierra Leone. Government benefits by means of a tax on profits. All rents are commuted and a sum of £7,000 is payable annually to the Protectorate

Mining Benefits Trust Fund (all mineral rents accruing from the Protectorate are paid into this fund which is used exclusively for the benefit of the natives of the Protectorate).

The production is now on a large scale and amounted to 291,837 carats during 1935. The diamond is of gem quality and considerable reserves have been discovered. Sierra Leone is now established as one of the important diamond fields of the world.

*Iron Ore.*—The mining of the hematite iron ore is now also an established industry. The deposits now being worked occur near Marampa. Larger deposits have been discovered near the headwaters of the Tonkolili River in Tonkolili District. A survey for a proposed extension of the railway from Marampa to the Tonkolili area has been completed, but it will be some time before the latter deposit is exploited.

Production of iron ore from the Marampa deposits during 1935 amounted to 433,540 tons.

*Labour.*—Mining is absorbing a large number of unskilled African labourers and offering employment to some skilled artisans and clerks. Labour is generally plentiful but seasonal shortages during the planting season are sometimes experienced. Below is appended a comparative table showing the numbers of African labourers employed since the inception of mining in Sierra Leone :—

*Comparative table showing numbers of African labourers engaged in connexion with prospecting and mining. (Figures for Marampa-Pepel Railway Construction 1930-2 not included.)*

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Daily average for the year ...	48	384	718	1,782	4,480	6,075	9,445

### Agricultural Produce.

#### FOOD CROPS.

*Rice.*—The year 1935 was a record one for the export of rice; some 1,024 tons were exported, chiefly to Bathurst, Gambia, while imports were negligible. The 1935 crop, which supplies food till September, 1936, was an average one although rather late.

Considerable progress was made in the Scarcies area. One of the imported varieties of seed which has proved successful was multiplied considerably, and distributed for production by farmers in the Scarcies area in 1935. A good return was obtained and this variety can now be established in that area. Other introductions and selections are being studied; some of the varieties showed great promise in 1934 and 1935 and further work with these is being carried on. It is hoped that very shortly the production of some of the pure strains of the better varieties will be on a sufficiently large scale to allow of milling separately in sufficient quantities to try the various markets along the West Coast.

*Cassava.*—The Agricultural Department has continued its efforts to eliminate "mosaic" disease, which causes great loss in the yield of cassava, and good progress has been made.

### EXPORT CROPS.

*Palm Kernels.*—Seventy-eight thousand and nineteen tons of kernels were exported in 1935. Unfortunately the prices prevailing were still low and the value only reached £583,645. The price is less than half that of 1928.

*Ginger.*—An average amount of ginger was harvested and the price was better than in 1934, but was still low.

*Piassava.*—The export of piassava for 1935 was slightly below the record established during the previous year but the price slightly improved. The quality both of Sherbro and of Sulima piassava was well maintained. The export figures for the last seven years show that this product has suffered less violent fluctuations in price than other Sierra Leone products.

*Kola.*—The exports of kola improved slightly during 1935 but the trade in this product is still depressed. For many years kola has been, next to palm kernels, the chief agricultural export and the effect of the loss of so much of the kola trade will be severely felt. The volume (1,859 tons) was little more than one-half that of 1928 and the value (£39,415) less than one-seventh.

*Cocoa.*—For a long time there have been small quantities of cocoa exported. In 1935 the amount reached 164 tons.

*Coffee.*—A small amount of coffee is grown for local consumption and for export. So far only negligible quantities have been exported, but the native cultivator is interested in this crop and shows signs of increasing production.

*Fruits.*—Investigations with regard to grapefruit, oranges, bananas and pineapples continue but it will take some time before there is any real export in those products.

### Live Stock.

There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony and Protectorate) is imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which also come from French territory. The value of the export in hides amounted to £1,156 in 1935.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### Imports.

The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1935 amounted to £1,214,315 as compared with £805,227 in 1934, being an increase of £409,088.

The following table shows the value of imports by classes during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934. £	1935. £	Increase. £
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	189,315	209,551	20,236
Class II.—Raw materials, etc.	60,200	72,909	12,709
Class III.—Articles mainly manufactured ... ..	503,764	816,438	312,674
Class IV.—Animals not for food, etc. ... ..	23,055	27,658	4,603
Class V.—Bullion, specie, etc.	28,893	87,759	58,866
Totals ... ..	805,227	1,214,315	409,088

Compared with 1934, there were increases in the value of each of the three categories which constitute Class I. "Food" by £1,067, "Drink" by £6,275, and "Tobacco" (mainly unmanufactured) by £12,894.

Commercial coal was mainly responsible for the increase in Class II, the value being £12,186 more than the 1934 imports.

With few exceptions all items under Class III recorded an increase, particularly cotton piece-goods (£189,634).

The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods, including velveteen, for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

Year.	Quantity. Sq. yds.	Value. £	Duty obtained. £
1931 ... ..	5,014,822	121,960	22,302
1932 ... ..	11,169,367	262,959	48,651
1933 ... ..	6,129,891	124,702	24,047
1934 ... ..	5,638,488	107,740	26,524
1935 ... ..	14,207,762	297,455	72,593

The following table shows the value and percentage of the imports from the different countries during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	Value.		Percentage.	
	1934. £	1935. £	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ... ..	470,100	852,124	58·38	70·17
British West African Possessions ... ..	6,226	34,837	0·77	2·87
British Possessions (other) ... ..	145,132	133,605	18·03	11·02
France ... ..	11,696	13,159	1·45	1·08
Germany ... ..	22,146	31,749	2·75	2·61
Holland ... ..	4,455	8,448	0·55	0·70
United States of America ... ..	69,118	74,293	8·59	6·11
Japan ... ..	28,770	9,258	3·57	0·76
Foreign West African Possessions ... ..	974	5,034	0·12	0·41
Other European Countries ... ..	37,506	41,016	4·66	3·38
Other Countries ... ..	9,104	10,792	1·13	0·89
Totals ... ..	805,227	1,214,315	100·00	100·00

**Exports.**

The total value of exports from the Colony during the year 1935 amounted to £1,583,834 (domestic exports being £1,556,816 and non-domestic £27,018).

The following table shows the value of exports by classes during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
<i>Class I.—</i>				
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	28,361	46,982	18,621	—
<i>Class II.—</i>				
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ... ..	663,698	1,283,271	619,573	—
<i>Class III.—</i>				
Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured ... ..	15,357	14,554	—	803
<i>Class IV.—</i>				
Animals not for food ... ..	282	629	347	—
<i>Class V.—</i>				
Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes...	304,177	238,398	—	65,779
Totals ... ..	1,011,875	1,583,834	638,541	66,582

The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

				1934.		1935.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					£		£
Benniseed	...	...	tons	208	1,856	370	3,122
Cocoa, raw	...	...	"	138	1,755	164	2,043
Diamonds	...	...	value	—	144,861	—	402,067
Ginger	...	...	cwt.	33,172	23,254	30,121	36,918
Hides (cattle) tanned	...	...	lb.	9,577	481	13,905	770
Kola nuts	...	...	cwt.	29,206	18,304	37,183	39,415
Palm kernels	...	...	tons	68,655	360,780	78,019	583,645
Palm oil	...	...	"	2,225	18,032	2,892	35,814
Peppers	...	...	lb.	75,569	1,015	40,385	665
Piassava	...	...	tons	3,659	30,390	3,438	30,997
Platinum	...	...	oz.	339	2,567	556	3,871
Rice	...	...	tons	222	1,204	1,024	6,183
Gold	...	...	oz.	22,733	140,483	33,216	225,423
Gum copal	...	...	tons	—	—	—	—
Iron ore	...	...	value	—	84,355	—	178,848

The following table shows the value and percentage of the exports to the different countries during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

Country.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	1934.	1934.	1935.	1935.
	£		£	
United Kingdom ... ..	679,163	67·12	1,078,923	68·12
British West African Possessions	31,490	3·11	48,822	3·08
British Possessions (other) ...	3,489	0·35	5,861	0·37
France ... ..	1,963	0·19	1,628	0·10
Germany ... ..	148,010	14·63	179,074	11·31
Holland ... ..	84,402	8·34	124,589	7·87
United States of America ...	20,409	2·02	39,110	2·46
Japan ... ..	750	0·07	—	—
Foreign West African Possessions	9,244	0·91	9,122	0·58
Other European Countries ...	30,205	2·99	90,721	5·73
Other Countries ... ..	2,750	0·27	5,984	0·38
Totals ... ..	1,011,875	100·00	1,583,834	100·00

*Palm kernels.*—Seventy-eight thousand and nineteen tons, or 9,364 tons in excess of 1934, were shipped. The Home market price advanced from £7 17s. 6d. in January to £11 7s. 6d. in December and averaged throughout the year £9 15s. 4d. as compared with £7 3s. 2d. in 1934.

Germany purchased 18,695 tons, a decrease on the figure of 1934 of 7,434 tons. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 35,589 tons or an increase of 9,965 tons. Exports to Holland fell from 14,758 to 14,711 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1931 ... ..	54,462	449,742
1932 ... ..	77,162	687,477
1933 ... ..	64,083	472,824
1934 ... ..	68,655	360,780
1935 ... ..	78,019	583,645

### State of Trade.

The following comparative table summarises the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years :—

Year.	Total Imports (less specie and currency notes).	Re-exports (less specie and currency notes).	Net Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Excess of net Imports over Domestic Exports.	Excess of Domestic Exports over net Imports.	Customs Duty on Imports and Exports.	Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1931	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	—	340,056	3,927,457
1932	1,219,588	20,749	1,198,839	878,424	320,415	—	452,880	3,286,299
1933	817,108	18,306	798,802	753,930	44,872	—	371,686	3,509,799
1934	776,334	15,376	760,958	832,805	—	71,847	313,528	4,269,310
1935	1,126,556	14,043	1,112,513	1,556,816	—	444,303	441,966	4,794,868

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

#### Wages.

*Artisans (Public Works).*—In Freetown during 1935, Public Works artisans were paid from 2s. to 5s. 9d. a day for journeymen and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for improvers. In a few exceptional cases certain journeymen were paid at the rate of 8s. 8d. a day.

In the Protectorate rates of pay varied from 6d. to 1s. for improvers and 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for journeymen.

*Labourers (Public Works).*—In Freetown the rate of pay of ordinary unskilled labour was from 10d. to 1s. a day. In certain cases unskilled labour employed on special work in which they had acquired some proficiency were paid slightly higher rates, the maximum being 1s. 9d.

In the Protectorate the rates of pay for labourers varied from 6d. to 10d. while the rate of pay for headmen or gangers varied from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per diem.

The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

#### Cost of Living.

Rice, the Colony's staple food, was obtainable at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel or 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per kettle.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

#### Education.

An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete code for all Colony and Protectorate Schools. Separate Schedules for Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipment grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.



*Colony Schools.*—In the Colony there are at present 49 assisted primary schools with 7,097 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,236.

The assisted secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows:—

Boys—Six schools with 64 primary, 212 preparatory, and 338 secondary pupils.

Girls—Five schools with 426 primary, 136 preparatory, and 118 secondary pupils.

Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also three assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—The Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making) and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts and theological courses are provided.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

*Protectorate Schools.*—In the Protectorate nine missionary authorities conduct 83 assisted schools with 5,063 boys and 1,792 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 94 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 2,457 pupils.

Government controls four boys' schools in the Protectorate with 275 pupils. These, with an exception of the Bo School and the Koyeima School, are rural schools of junior grades.

*Bo School.*—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chiefdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and manual training form part of the curriculum.

*Koyeima School.*—The Central School at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The school provides training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring and agriculture.

*Music, etc.*—The natives of Sierra Leone have a gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists. Many Africans, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally, the children excel in rendering negro spirituals, but they have made great progress in music of a more classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

#### **Welfare Institutions.**

The methods of caring for the poor and sick, and the burial of deceased destitute persons, remained the same during 1935 as in the previous year. Friendly Societies abound.

#### **Mental Home.**

There is a mental home at Kissy, about 5 miles from Freetown.

### **X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.**

#### **Roads.**

*Colony.*—The principal means of communication between the smaller towns and villages of the Colony is by non-motorable roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by bitumen-surfaced laterite

gravel roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, 3 miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 31 miles are motorable—the principal streets are surface treated with bitumen and are provided with concrete surface-water drains and channels.

*Protectorate.*—The total mileage of maintained roads in the Protectorate is 792½. The roads are surfaced with laterite and are for the greater part 16 feet wide.

The majority of the bridges are built with concrete abutments and piers, and steel joists carrying a timber deck, but there still remains a number of timber beam and trestle bridges which are being reconstructed to a standard type, with a 9 feet wide deck, as their condition requires and funds permit. In addition to the above Government-maintained roads there are Chiefs' roads constructed and maintained by tribal authorities concerned which are not usually open to heavy motor vehicles and are sometimes not available for motor traffic in the wet season.

In cases where the width of rivers has rendered the construction of bridges financially impracticable, ferries are used. There are fifteen such ferries in the Protectorate, the pontoons being constructed of timber with one exception which has a steel pontoon. The pontoons are connected by steel wire rope bridles to a wheeled traveller moving on a steel cable-way which is slung between towers on the bank. The pontoon is impelled across the river partly by the action of the current and partly by the boat crew hauling on a light steel hand-line also slung between the banks.

### **Railway.**

The total length of open line at the end of 1935 was 311 miles : the gauge is 2 ft. 6 ins.

Capital expenditure on the railway to the 31st December 1935, was £1,428,239.

The total revenue of the railway was £180,005 which shows an increase of £28,791 over the figure for the previous year. The revenue includes £1,084 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £186,555 which shows a reduction of £3,964 as compared with 1934. This total includes £78,547 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Working expenditure amounted to £128,862 and gross receipts to £180,005.

Passenger journeys in the year were 449,513, an increase of 72,390 over the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 71,628 tons against 59,938 in 1934.

	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts per train mile	9 6-11	11 7-13	10 10-71	8 5-39	8 10-93	8 7-88	8 11-03	9 7-69
Working expenses per train mile ...	5 1-09*	10 4-34	11 4-17	8 9-48	8 3-86	8 1-98	7 8-82	6 10-82
Passengers carried ...	438,388	367,602	258,834	252,472	408,149	373,161	377,123	449,513
Tonnage carried ...	62,084	75,473	70,949	61,859	66,024	58,866	59,938	71,628

\* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 39 locomotives, 70 coaching vehicles and 304 goods vehicles.

### Motor Bus Service.

The motor bus service is under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European Settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of five miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach, where there is an excellent golf links,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Freetown, on the western sea-board of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1935 consisted of five passenger vehicles and two goods lorries.

The total number of passengers carried was 232,090 and the gross receipts amounted to £2,937.

The staff employed was:—

European ...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans ...	...	...	...	...	19
Total ...					20

### Postal Business.

There was considerable increase in postal business during 1935. Postal business was conducted from 12 post offices and 56 postal agencies; money-order business from 23 and postal-order business from 53 offices.

The total revenue collected was £22,331 as against a sum of £18,652 in the previous year. Of this amount £15,216 was derived from direct postal revenue, £5,457 from Customs duty on parcels, and £1,658 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 2,003,800 as compared with 1,803,800 in 1934. Included therein are 79,700 registered articles. Money-order transactions increased from 3,541 (value £21,443) in 1934 to 3,728 (value £20,921) in 1935.

The total number and value of postal-orders issued during the year was 50,381 and £30,748, and the number and value of postal-orders paid was 41,523 and £26,110 as compared with the figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 43,948, value £25,121; orders paid 37,459, value £22,294.

The parcel post transactions showed an increase, 32,180 parcels being handled as against 28,334 the previous year.

In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (with Great Britain only) 8,512 parcels were received (value £14,451) as compared with 6,164 (value £10,500) in 1934.

### **Telegraph System.**

The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo; this system is connected up by branches with most of the district headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is 1,099¼, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

### **Telephones.**

The only service is that in Freetown and district, maintained by the Railway Department. The total mileage is 392¾.

### **Broadcast Relay Service.**

The Broadcast Service was inaugurated in May 1934, and is owned and controlled by Government.

It is a relay service which operates on the rediffusion principle. The equipment, consisting of rectifying apparatus, two short-wave battery operated receivers and five power amplifiers, together with studio and gramophone equipment, is of the latest design. The power amplifiers are capable of giving a combined undistorted output of 300 watts.

Directional reflector aerials are used and are erected 500 ft. above sea level.

The station relays as a standard programme the whole of Transmissions II and IV in the Empire programme from Daventry on wavelengths of 13, 16, 19, 25 and 31 metres. All transmissions from Daventry are receivable at good signal strength in normal circumstances.

The number of subscribers up to date is over 720.

### **Cables and Wireless.**

Cable and Wireless Limited maintain a cable office and a low-power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping.

Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to considerable numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short-wavelengths.

### Shipping.

There was an increase of 69 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering in the Colony during the year and in tonnage 262,061. Of a total of 2,397,361 tons entered, 59.77 per cent. was British, 11.36 German, 5.44 Italian, 6.25 French and 7.02 American.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports:—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>
American West African Line.	New York ... ..	2 monthly (average) with passengers and general cargo.
Compania Transmediterranea.	Barcelona, Valencia, Madrid and Cadiz.	Passengers monthly.
Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.	United Kingdom coastal ports.	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Do. do.	Continental ports ...	Cargo every 3 weeks.
Do. do.	Canada ... ..	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles ... ..	"
Holland West African Lijn.	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Le Havre and coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers and cargo—monthly each.
Navigazione Libera Trestina (Italian).	Genoa and coast ports	Cargo—monthly.
Woermann Linie ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports, Hamburg and continental ports.	Passenger—fortnightly. Cargo—fortnightly.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Liverpool and coast ports.	Passengers and cargo—twice monthly.
Société Navele de l'Ouest and Chargeurs Réunis.	Marseilles and coast ports.	Passengers and cargo—monthly.
L'Equatoriale (Italian)	Genoa and coast ports	Cargo—monthly.
Compania Naviera Amaya (Spanish).	Continental and African ports.	One in 2 months.

The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

Both banks afford their customers savings bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank, controlled from Freetown, with nineteen agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1935, was £71,355.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

### **Currency.**

The coins current in Sierra Leone are :—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins ;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. ;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations ;  
and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The United Kingdom coins have been superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metals of the same denominations and of the same weights, and authorised by His Majesty's Order in Council of February 1920, were introduced in July 1920, to replace the silver coins.

Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s., were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denomination was put into circulation on 1st July, 1928 ; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

### Weights and Measures.

There has been no addition to the standards and no new legislation relating to the inspection of weights and measures in the Colony.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During 1935 the Sanders Brook Canal was completed. The previous year's work had terminated at a point near the plant and tool store in the Public Works Department compound. The canal was extended approximately 830 feet to a point near the stone factory where it divided into two smaller channels, one channel turning South for a distance of approximately 113 feet and terminating at a small bridge near the crushery. The other channel proceeds East for a distance of approximately 616 feet and terminates at a catchment basin at the foot of the hill where the stream enters the valley.

A reinforced concrete bridge was constructed across the canal to give access to the laterite quarry.

*New Passenger Jetty.*—The erection of the new passenger jetty was commenced on the 28th September and by the end of the year the first two rows of the piles had been driven and the top bracing bolted in position. The steel trough flooring was laid to the first bay only as, owing to the design of the structure, the beams and troughing could only be laid temporarily for the second bay.

*New Hospital, Moyamba.*—During the first half of the year a new hospital was constructed at Moyamba on the site of the existing hospital buildings. The lay-out consisted of an out-patients block comprising a consulting room, dispensary, store and operating theatre and a ward block providing accommodation for eight male and four female patients with necessary sanitation and ablution annexes.

The buildings were constructed in concrete blocks with corrugated asbestos roofing and the design is such that little fear of damage due to the ingress of termites need be apprehended.

The hospital shows evidence of good workmanship and neat finish, and credit is due to Mr. W. H. Brown, the European Foreman of Works in charge, for completing the work at such an exceptionally low cost.

*Rice Mill.*—Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the construction of a rice mill at Harbour Works, Cline Town, in connexion with the development of the rice industry. The work comprised the erection of a mill, rice store, drying ground and seeping tanks, a motor drive approach and a footpath to the foreshore. The buildings are constructed in timber framing sheathed with galvanized corrugated iron, standing on concrete dwarf walls provided with a zinc anti-termite course.



At the end of the year the drying ground, drive and footpath were completed, the store framed up and practically sheeted, and the mill building in frame.

### Electric Light and Power.

An electric light and power scheme put into service in April, 1928, is in operation by Government in Freetown. High tension alternating current is generated by Diesel engines and distributed at British standard voltage and periodicity. Charges to consumers are 1s. per unit for lighting, with a favourable decreasing rate of charge to users of domestic appliances, and 4d. per unit for power. In certain cases special tariffs have been approved for other than private consumers, each having a favourable decreasing rate of charge in a manner similar to that for users of domestic appliances. Such special tariffs are based upon the various different average consumptions of current of each consumer.

There is a flat-rate charge for consumers with only three or four lights ranging from 10s. to 19s. per month. The distribution scheme covers a wide area and building sites and power are available for industrial development.

## XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

### Courts of Justice.

*The West African Court of Appeal.*—This Court has an appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters, in respect of certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and of the Circuit Court of the Protectorate. The Judges of the Court are the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia Colony, and the Judges of the High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

The Court sits periodically at Freetown for the hearing of appeals arising in Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

*Courts of the Colony.*—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony:—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Ordinance No. 39 of 1932).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except the Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision, civil or criminal of a Magistrate or District Commissioner.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts* (Cap. 118).

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests* (Cap. 43).

These are courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled "Judge of the Court of Requests", or by two Commissioners.

*Courts of the Protectorate.*—The Courts of Law of the Protectorate are as follows:—

(i) *The Circuit Court* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

(a) This Court is constituted by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom, when sitting in this Court, is styled "the Judge of the Circuit Court".

(b) With very few exceptions the Court has the same criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate as the Supreme Court has in the Colony. Divorce and matrimonial causes are, however, specially withdrawn from its jurisdiction.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

(a) In each district there is a Court constituted by the District Commissioner and known as "the Court of the District Commissioner" or "The District Court".

A Provisional Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those districts. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the district in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

(b) The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in very rare cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony. They also possess a civil jurisdiction in most cases up to £50.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

The Courts are composed of native chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government service. They are subject in all respects to the supervision of the District Commissioner who can amend, vary or set aside any of their decisions or sentences.

(iv) *Combined Courts (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as "Joint Judges" to decide petty civil cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner who can review its decision to all cases.

*Criminal Cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court, Freetown, in 1935.*

Offences.	Cases reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged.	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.
Assault and Battery ...	104	129	97	30	2
Harbour offences ...	47	68	65	3	—
Stowaways ...	16	14	9	5	—
Customs offences ...	45	53	52	1	—
Housebreaking ...	17	27	10	3	14
Burglary... ..	15	12	5	3	4
Larceny ... ..	438	506	374	129	3
Larceny from Ship ...	13	16	13	3	—
Public Health offences...	64	67	65	2	—
Shop breaking ...	16	—	—	—	—
Larceny from a house ...	75	77	60	15	2
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law ...	5	8	2	6	—
Selling Palm Wine without Licence ...	21	41	39	2	—
Disorderly conduct ...	70	127	110	17	—
Fighting ... ..	24	49	45	4	—
Drunk ... ..	21	21	21	—	—
Wounding ... ..	5	10	4	2	4
TOTALS ... ..	996	1,225	971	225	29

*Juvenile Offenders.*

Larceny ... ..	25	25	18*	7	—
Assault and Battery ...	—	—	—	—	—
Throwing Stones ...	—	—	—	—	—
Committing Nuisance ...	3	3	3	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>

*Return of Criminal Cases tried in the Circuit Court during the year 1935.*

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Number of persons imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number of persons fined or otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number of persons condemned.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged.</i>
Port Loko ... ..	5	5	—	—	—
Bombali ... ..	5	1	1	—	3
Kambia ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Karene ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Bo ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
Kailahun... ..	4	2	—	—	2
Kenema ... ..	8	2	—	1	5
Moyamba ... ..	7	5	—	—	2
Pujehun ... ..	3	1	1	—	1
Bonthe ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Koinadugu ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kono ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

**Police.**

During the year 1935, the strength of the Police Force was increased by one Assistant Commissioner of Police.

**Prisons.**

There are now 11 prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows:—

*Colony.*—Freetown, convict and local; Bonthe, local.

*Protectorate.*—Northern Province, local prisons; Kambia, Port Loko, Kabala, Makeni, Batkanu.

Southern Province, local prisons; Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Masanki.

The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1934 and 1935 was as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
Males ... ..	831	933
Females ... ..	16	12
Juvenile adults ... ..	—	4
Juvenile offenders ... ..	25	14

The total daily average number in custody was:—

1934.	1935.
259	243

\* Juvenile Adults, persons between the ages of 16 years and 19 years=14  
Juvenile Offenders, persons below the age of 16 years=4.

The number of persons committed to the local prisons of the Colony and Protectorate during the years 1934 and 1935 was :—

					1934.	1935.
Males	...	...	...	...	1,094	1,060
Females	...	...	...	...	4	5

The daily average number in custody was 143 as against 134 in 1934.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was five, compared with two in 1934.

*Industrial.*—Short-sentence prisoners were employed in the kitchen garden, and on general labouring, quarrying stone, sanitary work and planting fruit trees on Government land. Long-sentence prisoners were engaged in the usual industries which consist of rice-milling, tailoring, tarpaulin and mattress making, bread-making and carpentry.

#### XIV—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances enacted during 1935 were :—

The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1935,

The Infanticide Ordinance, 1935,

The Processions Ordinance, 1935,

The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935,

The Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1935,

The Diamond Agreements and Licence (Ratification) Ordinance, 1935,

The Diamond Industry Profit Tax Ordinance, 1935,

The Appeals from Magistrates Ordinance, 1935.

Of these Ordinances the *Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1935*, is based on an English Institute of similar title. It provides in general that all causes of action, subject to a few exceptions, subsisting against or vested in a dead person are to survive against or for the benefit of his estate. The exceptions include actions which may be considered as purely personal matters and where the presence of the party liable is of the utmost importance. Briefly, the Ordinance abolishes to a very considerable extent the ancient legal doctrine *actio personalis moritur cum persona* which, although weakened by certain Acts of the Legislature and judicial decisions, was still regarded as productive of much injustice. Certain amendments of importance to the Fatal Accidents Acts are included. The Ordinance further empowers the Court to award interest on debts and damages for the whole or any part of the period between the date of the cause of the action and that of the judgment subject to certain exceptions.

*The Infanticide Ordinance, 1935*, brought the Laws of Sierra Leone into conformity with the laws of England in regard to women who are convicted of certain offences normally punishable with death by adopting the principles embodied in the Infanticide Act of 1922.

By the *Processions Ordinance, 1935*, processions in the Freetown Police District are prohibited except under a permit from the Commissioner of Police. The Ordinance does not apply to certain processions, such as marriage, funeral or scouts processions. The existing Road Traffic (Procession) Rules, 1926, which have proved inadequate are repealed. Power is given to the Governor in Council to extend the Ordinance to other portions of the Colony.

The principle of the *Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935*, is to secure, on a basis of reciprocity, the enforcement of judgments obtained in Sierra Leone in foreign countries. Part I applies also to British Dominions, Protectorates and Mandated territories, and to judgments obtained in the Courts of those territories, in the same manner as it applies to foreign countries and to judgments obtained in the Courts of those countries. This latter provision has involved the amendment of the existing Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1924.

*The Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1935*, provides for the creation of a Naval Volunteer Force in Sierra Leone. A previous enactment which had never been brought into force, dealing with the same subject, is repealed.

*The Diamond Agreements and Licence (Ratification) Ordinance, 1935*, validates and confirms two agreements and a licence granted by the Government to the Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited whereby the sole and exclusive right to explore for, produce, and market diamonds throughout the greater part of Sierra Leone was conferred upon the Company. Provision is made to safeguard the interests of all Companies or persons engaged in mining operations for minerals other than diamonds. The Ordinance also specifies the consideration granted to Government and regulates the operations of the Company.

*The Diamond Industry Profit Tax Ordinance, 1935*, provides for the imposition of a profits tax on any person or Company engaged in the production and sale of diamonds. The Ordinance follows the customary form and machinery is provided to deal with any dispute as to the amount of tax payable.

*The Appeals from Magistrates Ordinance, 1935*, brings the law relating to appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction in the Colony into line with legislation recently enacted in the other West African Colonies. It is made perfectly clear that the Crown may appeal in all cases. It is provided that every appeal shall be made in the form of a Petition in writing containing all the essential particulars of an appeal, including the grounds upon which the

appeal is brought. The Registrar of the Appeal Court is made responsible for the procedure preliminary to an appeal. Provision is introduced for the first time for appeals by way of case stated in points of law and permission is given in certain cases for a further appeal to the West African Court of Appeal.

The following are the more important subordinate legislative enactments which came into force during the year :—

The *Minerals (Export Prohibition) Order in Council*, 1935, prohibits the export of raw gold and diamonds except on a permit from the Chief Inspector of Mines. It further provides that raw gold can only be exported through a bank to an approved refinery.

The *Forestry (Fees and Royalties) Order in Council*, 1935, which reformulated the fees and royalties payable on timbers taken from forest reserves.

The *Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Adaptation) Order in Council*, 1935, adapted for the purposes of Sierra Leone the Order of His Majesty in Council enacted with reference to the action of the Italian Government in Abyssinia.

The *Minerals (Enclosed Areas) Rules*, 1935, gave the Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited extended powers to facilitate its diamond mining operations.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year closed on the 31st December 1935, showing the financial position of the Colony to be as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1935 ...		101,474
Revenue, 1935 ... ..	678,978	
Expenditure, 1935 ... ..	585,574	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure ... ..		93,404
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1935 ... ..		194,878

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931 ... ..	884,153	884,008
1932 ... ..	872,469	831,921
1933 ... ..	655,529	691,686
1934 ... ..	598,839	603,208
1935 ... ..	678,978	585,574

*Note.*—The figures for 1932 and 1933 respectively include receipts and payments of £175,000 and £73,500 on account of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund to the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited. The figure of Revenue for 1934 includes the sum of £29,928 transferred from the Reserve Fund.

The funded debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1935, was £1,718,259 against which the accumulated sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £423,501.

### Assets.

The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1935, amounted to £363,047 made up as follows:—

	£
Investments ... ..	172,684
Stores ... ..	15,333
Loans ... ..	26,389
Advances ... ..	38,145
Cash ... ..	110,496

### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1935 were:—

	£
Customs ... ..	441,178
Port, Harbour and Light ... ..	14,391
Licences and Internal Revenue ... ..	33,240
Taxes ... ..	92,936

### Customs Tariff Imports.

Preferential duties were introduced in Sierra Leone in May, 1932, and quotas on imports of textiles from foreign countries were imposed as from the 16th June, 1934. There are no treaty obligations. The tariff is mainly specific. All edible provisions and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, not specifically mentioned in the tariff, however, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General). On all goods, wares and merchandise not included in any item in the tariff an *ad valorem* duty is levied of 20 per cent. (Preferential) and 40 per cent. (General).

Some of the more important duties levied on imported goods are: cotton piece-goods—bleached, 1d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 2d. per sq. yd. (General); coloured and dyed, 1½d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 3d. per sq. yd. (General); grey ¾d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 1½d. per sq. yd. (General) and printed, 1½d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 2½d. per sq. yd. (General). Cotton yarn, 3d. per lb. (Preferential) and 6d. per lb. (General); fish, canned or otherwise preserved, 6s. 3d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); fish—dried, salted, smoked or pickled, not in tins, jars or bottles, 2s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 5s. per 100 lb. (General); flour, 1s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 2s. per 100 lb. (General); lard 8s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and



16s. 8d. per 100 lb. (General); matches, 1s. 6d. per gross of boxes (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per gross of boxes (General); meat, canned or bottled, 10s. 5d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb. (General); milk, condensed or otherwise preserved, free (Preferential) and 4s. per 36 lb. (General); kerosene, 4½d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per imperial gallon (General); motor spirit, 5½d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 11d. per imperial gallon (General); edible oil, 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 1s. per imperial gallon (General); onions and potatoes, ¼d. per lb. (Preferential) and ½ per lb. (General); table salt, 1s. 8d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 3s. 4d. per 100 lb. (General); coarse salt, 1s. 9d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per cwt. (General); artificial silk piece-goods, 2d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 6d. per sq. yd. (General); silk piece goods, 1s. 6d. per lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 6d. per lb. (General); toilet soap, 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 5s. per 100 lb. (General); soap, other kinds, 7s. 6d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 15s. per cwt. (General).

On spirits (50 per cent. volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and £1 16s. per imperial gallon (General), and on wines (still), 3s. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 6s. per imperial gallon (General). Beer and ale, stout and porter pay at 1s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 3s. per imperial gallon (General).

Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. (Preferential) and 1s. 6d. per lb. (General); manufactured tobacco pays from 6s. 6d. per lb. (Preferential) to 8s. 3d. per lb. (General) and cigarettes from 1s. 6d. per 100 (Preferential) to 2s. 6d. per 100 (General). The duty leviable on lumber is 15s. per 1,000 superficial feet (Preferential) and £1 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet (General).

### Export Duties.

The following exports are subject to duty:—palm kernels, £1 a ton; kola nuts, ½d. a lb.

### Royalties.

The following royalties are levied on minerals exported from the Colony: on chromite, 1s. 3d. per ton; on ilmenite, 1s. per ton; on platinum, 5 per cent. on the value; on crude gold, 9 per cent. on the ascertained value of the combined gold and silver content of the crude metal as shown by the refiner's certificate.

### Drawbacks.

The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent. of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

### **Excise and Stamp Duties.**

Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1935 amounted to £901.

There are no Excise duties, but revenue is derived from Licences, as follows :—

Auctioneers, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, showkeepers and hotel licences, etc., are levied by the Freetown City Council.

### **House Tax.**

A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native chiefs are responsible and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent. on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House Tax in Freetown and Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House Tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

### **Poll Tax.**

Under the Non-native Poll Tax Ordinance every non-native is required to pay an annual tax of £4.

## **XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

### **Surveys.**

*Topographical Survey.*—No funds were voted either for revision or further reproduction of the Sheets of the 1/62,500 survey of the Protectorate. This survey was commenced in 1925 and completed in 1930 but only 41 per cent. of the Sheets have been published.

Numerous sun-print copies of the unpublished Sheets were supplied to Government Departments and Mining Companies.

*Geological Survey.*—Detailed geological mapping of the gold and diamond areas was continued during the year, and a reconnaissance traverse was carried out in the Karene and Koinadugu Districts. Owing to shortage of European staff the Officer-in-charge of the Geological Survey had to take charge of the office of the Mines Section on several occasions during the year.

*Cadastral Branch.*—Seventy-three mining surveys were executed during the year, the revenue derived therefrom amounting to £2,007. Two hundred and ninety-three mining applications were received.

the plans examined and reports rendered. The Drawing Office prepared 403 plans and tracings and 210 sunprints. In addition 115 hand-tinted sunprints were supplied to Government Departments and prospectors.

*Lands Branch.*—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out.

*General.*—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £59. Sale of maps to the Public realised £98.

### **Imperial Institute—Public Exhibition Galleries.**

The Sierra Leone Court was closed for redecoration during the latter half of 1935. It has been transferred to a site nearer the west end of the Gallery in order to allow of a more geographical arrangement of the Courts in the Exhibition Galleries.

New exhibits received during the year comprise samples of iron ore from the Marampa iron mines, together with a series of photographs illustrating the mining, transporting, and loading of iron ore at Marampa and Pepel.

A sample of piassava from the inland swamps of the Protectorate was examined as to quality and value as compared with Prime Sherbro, Sulima and Opobo piassavas. The sample was of mixed character, but it possessed better resiliency and strength than piassava of the Sherbro and Sulima types, and was much darker. It was considered to be of saleable quality and was valued at a price above that of Sulima piassava.

An enquirer interested in the canning industry was furnished with observations in connection with a proposal to establish a fruit canning industry in Sierra Leone. Another enquirer who was investigating native diets and the chemical composition of West African food products in relation to the effects of these foods on the health and habits of the natives, was also furnished with information on the subject.

Statements dealing with the characters, properties and uses, and the results of mechanical tests were prepared in regard to the utilization of certain Sierra Leone timbers for local construction work. Observations were also furnished to the Colonial Office regarding the development of an export trade in bees-wax. Information was given to various enquirers regarding iron ore, platiniferous ilmenite and gold.

The statistical charts and graphs and printed descriptive labels have been revised and brought up to date.

Lectures on Sierra Leone and its products have been given to school parties by the Guide Lecturers and specimens of Sierra Leone products have been distributed to school museums in the Provinces:

The public attendance in the Galleries during the year was 626,246, including 2,871 conducted parties from schools.

## APPENDIX

List of certain Publications obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1. and from the Government Printer, George Street, Freetown.

						<i>Revised Rates for Gazettes and Legislation.</i>		
						£	s.	d.
<i>Royal Gazette</i> , inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription,								
inland	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
<i>Royal Gazette</i> , inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription,								
Overseas	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
						<i>For current or previous year.</i>		
						s. d.	<i>For any prior year.</i>	
							s. d.	
Royal Gazette, single copies, inclusive of " <i>Special Supplements</i> " only...						6	1	0
Trade Supplement (postage 1d. extra)						3		6
Legislative Supplements, or separate copies of Ordinances, Rules, &c., not exceeding—								
8 pages						4		8
9-16 „						6	1	0
17-32 „						9	1	6
33-48 „						1 3	2	6
49-64 „						1 6	3	0
65-96 „						2 0	4	0
Exceeding 96 pages						2 6	5	0

Including postage.

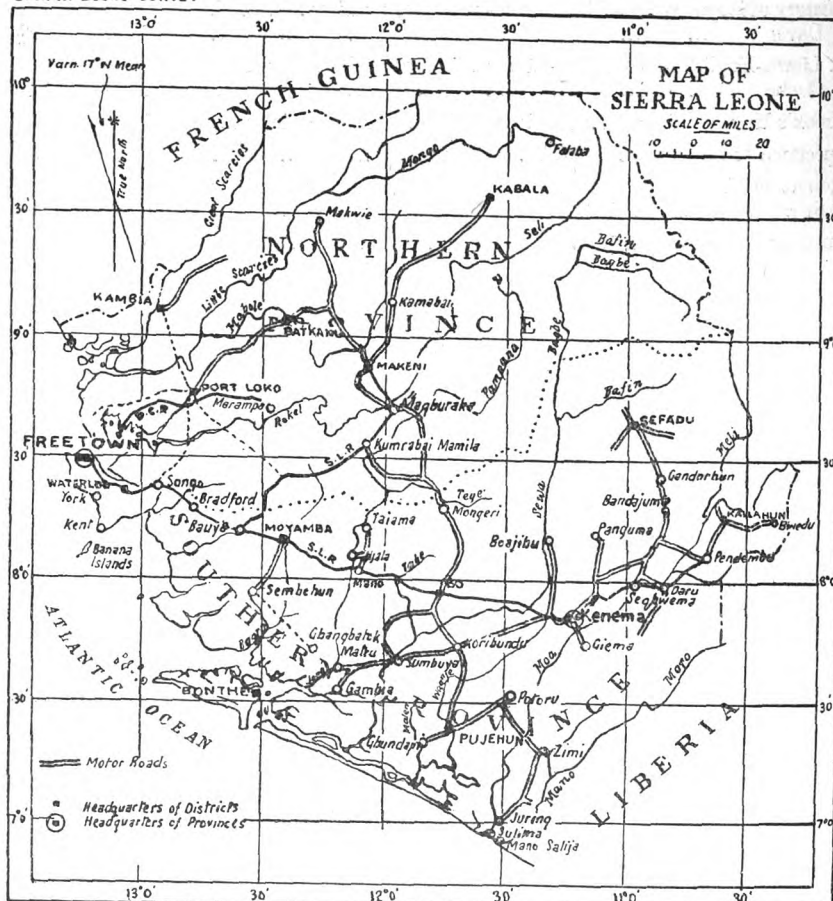
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SIERRA LEONE, 1935

SIERRA LEONE SURVEY



NOTE.—The Headquarters of the Northern Province have now been transferred from Magburaka to Freetown.

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# CONTENTS

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	<i>Page</i>
I.—Geography, Climate and History .. ..	1
II.—Government .. ..	3
III.—Population .. ..	5
IV.—Health .. ..	7
V.—Housing .. ..	10
VI.—Production .. ..	11
VII.—Commerce .. ..	25
VIII.—Labour .. ..	27
IX.—Education .. ..	32
X.—Communications and Transport .. ..	36
XI.—Banking, Currency and Weights .. ..	38
XII.—Public Works .. ..	38
XIII.—Justice and Police .. ..	43
XIV.—Legislation .. ..	47
XV.—Public Finance and Taxation .. ..	50
XVI.—Miscellaneous:— .. ..	56
Land and Surveys .. ..	
Military Forces .. ..	
Town Boards .. ..	
Noxious Animals .. ..	
General .. ..	

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# STATE OF JOHORE

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

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### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1934 and 1935:—

	1934	1935
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	130.91	97.68
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	142.82	108.28
Pontian (South-west) ..	126.65	100.92
Kluang (Central) ..	98.91	84.98
Batu Pahat (west) ..	111.36	103.58
Mersing (East) ..	89.14	116.03
Segamat (North) ..	96.09	70.89
Muar (North-west) ..	93.55	111.27

The highest rainfall was recorded at Tai Tak Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 140.92 inches; the lowest at Tanjong Olak Estate, Muar, *viz*, 45.07 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.19°F at Muar in March, the lowest 82.1°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.05°F at Johore Bahru in July, the lowest 68.89°F at Kota Tinggi in February. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 99°F at Johore Bahru on the 5th April; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 27th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80°F at Tangkak on 5th May, the lowest 64°F at Kluang on 15th January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.

\* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggü, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

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\* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

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- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers. Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

### III.—POPULATION.

11. At, and for some time before, the date of the 1931 census, the population was falling rapidly owing to an exodus of the migrant population during the slump. There is good reason to believe that this fall continued for a period of at least three years before the tide turned and it was probably not until about the end of 1934 that the population rose again to about the level of the census figure. In these circumstances, the method of estimation by geometrical progression adopted as the basis of previous reports is clearly unsatisfactory as it means, in the case of Johore, estimates increasing year by year at a rate of nearly 8% compound interest and must give estimated populations far too high and rates far too low.

It has therefore been decided to change the basis for the purposes of this report and adopt, as has been done by other Malayan administrations, estimates obtained by adding to the census population figures the excess of births over deaths since the census and a proportion of the migrational surplus for Malaya as a whole as given in the Malaya Migration Statistics. The probable error in those estimates is considerable in Johore, where migrants form a much larger element in the population than elsewhere; further the change of basis renders comparison with the published figures of previous years meaningless. At the same time the figures given below are at least nearer the truth than if the old basis had been adhered to and there are obvious advantages in uniformity with other published figures for Malaya.

The mid-year population estimated as explained above was 528,219.

This population was made up of the following races: Malaysians 255,468; Chinese 218,040; Indians 49,803; Europeans 793; Eurasians 318; Others 3,797.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1935 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	21,612	58,239	16,123	393	162	1,105	97,634	5,204	3,718
Muar	85,685	58,588	12,842	173	92	615	157,995	6,300	3,176
Batu Pahat	82,465	37,851	5,751	41	35	1,219	127,362	5,301	2,353
Segamat	12,569	22,611	7,972	98	18	267	43,535	1,922	1,366
Kota Tinggi	13,540	18,925	4,904	60	2	463	37,894	1,243	906
Pontian	30,350	14,827	1,429	16	9	65	46,696	2,516	1,256
Endau	9,247	6,999	782	12	—	63	17,103	534	449
Total	255,468	218,040	49,803	793	318	3,797	528,219	23,020	13,224

Under Malaysians are included all persons of Malaysian origin such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of Births registered was 23,020 (11,881 males and 11,139 females). In every 100 births registered 51.61 were males and 48.39 females, a rate of 93.75 females to every 100 males born. There were 607 still births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.88 per mille amongst Chinese and the next amongst Malaysians, of 44.03. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.83 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 13,224 (8,133 males and 5,091 females). The highest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in February. The infantile mortality rate was 182 compared with 228 per mille in 1934.



Estimated Population 1935	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infant Deaths	Birth Rate per mille	Death Rate per mille	Infant Death Rate per mille
528,219	23,020	13,224	4,195	43.58	25.04	182

#### IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	..	..	..	4,775
Convulsions	..	..	..	1,695
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	..			1,365
Pneumonia	..	..	..	727
Malaria	..	..	..	664
Old age	..	..	..	618
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			..	524
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..		..	398
Beri Beri	..	..	..	350
Heart disease	..	..	..	248
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	..	..	..	233
Dysentery	..	..	..	208

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspectified)	Beri Beri	Tubercu- losis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylos- tomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1934 Cases -	4 252	1 371	577	675	533	230	658	1 547	1 165	717	455	17 307	29 487
Deaths	163	24	56	264	88	6	259	15	4	19	—	844	1 742
1935 Cases -	10 726	3 505	550	668	896	423	902	1 164	1 472	735	72	24 708	45 821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1 261	2 545

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small- pox	Chicken- pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1934 Cases -	—	162	5	97	23	21	85	1	2	1	402
Deaths -	—	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	—	44
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths -	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients*.—The admissions were 44,034 against 27,753 in 1934, the total number treated being 45,821 as compared with 29,487 during 1934. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.55 as compared with 5.90 in 1934.

*Out-patients*.—The number of new cases treated was 164,694 compared with 155,594 in 1934. 91,328 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 256,641 as against 230,167 in 1934.

*Maternity Work*.—2,254 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,535 in 1934. 202 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 93 ante-natal and 1,072 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 110 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

*Women and Children's Clinics (Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat).*

19,576 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under two years old seen were 2,433. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 18,719. The total attendances were 40,728. 5,504 ante-natal cases were seen. 2,361 dressings, 7,702 weighings of 2,878 new babies and 2,287 vaccinations were done. 35,563 domiciliary visits, 8,274 visits to women and 16,651 visits to infants and children were paid. 536 maternity cases and 59 abnormal labours were conducted.

*Mental Hospital*.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1934 was 449. There were 136 new admissions, making a total of 585. Of these 54 were discharged, 16 transferred, and 56 died. 459 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 29 including 3 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

*The Leper Asylum* contained 184 lepers at the end 1934. During the year 116 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 300. From the Asylum 52 lepers absconded, 4 were discharged, 2 transferred to Singapore Leper Asylum and 19 died. 179 males and 44 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. A primary school was opened in April and it was working satisfactorily at the end of the year, when 16 pupils were attending it.

*Prison Hospitals—*

(a) *Johore Bahru*.—367 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 2 deaths. There were two cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 29,602.

(b) *Muar*.—177 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,315, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,922.

16. *Johore Police Force*.—Out of a total strength of 68 officers and 1,250 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 740 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 751 including 11 cases remaining from 1934. 70 cases of Malaria fever and 21 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was no death in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 4,745.

17. *Johore Military Forces*.—Out of a total strength of 33 officers and 842 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 392 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 394. There was no death. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 15,382.

## LEGISLATION.

18. In April an amendment to the Pineapple Factory Regulations was passed.

## V.—HOUSING.

19. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are still lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### MINERALS.

20. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1933			1934			1935		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919	801	1,467,118	187,505
Iron-ore	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,890,900	297,443
China (Kaolin) Clay	30	600	30	143	2,860	143	5	100	60
Gold	71 oz.	3,539	88	76 oz.	3,779	94	7.81 oz.	420	9
	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,622,594	386,340	—	4,358,538	435,017

21. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,531 against 2,023 in 1934.

22. 2,531 in all were employed in mining work, 1,022 in iron mines, 1,491 in tin-mines, 18 in washing for alluvial gold. 1,791 were employed in open-cast mining. 754 worked on tribute, 1,115 on contract and 662 on wages. Towards the end of the year there was a shortage of chinese mining coolies, the demand having gone up with increased quotas. The average pay of a skilled coolie was \$1 to \$4 daily, and of an unskilled coolie 65 to 95 cents daily, without food in each case.

23. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year was 10,831 acres, of which 9,277 acres are for tin and 1,462 for iron.

The domestic assessment for Johore was 31,953 pikuls tin-ore or 1,901.96 long tons tin-ore equivalent to 1,435.9 long tons of metallic tin at 75.5%.

Production under Certificate of Production in the State was permitted at the following rates during the year.

January-March .. .. .	27.01%
April-June .. .. .	31.52%
July-September .. .. .	46.54%
October-December .. .. .	59.40%

24. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ..	10,029	8,940	9,517
Premia on leases ..	7,105	2,425	6,650
Prospecting licences	1,340	378	125
Ore buyers „ ..	400	400	500
Individual „ ..	500	500	482
	<u>19,374</u>	<u>12,643</u>	<u>17,274</u>
Export duty ..	242,965	386,246	435,019
Total ..	<u>\$262,339</u>	<u>\$398,889</u>	<u>\$452,393</u>

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$15,983. In addition Exemption Fees brought in \$325.

## AGRICULTURE.

25. Agricultural industries continue to occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. The most satisfactory feature of the year was the improvement in the market for practically all the important export staples, particularly copra, canned pineapples, palm oil, arecanuts and tuba.

26. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

27. (A) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

*Rubber.*—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1935 was estimated at 839,350 acres, of which 322,225 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,392,486 pikuls, of which 822,662 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 569,824 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1935 was \$32,963,598.

Comparative figures for production and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	Value \$
1931	..	1,525,103	20,319,138
1932	..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,392,486	32,963,598

28. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1935 was 65,230 acres, as against 60,832 for 1934.

During the year some 2,226 acres of rubber were replanted.

29. The economic condition of small holding producers during the early part of the year was fairly satisfactory. Coupons without rubber found a ready market at \$12 per pikul while uncoupons rubber could be disposed of at an economic price. With the increasing diminution of coupon issue each quarter, and the fall in price of the commodity, the sale of uncoupons rubber became uneconomic, with a marked effect upon the standard of living of small holding producers. The position was offset to a certain extent by a considerable increase in the price offered for coupons which reached \$16.80 per pikul in September, and rose to \$23 in December. The general effect in the cuts in coupon issues, the uneconomic price of uncoupons rubber and the appreciation of the value of coupons, was to decrease considerably the production from small holdings, the owners of which disposed of their coupons and sought other avenues of employment, with consequent abandonment of many holdings. The cessation of production was responsible for considerable unemployment. Towards the end of the year uncoupons rubber was saleable at up to \$5 per pikul, and its production was being undertaken on a fairly extensive scale.

30. Mouldy Rot disease of the tapped surface continued to be the most common disease of rubber, particularly on small holdings. Advice and instruction in relation to control measures met with a satisfactory measure of success, particularly when prices for the commodity were reasonably good. Stocks of approved fungicide have been held departmentally at all centres, and retailed during the year. The aggregate sales for 1935 totalled 370.68 gallons of concentrated solution. The almost universal tendency for small holders to dispose of coupons instead of producing assisted considerably in checking the development and spread of the disease.

A very widespread outbreak of leaf mildew caused by *Oidium Heveae* occurred throughout the State early in the year. The disease was reported from the majority of districts during February, on both large estates and small holdings, and aided by favourable conditions persisted till April. The disease was reported from 21 estates.

Root diseases, particularly *Ganoderma pseudoferreum*, continues to be responsible for appreciable mortality especially on small holdings. A new insect—Thrips species—was discovered to be causing leaf-fall resembling that induced by *Oidium Heveae* on several estates. This insect causes damage similar to Mites, which have also been reported.

31. The Small Holders Advisory Service inaugurated during 1934, continued to function throughout the year. Two officers are stationed in Johore, one in the Northern districts and one in the south, and gave instruction in the economic management of small rubber holdings, more particularly in connection with the production of smoked sheet of superior quality, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, general



improvements in sanitary conditions and the control of pests and diseases. At the end of the year ten smoking cabinets of the type approved by the Rubber Research Institute had been erected and were either individually or co-operatively owned by Malay small holders.

32. *Coconuts*.—This industry is practically wholly in the hands of small holders, the area at the end of the year being estimated to be 169,367 acres of which 166,067 acres were cultivated by small holders, situated principally along the coastal alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. Coconuts are cultivated mainly as a sole crop, although considerable areas are interplanted with other small holding produce such as fruit, arecanuts and coffee. Following the depressed market of 1934, which was the lowest on record, the average Singapore price for sundried copra during January was \$4.21 per pikul. It rose to \$4.60 in February and thence declined gradually to \$3.84 during August with a slight but impermanent rise during May. A substantial and increasing improvement followed with the price in December at \$5.46 per pikul, with prospects of sustained advancement. The price for mixed quality followed the general trend of sundried, the average opening price being \$3.91 per pikul, closing at \$4.89. 658,079 pikuls, value \$2,669,837 were exported, as compared with 701,154 pikuls, value \$1,895,997 in 1934.

With the marked improvement in prices during the year, efforts have been made to induce growers to undertake the manufacture of copra of superior quality, and to seek better markets for disposal. These have met with satisfactory support and led to a general improvement of the primitive type of kiln usually employed, close attention to the selection and subsequent treatment of the nuts, a general improvement in the quality of the product, particularly in relation to moisture content, and a considerable decrease in the leasing of holdings and the sale of nuts to dealers and manufacturers. Selective marketing undertaken on the advice and with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, has been effected, and some producers have co-operated to bulk produce, and sell in the Singapore market at attractive prices. The system of subsidising the erection of kilns of approved type was continued, and at the end of the year three substantial brick kilns were in operation. The produce is of good quality and commands satisfactory prices. Endeavours were made to popularise the adoption of a small kiln, with a high degree of efficiency and low initial cost, which had been devised by the copra research organisation at Kuala Lumpur. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of demonstration units in suitable localities early in 1936. Nut prices fluctuated in concert with the market price for copra and commanded up to \$16-\$17 per 1,000 at the end of the year. Heavy exports of fresh nuts were made from the coastal areas during the fasting month.

Coconut oil continues to be produced as a cottage industry for local consumption.

The standard of maintenance on small holdings was satisfactory, little damage being occasioned by pests and diseases.

33. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples showed a satisfactory increase over those ruling in 1934. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between the following limits:—Cubes \$3.19-\$3.99; sliced flat \$3.08-\$3.69; sliced tall \$3.23-\$3.95. Fruit prices were governed by the usual seasonal fluctuations, but marked differences were noted in the various selling centres. The range of prices for various qualities per 100 fruit was as follows:—No. 1 \$1.50-\$5.20; No. 2 \$1.00-\$4.35; No. 3 \$0.50-\$3.50.

Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1931 ..	48,170,165	838,101	4,228,374
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505

The area under pineapples at the end of the year was estimated at 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 35,268 acres of which 11,529 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1934.

The transition of pineapple cultivation from a catch crop to a permanent form of husbandry made a considerable advance during the year. The extensive area of catch crop pines cut out from maturing rubber was more than balanced by the planting of pure stand crops.

Of the ten factories in the State seven were registered for canning during the earlier part of the year. Two of these ceased operations at the conclusion of the mid year fruiting season.

The statutory obligations imposed upon packers under the Pineapple Industry Enactment has resulted in a radical improvement of canning facilities in all factories. Two plants have been extensively rebuilt and enlarged, and equipped in a manner approved by the licensing authorities to meet the standard of hygiene now demanded. At the end of the year a new factory, representing a considerable advance over anything yet attempted, was nearing completion.

Various fruit rots resembling diseases known to be common in other producing countries were discovered towards the end of the year. This matter is receiving close attention.

34. *Tapioca*.—A further and considerable decline in the production of tapioca is recorded for the year. The area under cultivation was estimated to be 4,706 acres, of which 489 acres were cultivated as a sole crop as compared with 6,112 and 51 acres in 1934.

Six factories remained in operation during the year, the grades commonly manufactured being flake, seed pearl and flour. With one exception supplies were insufficient to maintain regular working.

35. *Coffee*.—The area under coffee shows little change. Of 5,153 acres, 1,020 acres are cultivated as a sole crop. Exports totalled 1,134 pikuls valued at \$15,876, against 1,448 valued at \$20,272 for 1934. In spite of considerable variation in local prices, the market generally has been satisfactory, Liberian commanding up to \$30 per pikul, and Robusta averaging approximately \$18. Leaf eating insects did minor damage to the crop while the coffee being borer *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr. appears to be fairly generally distributed.

36. *Tuba*.—This crop attracted much attention during the year, cultivation being considerably extended. 3,918 acre were estimated to be under Derris at the close of the year. Corresponding figures for 1934 and 1933 being 1,984 and 1,564 acres respectively. The improved prices of the preceding year were well maintained. Dried root sold on rotenone content opened at \$45 per pikul and closed at \$48 having advanced to \$53 at the middle of the year.

37. *Gambir*.—A small increase in the area under this crop is recorded for the year, the total cultivated area being 2,179 acres of which 735 acres are under a sole crop. This compares with a total of 1,306 acres for 1934. 8,292 pikuls were exported, as against 6,716 in 1934.

The production of gambir is entirely in the hands of Chinese, manufacture being conducted under the most primitive conditions. The crop remains singularly free from the attacks of pests and diseases.

38. *Arecanuts*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated to be 31,318 acres, a decrease of 5,640 acres as compared with 1934. Arecanuts are almost entirely grown in mixed cultivation with other produce. Prices fluctuated, but were an improvement on the previous year.

The types of arecanuts most commonly manufactured are splits, whole, sliced and salted; the preparation, on a limited scale, of boiled immature nuts which are subsequently dried on a kiln for several days, forms a seasonal occupation, the produce being exported to China markets. Manufacture is almost wholly in the hands of Chinese who purchase the nuts

from peasant cultivators. A considerable trade is done in the Batu Pahat district in kiln dried splits, where efficient brick kilns of the copra type have been erected for producing this quality. Large areas of palms which have gone out of production have been destroyed in producing centres, the trunks being largely used for the erection of fish traps. No pests of economic importance have been recorded on this crop during the year.

### 39. (B) *Crops grown only on large estates.*

*Oil Palm.*—The price per ton for palm oil opened in January at £16.10.0 and increased to £23.17.6 at the end of February. Thereafter prices fluctuated between appreciable limits and closed in December at £20.10.0. The price for kernels opened at £7.0.0 and closed at £10.5.0. These prices represented a considerable advance over those ruling for the preceding year.

The area under oil palms at the end of the year was 30,618 acres, of which 16,190 acres are immature. The number of estates engaged in this form of cultivation remains at six, four of which are in production.

One of the largest estates is now assembling a factory plant for the manufacture of oil by the press system, while one Chinese owned estate commenced production with a small expression plant towards the end of the year. One estate with a considerable area of mature palms has not yet undertaken manufacture. The wet weather experienced during the closing period of the year had an adverse effect upon crops and output. The improvement in prices has enabled a high standard of cultivation and manufacture to be maintained on the majority of properties, and the application of artificial fertilisers has been continued on some estates. Fruit rot, which seemed likely to become of considerable economic importance during 1934, has been well controlled during the year. Rats continue to be a major pest.

### 40. (C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

*Padi.*—A considerable decrease in areas planted with both wet and dry padi was again recorded and average yields are low. The decrease in planted area is largely due to the improved economic condition of peasants, following the introduction of rubber regulation during the middle of 1934 and the consequent abandonment of many fields not entirely suited to rice cultivation, which had been developed during the period when rubber prices were at an uneconomic level.

41. Some 1,872 gantangs of selected seed padi were distributed to meet a demand for good seed padi in North Johore but with the exception of Segamat, where a high standard of cultivation is maintained in several "sawahs", interest generally was not sustained. Weather conditions throughout the State were very unfavourable for the growth and development of the

crop, particularly in areas where drainage and irrigation facilities do not exist. Drought conditions during the growing period, and extensive flooding as the crop neared maturity were general, while the standard of maintenance and pest control was not entirely satisfactory.

42. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State.

43. The annual "sawah" competition was again held at Segamat during October. Eight mukims participated with a total of 174 entries. With a few notable exceptions the general maintenance was disappointing. Opportunity was taken at each centre to indicate shortcomings and make suggestions for the correction thereof.

Johore participated in the Malayan Padi Competition which culminated with the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur during August.

44. *Tobacco*.—The area under this crop at 1,107 acres remains practically the same as that recorded for 1934 *i.e.* 1,026 acres. Prices for leaf fluctuated considerably throughout the year, and provided little inducement for stabilising production. Small factories in the main producing centres continue to manufacture cigars, cheroots and shag for disposal on local markets. Leaf eating caterpillars and stem borers are common pests of the crop, but damage has not been extensive.

*Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The estimated area under mixed fruit at the end of the year was 8,119 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition some 4,959 acres are estimated to be under bananas. The district of Muar is the most important centre of production. Fruit cultivation is very largely in the hands of Malays, durians, mangosteens, rambutans, pulasans, langsung, duku, mata kuching, chiku and chempedak being the most popular varieties. The mid-year harvest was very satisfactory in all districts, more especially in Muar when exceptionally heavy crops of durians, mangosteens and dukus were obtained. At the end of the year a poor harvest of inferior quality was reaped.

45. *School Gardens*.—Vegetable gardens were maintained at 42 vernacular schools during the year, an increase of three over the previous year. Considerable progress has been made and the standard of maintenance of a number of gardens is extremely satisfactory.

46. *Agricultural Shows*.—An agricultural show, organised on a State basis, was held at Muar in July, and was opened by Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah. In addition to the normal agricultural sections arts and crafts, needlework, village and school industries and a baby show were included. Special

A one day show was held at Mersing on July 4th. Entries in all sections were satisfactory, being more numerous than in previous years.

LIVE-STOCK.

8. There were approximately 2,500 dairy cattle, mostly Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 5,398 and sheep and goats 5,398 and pigs 43,885. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
s -	37	6	5,320	3,378	2,753	3,559	624	968
s -	14	10	38	21	48	31	8,383	2,738

1. A virulent epidemic of Rinderpest broke out in District in June causing 134 deaths out of 195 reported. The infection was traced to Negri Sembilan. Strict isolation and quarantine localised and suppressed the disease.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

<i>Buffaloes.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>
8,547	14,451	202,320	47,500	7,587

50. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

#### MARINE PRODUCE.

51. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$8,590, a slight increase over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

#### FOREST PRODUCE.

52. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

53. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard

*balanops aromatica* (kapur) and the hard *Shorea* *erialis* (balau) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-*Dipterocarpus* spp (keruing) and the useful soft timber number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. They have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

4. Most of the timber produced in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery and used locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India. This timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in the more. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the quantity of timber produced, exported and imported during the years:—

Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107

The total outturn of timber from the State increased in 1906. This increase was confined to the more valuable timbers such as *chengal*, *balau* and *kapur*, which the outturn of timbers included in Classes I C and II decreased.



56. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is converted in the saw-mills. In 1935 these exports amounted to 2,537,050 cubic feet or, 80% of the total output showing an increase of 5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1934.

57. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued throughout the year. In 1935 the total quantity sent from this State amounted to 13,303 cubic feet or 67% of the total sent from Malaya. This shows a decrease of 2,743 cubic feet by comparison with the exports in 1934, which however does not indicate lack of enterprise on the part of the local timber merchants but is merely the result of a keener demand for timber on the local market.

58. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.5 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

59. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, amounted to 2,924,704 cubic feet, a decrease of 30% on the 1934 figures. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1931	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 9,763 tons, an increase of 58% as compared with 1934. 4,354 tons were exported and 2,908 tons imported.

60. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. In former years these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but during the last 3 years there has been a steady decline. In 1932 revenue derived from minor forest produce amounted to \$61,265 or 28% of the total forest revenue while in 1935 it amounted to no more than \$19,736 or 9%. This decline may be attributed partly to the smaller demand for *getah jelutong* and the increasing use of synthetic substitutes for *damar* but it is to some extent, the result of improved trade conditions. During the slump, when employment on estates was reduced to a minimum, large numbers of Chinese supported themselves by the collection of inferior *damars* but the return of prosperity has provided more lucrative and less arduous means of livelihood.

*Damar*. This decline is most marked in the case of *damar*. The total outturn in 1935 was 2,333 pikuls yielding a revenue of \$1,703. In 1934 the outturn was 5,192 pikuls yielding a revenue of \$3,991 while in 1932 this commodity yielded a revenue of \$15,560.

*Getah Jelutong*. The price obtainable for *getah jelutong* declined considerably during the last 2 years, which accounts for the smaller outturn. In 1935 the total outturn amounted to 1,051 pikuls which yielded a revenue of \$1,675. In 1934 the outturn was 1,516 pikuls and the revenue \$4,278. In 1932, 3,247 pikuls were produced yielding a revenue of \$11,119. Towards the end of 1935 there was a marked improvement in the demand for this commodity. *Rotans* and *Atap* showed a small increase and decrease respectively.

61. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position tributary of the River Sedili) is in process of erection. The paper and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

## MANUFACTURES.

62. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

63. The total trade amounted to \$79,692,239 as compared with \$88,716,889 in 1934.

The figures were as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Imports ..	31,213,739	34,458,315
Exports ..	61,077,703	50,861,133
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92,291,442	85,319,448
Less Re-exports ..	3,574,553	5,627,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88,716,889	79,692,239
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The values of imports for 1934 and 1935 under the various main heads were:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	13,597,258	14,857,016
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured ..	1,205,324	1,285,455
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	16,371,752	18,307,888
Parcel Post ..	39,410	7,956
Coin and Bullion ..	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31,213,739	34,458,315
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total value of Imports was \$3,244,576 greater than last year.

## EXPORTS.

64. The following table shows under the main heads the quantity and value of exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Articles	How counted	1934 Quantity	1935 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Value
				\$	\$
Recanuts ...	Pikuls	273,508	246,717	623,008	1,572,801
Opium ...	do.	701,154	658,079	1,895,997	2,669,837
Pepper ...	do.	13	—	319	—
Cambier ...	do.	6,716	8,292	39,021	43,333
Coffee ...	do.	1,448	1,134	20,272	15,876
Rubber ...	do.	1,747,096	1,400,422	47,563,787	32,963,598
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	5,661	2,754	16,933	8,262
Cassia ...	do.	163,535	76,109	552,747	223,874
Pineapples ...	Nos.	33,556,687	41,231,874	838,916	1,838,013
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	1,155,309	1,096,045	4,000,046	3,100,492
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	471,385	484,464
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	56,022,476	42,920,550
Timber ...	Tons	35,069	50,741	495,364	654,648
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	257,920	375,948
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	753,284	1,030,596
Iron-ore ...	Pikuls	8,753	13,450	721,276	1,467,119
Non-ferrous metal-ore ...	Tons	578,180	594,888	2,890,900	2,974,453
China Clay ...	do.	143	5	2,860	100
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	62.8.9	6.4.7	3,779	420
Total Minerals	—	—	—	3,618,815	4,442,092
Marine Produce	—	—	—	241,540	783,126
Opium ...	Nos.	8,829	4,428	217,098	96,340
Tea ...	do.	58	9	2,949	475
Ally ...	do.	43,743	18,026	23,375	27,231
Wool and Sheep ...	do.	32	13	904	91
Other Miscellaneous	do.	15,349,878	14,791,138	169,141	191,072
	—	—	—	28,121	1,369,560
	—	—	—	61,077,708	50,861,133

65. Exports came down from \$61,077,703 to \$50,861,133, a decrease of \$10,216,570. The decrease was mainly accounted for in the amount of rubber exported. The quantity of rubber exported was 346,677 pikuls less than 1934, and the value decreased by \$14,600,189. The average price of rubber for the year was 20.03 cents a pound.

The lowest price of rubber was 18 cents in September, and highest 22½ cents in December.

66. The price of tin averaged \$114.79 a pikul in January, \$107.19 in December. The lowest price was \$105.75 per pikul on 24th December, 1935, and the highest \$116.25 on the 12th April. There was an increase of 4,697 pikuls in the amount of tin-ore exported and an increase of \$745,843 in the value.

67. There was a decrease in the amount of copra and areca-nuts exported, but an increase in the value. There was a slight increase in the amount and value of gambier. Sweet potatoes and tapioca both decreased in amount and value by practically half of those in 1934. Eggs showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. Preserved pineapples decreased both in quantity and value, but this was perhaps due to the increase in the quantity and value of fresh pineapples exported.

In brief, prices reached a higher level in all branches of export, except that of tapioca and sweet potatoes. The former is affected by the demand for it in Europe, the latter by the local demand.

68. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are almost entirely to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.*, sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other Countries through Singapore shipping agents.

## VIII.—LABOUR.

### STATISTICS.

69. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The proportion of Malays seldom exceeds 2%. The numbers engaged at the end of 1935 in Government employment and in the larger organised industries, as shown by returns submitted in accordance with the Labour Code, are given below.

	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government ..	4,086	787	749	898	5,520
Estates ..	27,153	24,076	6,198	1,225	58,652
Mines ..	230	733	164	29	1,156
Factories ..	21	167	30	—	218
	<u>31,490</u>	<u>25,763</u>	<u>7,141</u>	<u>2,152</u>	<u>66,546</u>

70. The totals for the last four preceding years are shown below.

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Government ..	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520
Private Industries ..	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026
	<u>44,040</u>	<u>47,273</u>	<u>64,539</u>	<u>66,546</u>

#### RECRUITMENT.

71. *South Indians.*—Briefly the system in the case of South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and proceeds to his native village. There he persuades friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on an estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they are to emigrate. They are then taken, at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Government. If no objection is raised they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the country be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, or treatment or any other sufficient reason.

In addition to the above method, labour is obtained by the method of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class presents himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

The expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work done by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial secretary, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the committee.

Emigration from Southern India was open throughout the year. The demand for labour fell off appreciably during the latter half, however, and assisted passages were granted mainly to those rejoining their families in this country. Only a few

recruiting licences were issued and these were confined to tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid this form of emigration and to substitute it by non-recruited labour spontaneously offered.

72. *Javanese*.—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

73. *Chinese*.—An immigrant quota of 4,000 monthly was imposed in 1935. There was a shortage of Chinese labour early in the year and special permits were issued to admit immigrants in excess of that quota, up to July, when the shortage was over.

#### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

74. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers with that end in view. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

75. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

76. Except in the case of those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no indentured labour in the State.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

77. South Indian labourers are employed mainly on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on Estates and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting and road-sweeping under the Town Boards, and work on the permanent way under the Railways.

Javanese perform similar work on Estates and are also engaged in river-clearing under the P. W. D. and grass-cutting under the Town Boards.

The Chinese labourer on Estates is usually a tapper or is employed on hard jungle-felling or weeding work. He forms the majority of the labouring population on mines and in pineapple plantations and factories, and is engaged under Government Departments mainly on conservancy and earth-works.

Carpenters, masons, and painters are drawn principally from ranks of the Chinese while all nationalities are found fairly well distributed among other skilled labourers such as fitters, men and engine drivers.

#### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

78. The year for South Indian labourers on Estates was on the whole a steady one, reflecting the price of rubber, on which they are so largely dependant. The figure at the beginning of the year was slightly over 21 cents a pound. It dropped slowly in the first quarter to 18¾ cents in September but recovered in the last quarter to a little over 21½ cents at the end of the year. There was a slight tendency for wages to fall as labour became plentiful with the regular flow of emigration from Southern India on the one hand and further restriction of production, and shortage of work, on the other. But that the labourer was not so far off during 1935 is shown by the fact that the number of money-order remittances to Southern India and the sum so remitted increased to a considerably greater extent than in the average labouring population as compared with the previous year.

At the close of year the rates of wages paid to South Indian labourers were as shown below:—

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Field and Store Labourers	..	45-50	35
.. ..	..	38-44	32-44
.. ..	..	38-40	32-35

79. Rice is the staple food of the Indian labourer. The average price of Rangoon rice, which is the kind he usually purchases, rose by about 5 cents during the year to 25 cents a gantang. An adult male is reckoned normally to consume 6 gantangs a month. The total cost of the articles included in a typical South Indian labourers' monthly budget was about 25 gantangs higher in December than in January. The average for 1935, however, was only 8 cents above that for the previous year.

80. Javanese are paid at practically the same rates as the Indians. Rice is again the staple article of diet. The price of the quality they usually purchase went up slightly during the year but was in general low, standing at 27 cents a gantang as the year closed.

Chinese labourers work mainly on contract and their wages are usually higher. Where they were paid at daily rates these averaged 50-55 cents at the end of the year.



## HOURS OF WORK.

82. No labourer is bound to work on more than six days a week, or for more than nine hours a day without overtime pay.

In actual practice the average rubber tapper may be said to work 42 hours a week and the average field worker, factory hand or Government labourer 48 hours.

## GENERAL.

83. The South Indian labour connection with Johore has been of long duration and there is little doubt that it has resulted in mutual advantage. On the one hand it has provided the rubber industry, on which the State so largely depends, with a check on the enforced raising of wages to uneconomic levels, such as might have occurred if labour had been a monopoly of the Chinese. On the other it has meant to the labourer a whole new field of activity, bringing him a condition of comfort and sufficiency which he had not experienced previously. To-day the average Indian labourer on an estate may be said to want for very little. He lives in a satisfactory set of lines, the water supply is usually pure, illness is infrequent and he has sufficient money to serve his own needs and to invest in livestock or to supplement the income of near relatives in India.

84. Chinese labourers on estates, mines and timber kongsis have usually left their families in China. Those who are employed far from any village have little chance of recreation. There is usually a small coffee shop on one of the estates in the neighbourhood, at which the labourers can forgather and talk over a cheap cup of coffee. Those who live near towns may visit the Chinese theatre. They have a choice of better coffee shops where they spend their evenings.

85. The loneliest employment in Johore is that in the timber kongsis on the Endau river and its tributaries. There are six of these, with 9 to 30 labourers in each. They are difficult of access, and far from villages and other places of employment. In general the labourer never leaves his kongsi except after pay day. Then he goes to the nearest town and enjoys himself for two or three days, returning to the kongsi when his money is spent.

86. There is a slowly increasing tendency for the labourer to bring his family from China after he has saved a little money, and this is resulting in his living a more normal life.

87. In November about 200 Hylam Chinese attempted to march to Muar from Pogoh. Their declared intentions were to endeavour to secure a rise in tapping rates but there is no doubt that it was really a political demonstration engineered by agitators. There was no trouble. After a night in Gaol the junk and file were glad to go back to work. The ringleaders only were punished. There were no other disturbances.

88. 768 Chinese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. Two vessels which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East coast were seized and sold for recovery of part of the fines. These Chinese were in all cases Hylams. They came from Hainan, blown down by the North-East Monsoon, during the last quarter of the year and travelled in considerable discomfort in small junks. 36 Chinese of whom 31 were sailors on the captured vessels were repatriated under section 24 of the Aliens Enactment.

89. *Mui-Tsai*.—Of 145 mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1934, 121 remained at the end of 1935. The difference is largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 5 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai for minor breaches of the rules.

Two complete inspections were made during the year by the Protector of Chinese and Assistant Protector of Chinese, of registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places. The general standard of treatment was found to be good. Only in one case was any action necessary—a suspected case of ill-treatment where the mui-tsai was sent to the Po Leung Kuk in Singapore.

## IX.—EDUCATION.

*D. Organisation*.—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded to the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and the due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 there were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Islamic) schools.

*Government Schools*.—In the 55 Muslim Religious Schools for boys and the 7 similar schools for girls there were 1,231 teachers and an average enrolment of 6,231. In the 111 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 416 teachers and an average enrolment of 10,849 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 59 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,305 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 2 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,697 pupils.

92. *Aided Schools*.—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore; the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 302 and 92 respectively. Five girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge. Of four candidates for the Trinity College of Music Examination three passed.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,231.

*Private Schools*.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 955. There were 184 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an average daily attendance of 7,126 boys and 932 girls.

93. *Elementary Education*.—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

94. Eight new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on two more at the end of the year. In addition 13 schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A fourth batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

95. The Tamil schools with 4 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

96. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and \$3.

Thirty-eight new schools were registered during the year and 2 ceased to function, the total being 184.

97. *Secondary Education*.—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,218 of the 1,668 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

In the 1934 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 49 School Certificate candidates passed and 55 out of 98 Junior candidates. Of the 87 passes, 44 were Malays and 43 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1935 only 34 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

98. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 15 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, nine are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Thirteen obtained certificates, and of these one was appointed Tailoring Instructor at the Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, and three others have opened a shop in Johore Bahru. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and 38 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Nine Johore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang, five Chinese and four Malays.

99. *Training of Teachers.*—33 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

100. There were 7 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, five Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. In addition there were 2 students at the P. W. D. Technical School, Kuala Lumpur and 2 at the Post and Telegraph Technical School.

101. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 508 in 1934 to 665. There were 81 First Class Scouts, 31 from English and 50 from Malay schools.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and hitherto has received no Government grant, though one is promised for 1936. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

102. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in type-writing.

#### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

103. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

104. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	83	296,754	83	296,754
Coasting „ -	2,886	103,651	2,886	103,651
Sailing vessels -	9,775	240,549	10,493	248,078

These figures show an increase of 21,484 tons entered and 29,360 cleared as compared with 1934. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 24,544 and 23,487 respectively against 26,016 and 23,581 in 1934.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1931	314,003	164,511	147,444	625,958
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954

105. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

106. The state possesses 773 miles of metalled, 58 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 55 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

107. Mails are conveyed by train to 20 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 357 miles and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

108. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies. Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and the Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

109. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1933	1934	1935
Letters, papers and parcels handled .. ..	3,114,134	4,377,176	4,596,300
Value of Money Orders issued .. ..	\$552,799	\$814,893	\$1,224,716
Value of Money Orders Paid .. ..	\$254,382	\$297,919	\$341,544

#### XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

110. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

*I chupak* = 1 quart, *I gantang* = 1 gallon, *I tahlil* =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ozs.  
*I kati* (16 *tahils*) =  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs., *I pikul* (100 *katis*) =  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.  
*I koyan* (40 *pikuls*) =  $533\frac{1}{3}$  lbs., *I bahara* = 400 lbs.  
*I hoon* = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

#### XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

111. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

##### BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

##### Johore Bahru District:—

Customs Barracks, Kukup; Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters, Johore Bahru, Ayer Baloi and Pontian Kechil; two sick wards, Leper Asylum; Hospital Ward with 20 beds, Pontian; Police Station and Barracks, 22nd mile, Pontian Road; Slaughter House and Detention Shed for cattle and goats, Johore Bahru; one Class V, two Class III, two Class VII and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; four Class VIII Quarters, Pontian Kechil.

##### Muar District:—

Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters at Parit Perupok and Kesang; extensions to existing Malay Schools at Dumpar, Rendah, Paya Kumpai, Panchor and Seri Menanti; Laboratory, Government Hospital, Muar; Quarters for Health Inspector at Muar, for Police at Sagil and Kesang, for Imam and for Dresser at Tangkak.



**Batu Pahat District:—**

Permanent Mosque, Batu Pahat; Malay Girls' School with Teacher's Quarters, Batu Pahat; Malay Boys' Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Parit Sulong and Punggor; extensions to English College, Batu Pahat, and to existing Malay Schools at Batu Puteh, Batu 13½, Kampong Bahru, Lubok and Sungei Tongkang; Headquarters Police Station, Batu Pahat; Post Office, Telephone Exchange, Quarters and Barracks, Benut.

**Segamat District:—**

Quarters for Assistant Surgeon and six Married Police officers.

**Kluang and Endau Districts:—**

Malay Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Kahang and Tenglu; two Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang.

**Kota Tinggi District:—**

Malay Girls' School and Teacher's Quarters; Police Station and Barracks, Tanjong Surat.

112. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

**Johore Bahru District:—**

Police Depot, Johore Bahru; Mental Hospital, Tampoi; Operating Theatre and Eye Room, General Hospital (to be air-conditioned).

**Muar District:—**

Extra Class Rooms, English School; Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Rawang; Police Stations, Bukit Gambir and Pagoh.

**Batu Pahat District:—**

Hospital Barracks, Kitchens and Attendants Quarters; Police Barracks, Batu Pahat.

**Kluang and Endau Districts:—**

Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Ayer Hitam; two 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing.

113. Twenty miles and 46 chains of new road were opened, in addition to 4 miles 8 chains approach road to Pontian Water Supply Headworks, 12 miles 43 chains of the Mawai-Jemaluang Road were completed and this road was opened to traffic on 1st July. 3 miles 19 chains of the new road from

Sungei Simpang Kanan to the Yong Peng Muar-Road were completed. Work was continued on the Mersing-Endau Road. A Roads Board was instituted, to consider proposals for new roads and improvement of existing communications. The Johore Planters' Association is represented on the Board. 49½ miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

114. *Waterworks*:—During the year a special Waterworks Branch of the Public Works Department was formed under the charge of a Senior Executive Engineer, whose duties consist of the financial and technical supervision of all waterworks schemes.

The following improvements and additions to the water supplies were made:—

#### **Johore Bahru District.**

A new 6 inch diameter main was laid from Jalan Tampoi to the New Mental Hospital. The new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Ketchil was put in hand and three reservoirs, each 70,000 gallons capacity, were constructed. The approach road to the head works was completed and the rising main from the head works overhead tanks was laid. The three overhead tanks were completed and the construction of the filter house and the pumping and purification plant was well in hand at the end of the year.

#### **Muar District.**

The construction of the approach road to the break pressure tank at Mount Ophir, was nearly completed and the preliminary investigation for the site of the new impounding dam was carried out. The reticulation for the water supply to the villages on the north side of the Muar river was well advanced. Three reinforced concrete water towers were constructed, one at Tangkak and two at Bukit Kangkar and a fourth was started at Parit Bunga. A 7" diameter main was laid along Jalan Arab, Jalan Abdul Rahman, Jalan Mariam and Jalan Bakri. A start was also made on the extension to the reticulation to Muar Town and for part of the Parit Jawa supply.

#### **Batu Pahat.**

The reticulation was improved by extending the 7" main from Jalan Kluang along Jalan Zabidah and 4" main to Jalan Lim Poon, Jalan Soga and Jalan Ampuan.

**Segamat.**

A Chlorination Plant was installed and proposals for a new pumping station and improvements to the existing supply were investigated.

**Kluang.**

A Chlorination Plant was installed and a survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply to the Town.

**Mersing.**

A new 4 inch pipe was laid to the Hospital, five hydrants were installed and the water service was extended to the Malay Boys' School.

**Kota Tinggi.**

A preliminary survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply scheme for the Town. The construction of the road leading to the head works was put in hand.

The existing water supplies throughout the State were closely examined and records were started and kept of the population and average daily consumption in the towns, the bacteriological examination of the water, the revenue and total consumption of the year, the valuation of plant and all supplies, and the estimated cost of water supplied.

115. River clearing was accomplished over 95 miles of waterways.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

116. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat during 1935 were 3,370,461 B.T.U. as compared with 2,696,662 B.T.U. in 1934.

Batu Pahat Power Station was completed and put into commission in March. Consumers at the end of the year numbered 629, and demands are steadily increasing. Buildings for Kluang Power Station were under construction at the end of the year.

117. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 150 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

118. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 18,478, H. P., 15,453 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

119. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 54 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

#### FINANCIAL.

120. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was \$5,511,343; Special Services cost \$3,431,781 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$2,079,564.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year of \$49,484.

121. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$207,144, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$821,831 and on Miscellaneous Services \$401,735.

122. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$932 to \$891: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$176.90 a mile.

123. \$43,706 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$24,702 on river-clearing. A Drainage and Irrigation Board was formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation. The Planting and the Mining communities are represented on this Board.

124. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$390,383, compared with \$279,323 in 1933 and \$306,522 in 1934.

The cost of labour and materials continued to rise, prices at the end of the year being about 30% above those obtaining during the slump.

## XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## CRIMES.

125. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 27,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 2,041 seizable offences and 19,619 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,089 cases and convictions obtained in 833 cases. The increase on the previous year reflects the heavy influx of Chinese labour following improved trade conditions.

126. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Murder and Homicide -	55	32	28	18	11
Rape -	4	7	7	5	4
Gang-robbery -	24	23	9	1	2
Robbery -	47	43	25	7	14
House-breaking -	230	373	328	258	293
Thefts (over \$100) -	72	58	49	31	48
Thefts (under \$100) -	1,118	1,196	1,118	809	950
Counterfeit Coin -	10	8	—	—	—
Counterfeit Notes -	5	8	—	1	—
Mischief by Fire -	27	36	28	11	22
Unlawful Societies -	12	2	—	4	1
Communism and Sedition -	114	38	27	15	11

127. 78 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

128. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,341 against 1,957 in 1933 and 1,485 in 1934. Of these 1,971 were Chinese, 169 Indians, 70 Javanese and 114 Malays. 310 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 413 prisoners remained.

There were 11 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 2 executions.

22 floggings were inflicted, 4 of them by order of the Court.

129. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 2,016. Of these 461 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

#### POLICE.

130. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,318 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

95 Johore Malays were recruited from 227 applicants. Only Johore Malays were enlisted. No Sikhs or Mohamedan Indians were recruited during the year.

Discipline showed improvement and there was a gratifying decrease in absence without leave which formerly was the most frequent offence among Malays.

131. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 36 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,034 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

132. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

133. The total cost of the force in 1933 was \$872,880. The revenue collected, \$73,729, was the highest on record. Hospital admissions increased, but there were no deaths, as compared with 6 in 1934.

134. Efforts made to free the Force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

#### COURTS.

135. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- (a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
- (e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

136. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 8 second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

137. In the Supreme Court 56 criminal cases and 34 criminal appeals were registered. 193 civil suits, 31 civil appeals, 552 probate and administration petitions, and 286 miscellaneous applications, 95 land applications, 8 foreign judgments and 1,526 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 58 bankruptcy petitions.

138. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 18 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 7 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

139. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

		1934		1935	
		<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru	..	3,902	713	3,873	896
Kota Tinggi	..	785	99	711	122
Pontian	..	878	94	962	64
Muar	..	5,153	1,499	4,148	1,283
Batu Pahat	..	2,701	595	3,173	524
Endau	..	444	126	242	49
Segamat	..	1,938	465	2,558	399
Kluang	..	1,361	146	2,016	146

#### PRISONS.

140. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

141. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

142. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

143. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

144. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

145. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.46 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements to Sungei Chat. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking,



carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-work, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 30.

146. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

147. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

148. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

149. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 3.68 and at Muar .26, 84 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

150. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. One case was tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

151. The two prisons cost \$151,127 to maintain.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

152. The following Enactments were passed in 1935:—

1. The Town Boards (Suspension) Enactment, 1935. It had been found impossible to get the necessary new assessment lists ready, so the relevant sections were temporarily suspended in favour of the old sections formerly in force.
2. The Roman Catholic Bishop (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. It provides against the temporary suspension of the exercise of the corporation's powers during a vacancy in the Bishopric.
3. The Carriage by Air Enactment, 1935. It is designed to give the provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 the force of law when the accession thereto of Johore takes effect.
4. The Whaling (Prohibition) Enactment, 1935. Implements the International Convention for the control of whaling.

5. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar legislation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.
6. The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Provides for the safety of the public during artillery practice.
7. The Justices of the Peace Enactment, 1935. Provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.
8. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar amendments to the Federated Malay States Enactment.
9. The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Provides for the registration of aliens.
10. The Rubber Dealers (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the expiry of licences on the 30th June each year instead of on the 31st December as heretofore.
11. The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the imposition of a fee for the issue of certified copies of entries in the register.
12. The Offences by Muhammadans (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the revocation, if necessary, of permits to give public religious instruction.
13. The Distribution Enactment, 1935. Prior to this Enactment, Johore had no law for the distribution of the estate of a person not being a Muhammadan dying intestate and domiciled in the State; the Enactment remedies that position.
14. The Stamp Laws (International Convention) Enactment, 1935. Gives effect to the Geneva Conventions of 1930.
15. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Gives power to customs officers to search vessels within the territorial waters.
16. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1935. Provides for financial sanctions against Italy.

153. Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—

The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930. Amendment of the Schedules.

- The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Rules for ensuring the safety of the public.
- The Bait-Ul-Mal Enactment, 1934. Rules of procedure.
- The Courts Enactment, 1920. Amendment relating to the admission of advocates and solicitors.
- The Extradition Enactment, 1915. The application of the Enactment to, and the terms of arrangement with, certain foreign countries.
- The Forest Enactment, 1921. Minor alteration to rates of royalty.
- The Labour Code, 1924. Rules made by the Indian Immigration Committee under section 134 (v) of the Code; Transport Expenses Rules; and minor amendments to existing rules.
- The Land Enactment, 1910. Amendments of the rules relating to the premium, rent and survey fees on land held under approved application.
- The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929. Rules providing for the better checking of stock and account books kept by licensees.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Rules relating to registered smokers.
- The Pawnbrokers Enactment, 1917. Areas for licences fixed.
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Various additional offices made pensionable.
- The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Amendment of the Pineapple Factory Regulations.
- The Police Force Enactment, 1916. Amendment of Police Force Pensions Rules.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924. Miscellaneous amendments to the Post Office Regulations.
- The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. Certain diseases included within term "infectious disease".
- The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Definition of the expression "alien".
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. The use of certain text books prohibited in registered schools.
- The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921. Form of books of account prescribed.

**The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.**

Imposition of cess.

Amendments to the Assessment Rules.

Amendments to the Export Rules.

Additional clones.

**The Stamp Enactment, 1934.**

Remission of duty on bonds executed under the Criminal Procedure Code.

**The Statistics Enactment, 1921.**

Rubber Statistics (Estates) Rules, 1935.

**The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. The Telegraph Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto. The Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1935.****The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931.**  
Minor amendments of the Rules.**The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914.**  
Charges for hire cars. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto. Fixing of speed limits in certain townships.**The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924. Amendment of Schedules. Prohibition of exports and imports from and to Italy.****The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1923.**  
Declaration of close seasons. Amendments to Schedules.**The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934. Reciprocal arrangement with India. Transfer of Money Rules, 1935.****XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****REVENUE.**

154. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

155. **Land:** The Chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

## 156. Customs:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

## Intoxicating

Liquors .. From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.

Tobacco .. From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.

Matches .. \$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.

Kerosene .. 10 cents a gallon.

Petrol .. 35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products Free.

## Other agricultural produce

.. Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. From 1st June, 1934 the export duty on copra was cancelled and from 1st March, 1934 that on arecanuts substantially reduced.

Tin .. \$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.

Other metals (of which iron is the principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May, 1934 and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund. This cess was reduced to .7 cent a lb with effect from 1st July, 1935.

*Customs:—*

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$3,941,902 as compared with \$4,591,688 in 1934. This amount did not include \$985,055 apportioned from the rubber cess collected during the year. The total amount of cess collected was \$1,636,007. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts ..	109,526	95,464	82,284
Copra and Coconuts ..	122,044	23,040	—
Pineapples ..	75,529	93,781	99,426
Rubber ..	225,991	238,176	981,143
Tin Ore ..	47,460	88,648	146,937
Iron Ore ..	195,378	283,735	302,536
Tobacco ..	882,710	1,343,763	1,422,290
Spirits ..	242,807	408,801	451,605
Petroleum ..	816,113	1,012,904	1,210,398
Matches ..	37,439	45,378	30,270

157. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

274,124 tahils were sold in 1935, as against 283,127 in 1934. Revenue brought in \$2,943,689 which was over \$50,000 less than in the previous year. 1,284 tahils of dross were recovered, as against 956 in 1934. The number of Retail shops remained at 39. Forty eight new smokers were registered during the year, all being certified by registered medical practitioners to require chandu for reasons of health. 4.8 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.93 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 131 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

158. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Excise Revenue for 1935 exceeded that for 1934 as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Excise Duty ..	87,268	85,651
Sales of Toddy ..	112,103	136,227
Licences ..	20,895	22,770
Miscellaneous ..	739	455
	<hr/> 221,005	<hr/> 245,103

Toddy was supplied to 41 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to \$62,796 as against \$66,030 in 1934. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to \$22,856 compared with \$21,238 in 1934. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to \$63,165. 952 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 321 stills were seized as compared with 277 in 1934.

159. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

160. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, and wireless, commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

161. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	162,445	222,772	276,148
Electric Lighting ..	282,860	308,480	377,167
General Assessment ..	226,194	191,811	203,365
Market Fees ..	72,507	78,733	83,943
Water Supply ..	95,973	116,894	137,003
Conservancy ..	104,842	103,593	117,600

162. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20.4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges), \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

163. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

164. The total revenue of the State for 1935 amounted to \$17,162,127. The estimated revenue for 1935 was \$13,282,088 and the actual revenue for 1934 was \$16,660,594.

165. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1935, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1933 and 1934.



166. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1935.

#### EXPENDITURE.

167. The total expenditure of the State was \$18,429,798. The estimated expenditure for 1935 was \$16,292,402, and the actual expenditure for 1934 was \$11,692,115. It is, however, to be noted that the disbursements of 1935 included payment of \$4,285,710 being the equivalent of £500,000 paid as a gift to the British Government. The total expenditure of the year excluding this payment was thus \$14,144,088 leaving a surplus of revenue of \$3,018,039. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

168. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1934, amounted to \$232,972.

169. Pensions decreased from \$597,911 in 1934 to \$590,173.

#### INVESTMENTS.

170. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

171. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1935 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by \$2,118,546 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by \$1,805,830.

172. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

173. Johore has no public debt.

174. Loans stood at \$246,667 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

175. Advances stood at \$137,515. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$984,249.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## LAND AND SURVEYS.

177. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1933 and 1934 in the following table:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Number of Grants registered ..	526	544	472
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,263	1,493	1,365
Number of Charges registered ..	646	623	703
Other transactions ..	1,007	1,711	1,581

## MINING ENACTMENT.

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Mining Leases issued ..	2	25	9
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	—	3
Prospecting Licences ..	1	10	—
Other transactions ..	8	20	19

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	1934	1935
\$30,636	\$121,422	\$68,179

178. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Mukim Registers ..	4,874	7,368	7,217
Surat Sementara ..	3,541	5,765	4,877
Miscellaneous ..	1,001	1,997	1,269

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	1934	1935
\$17,525	\$46,124	\$27,901

179. At the end of the year about 5,100 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

180. The area of alienated land stood at 1,270,216 acres compared with 1,245,352 acres in 1934.

181. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, decreased from \$3,367,944 to \$3,286,805.

182. Application books continued to be closed.

183. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 17,598 lots were surveyed. In the last five years 95,962 holdings have been surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 12,983 against 19,557 in 1934, but requisitions for the survey of a further 3,000 lots are expected. Arrears of field work are now being overtaken but arrears of plan drawing will continue for some time.

184. The Survey Staff numbered 134. The expenditure of the Department rose from \$314,817 to \$347,527 and revenue increased from \$78,681 to \$142,042.

#### FOREIGN COMPANIES.

185. 193 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 18 having been struck off and 21 added.

#### MILITARY.

##### Johore Military Forces.

186. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 875, an increase of 250 being sanctioned. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

187. Health and discipline were good.

188. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and also in the Parade in honour of the Silver Jubilee. A review took place in honour of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan, and the 40th year of His Highness' reign.

189. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.

190. Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until the return of His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant on 22nd January, and again for a month during His Highness' absence in Ceylon in June.

#### Johore Volunteer Forces.

191. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. At Johore Bahru the Detachment took part in the Review held in honour of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday, and Detachments in Outstations took part in corresponding functions. His Highness presented Colours to the Volunteer Forces after 31 years of their establishment.

#### Johore Volunteer Engineers.

192. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 153 to 187. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Both were very well attended. The unit reached the high figure of 98% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

193. The camp programmes included construction of Trestle Bridging and Aerial Ropeway, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

#### TOWN BOARDS.

194. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	—
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

195. 54 tigers and 7 leopards and panthers were destroyed in the year. 6 persons were killed by tigers, 2 by snakes and 9 by crocodiles. \$2,171 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 9 persons were killed by tigers in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

## GENERAL.

196. His Highness the Sultan returned from a world tour on 22nd January and resided in Johore for the rest of the year with the exception of a month in June when His Highness went to Ceylon to meet Her Highness the Sultanah. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., &c. acted as Regent.

197. The following were elected Members of Executive Council during the year:—

Ungku Abdul Hamid bin Abdul Majid (27th August)

Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

198. The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Mr B. J. R. Barton (17th January)

Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

Mr D. M. Tibbs (27th August)

Ungku Suleiman bin Mohamed Khalid (9th October)

Dr N. Mootatamby (22nd October)

Dato Abdul Kadir bin Daud (27th October)

Capt. Sheikh Abdullah bin Yahya (27th October).

199. The following had his term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato Sir David Galloway (19th February).

200. The Honourable Y. M. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., who had acted as Mentri Besar from 28th December, 1934, was confirmed in the appointment on 1st April, 1935.

201. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the late King George V, His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore presented half a million pounds to the Defences of Singapore.

202. On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday on June 3rd, His Highness the Sultan was made an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

203. September the 17th was the 62nd Birthday of His Highness the Sultan and the Birthday Celebrations were on a larger scale than usual as simultaneously the State was commemorating the 40th year of His Highness' accession. Striking and spontaneous tributes were paid to the untiring work which His Highness has carried out throughout his reign for the welfare of the State and its people.

204. Dr R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt., left Johore on April 26th on leave prior to retirement, having held the appointment of General Adviser since October, 1931. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in June. On his departure Mr M. C. Hay acted as General Adviser until 20th May, when I began to act, being subsequently confirmed in the appointment on 20th September.

205. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,  
*General Adviser, Johore.*

JOHORE BAHRU,  
*11th May, 1936.*

## APPENDICES

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	PAGE.
-Balance Sheet on 31st December, 1935 ..	62
-Actual Revenue for 1933, 1934 and 1935 ..	63
-Actual Expenditure for 1933, 1934 and 1935 ..	63
-Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure	64
-Housing .. .. .	65
-Census of Road Traffic .. .. .	66
-Bibliography .. .. .	66

# APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1935.

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Deposits ... ..	984,249	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department ... ..	2,495,725
Rubber Fund ... ..	529,699	Cash-in-transit ... ..	84,203
SURPLUS:—		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
Opium Reserve Replacement Fund ... ..	15,348,419	Sterling Securities \$20,726,442 } Local Securities 1,411,944 } Fixed Deposits 2,000,000 }	24,138,386
General Surplus ... ..	25,850,922	OPIUM RESERVE REPLACEMENT FUND:—	
		Sterling Securities \$15,255,719 } Cash Securities 92,700 }	15,348,419
		Due by other Governments ... ..	133,149
		Stock of Chandu ... ..	25,873
		Advances ... ..	137,515
		Loans ... ..	246,667
		Suspense ... ..	103,352
Total ... ..	42,713,289	Total ... ..	42,713,289



## APPENDIX B.

*Revenue in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.*

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	2,293,853	3,371,085	3,359,529
Forests -	204,129	218,580	289,747
Customs -	3,091,173	4,591,688	4,916,743
Licences etc. -	2,703,441	4,111,492	3,898,298
Fees of Courts -	231,357	296,348	319,584
Posts and Telegraphs -	235,271	299,022	329,379
Railway -	I	—	—
Port and Harbour dues -	33,919	36,261	34,872
Interest -	1,551,184	1,661,029	1,693,250
Miscellaneous Receipts -	98,104	146,640	161,082
Municipal -	1,031,108	1,107,524	1,287,240
Lands Sales -	332,612	820,925	872,403
Total -	11,806,152	16,660,594	17,162,127

## APPENDIX C.

*Expenditure in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.*

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	533,283	597,911	590,173
Personal Emoluments -	5,309,062	5,480,750	5,713,722
Other Charges -	2,285,822	2,420,999	7,101,803 *
Transport -	57,398	—	—
Purchase of Land -	134,641	104,696	160,737
P. W. D., A. R. -	1,351,019	1,369,072	1,431,582
P. W. D., S. S. -	1,918,271	1,718,687	3,431,781
Total -	11,589,496	11,692,115	18,429,798 *

\* Includes \$4,285,710 (≈ £500,000) paid as a gift to the British Government.

**APPENDIX D.**  
**STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,**  
**1912—1935.**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798

## HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them					Number of Barracks, Com-pounds, Tene-ment Houses, etc., and of persons in-habiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them		
		Houses of one room	Inhabi-tants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi-tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi-tants	Bar-racks, etc.	Inhabi-tants	Huts	Inhabi-tants
Johore Bahru	25,729	—	—	564	2,820	2,039	16,312	78	2,472	455	4,125
Kluang	8,782	54	304	59	379	228	2,260	333	1,902	584	3,937
Muar	28,451	647	3,250	480	2,803	854	7,484	1,452	10,510	994	4,348
Segamat	2,841	70	369	59	380	37	421	62	897	162	660
Kota Tinggi	2,690	35	113	29	145	166	1,506	163	662	50	264
Mersing	4,764	310	1,160	214	1,104	252	1,783	47	503	282	205
Batu Pahat	18,250	1,110	5,161	473	3,156	554	6,683	67	1,269	465	1,981
Total	91,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX F.

*Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1935.*

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru -	1,142	333	5	540	22	142
Muar -	328	365	19	208	—	72
Batu Pahat -	343	152	47	122	5	97
Segamat -	255	117	65	147	—	50
Endau -	36	62	7	52	—	5

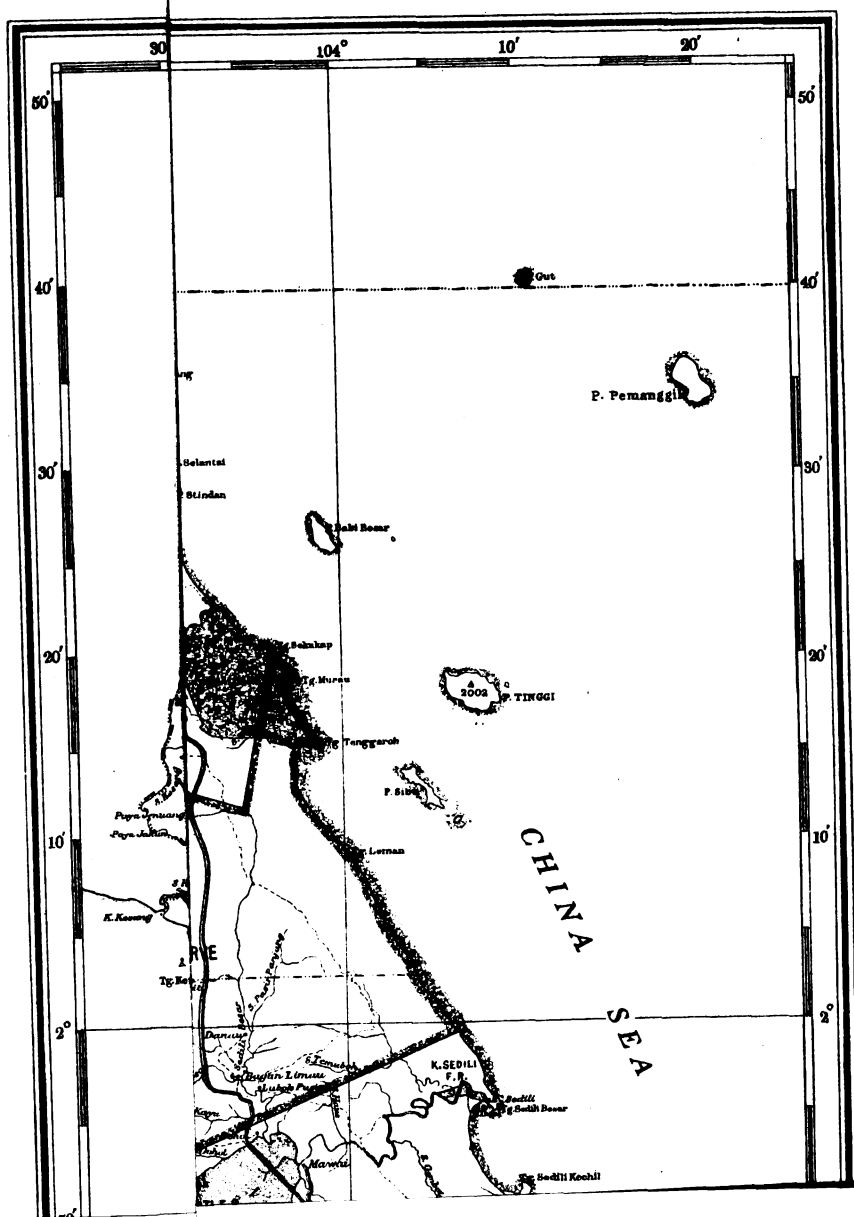
## APPENDIX G.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya*.





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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

				PAGE.
Chapter	I. History, Geography and Climate	...		1.
do.	II. Government	...	...	9.
do.	III. Population	...	...	12.
do.	IV. Health	...	...	14.
do.	V. Housing	...	...	15.
do.	VI. Production	...	...	16.
do.	VII. Commerce	...	...	18.
do.	VIII. Wages and Cost of Living	...	...	22.
do.	IX. Education and Welfare Institutions	...	...	24.
do.	X. Communications and Transport	...	...	26.
do.	XI. Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures	...	...	30.
do.	XII. Public Works	...	...	31.
do.	XIII. Justice and Police	...	...	34.
do.	XIV. Legislation	...	...	40.
do.	XV. Public Finance and Taxation	...	...	41.
do.	XVI. Land and Survey	...	...	43.
do.	XVII. Miscellaneous	...	...	45.
	Appendix I	...	...	46.
	Appendix II	...	...	47.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization.

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# Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1935.

## CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

### *History.*

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were Aluise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, and Antoniotto Usi di Mare, a Genoese. They were commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. They repeated their voyage in the following year, when they proceeded further up the river and got into touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth, "they cast anchor on a Sunday morning at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of a fever, was buried; and, as his name was Andrew, being well loved, they gave the Island the name of St. Andrew." For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the native African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished and in course of time it became difficult to distinguish them from the indigenous races except for the facts that they styled themselves Portuguese, affected European dress and names, and professed to be Christians. Communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albreda), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "egreja") near Kansala in Foni, Bintang and Tankular. The furthest Portuguese settlement up the river was at Setuko near Fattatenda.

In 1580 the throne of Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain and a number of Portuguese took refuge in England. In 1587 one of these refugees, Francisco Ferreira, piloted two English ships to the Gambia, and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory. In the following year Antonio, Prior of Crato, who laid claim to the Portuguese throne, sold to certain London and Devon merchants, the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia. This grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of ten years by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. The patentees sent several vessels to the coast, but owing to Portuguese hostility did not venture further south than Joal—thirty miles to the north of the mouth of the River Gambia. They reported that the Gambia was "a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals. For long since one Frenchman entered with a small barque, which was betrayed, surprised and taken by two gallies of the Portugals."

Letters patent conferring (*inter alia*) the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618, and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year was commanded by George Thompson and had for its object the opening up of trade with Timbuktu. Leaving his ship at Gassan, Thompson proceeded with a small party in boats as far as the River Nerico. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of Thompson's party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. Thompson remained in the Gambia with seven companions, but was killed by one of them in a sudden quarrel. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under the command of Richard Jobson, who also made his way up to the Nerico. Notwithstanding the fact that Jobson in his "The Golden Trade" gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia, the patentees, who had been involved by these trading ventures in considerable losses, did not further prosecute the exploration of the Gambia but confined their attentions to the Gold Coast.

In 1651 the Commonwealth granted a patent to certain London merchants, who in that and the following year sent two expeditions to the River Gambia and established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barracunda Falls in search of gold, but the climate took its toll. In 1652 Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in the Gambia.

In the meantime James, Duke of Courland, who was the nephew and godson of James I of England, had in about 1651 obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land at Banyon Point (Cape St. Mary), Juffure and Gassan. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out from Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Cape St. Mary. During the next eight years a very flourishing trade was carried on between the Gambia and Courland. In 1658 the Duke of Courland was made a prisoner during a war between Sweden and Poland. As a consequence funds ceased to be available for the maintenance of the garrisons and settlements in the Gambia and in 1659 the Duke of Courland's agent at Amsterdam entered into an agreement with the Dutch West India Company, whereby the Duke's possessions in the Gambia were handed over to the Company until such time as the Duke should be in a position to resume possession thereof. In 1660 St. Andrew's Fort was captured and plundered by a French privateer in the Swedish service. The Dutch thereafter abandoned the fort and the Courlanders resumed possession.

After the Restoration English interest in the Gambia was revived as the result of information, which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the existence of a gold mine in the upper reaches of the river. In 1660 a new patent was granted to a number of persons,

who were styled the Royal Adventurers trading to Africa and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert. At the end of that year the Adventurers sent an expedition to the Gambia under the command of Major Robert Holmes, who had been with Prince Rupert in the Gambia in 1652. Holmes arrived in the river at the beginning of the following year. He proceeded to occupy Dog Island, which he renamed Charles Island, and to erect a temporary fort there. On March 18, 1661, he sailed up to St. Andrew's Island and called upon the Courlander officer in command to surrender, threatening to bombard the fort if his request was not complied with. There were only seven European in the garrison and the Courlanders had no alternative but to submit. On the following day Holmes took possession of the fort, which he renamed James Fort after the Duke of York. An attempt was made in 1662 by the Dutch West India Company to gain possession of the fort, firstly, by inciting the natives of Barra against the English, secondly, by offering bribes to certain of the English officers and lastly, by bombarding the fort. None of these measures proved successful and the English remained in possession of the Island. In the meantime the Duke of Courland had lodged a protest against the seizure of his possessions in time of peace. On November 17, 1664, after protracted negotiations he relinquished in favour of Charles II all claim to his African possessions and in return was granted the Island of Tobago and the right for himself personally to trade in the River Gambia.

In 1672 the Royal Adventurers sold their forts and factories to the Royal African Company, which was incorporated in that year by royal charter.

In 1678 the French wrested the Island of Goree from the Dutch. The history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1686 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite to James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1856.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, in 1695, 1702, 1703, and 1709, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognised the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

One of the aftermaths of these wars was an outbreak of piracy along the West African coast. The English trade in the Gambia suffered heavily from the depredations of these pirates. In 1720 one of their number, Howel Davis, captured James Fort by stratagem and held it to a ransom of two thousand pounds. An even more serious disaster occurred in the following year, when the garrison mutinied under the leadership of one of their officers, Major John Massey, and seizing one of the Company's ships themselves turned pirate. Finally

in 1725 James Fort was very extensively damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

After these setbacks the African Company enjoyed twenty years of comparative prosperity. A very detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moore's "Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa." Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and at other places and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior of the continent.

Nevertheless, despite an annual subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company became in course of time involved in grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition, the people in a melancholy situation for want of goods to carry on a trade to support their garrison, not having had any supplies for upwards of five years, and not being allowed to trade for themselves—the consequence of which was that they were obliged to call in their out-factors on the continent.....By being so neglected the chief trade is gone down the River Senegal to the French factory." In the following year it was reported that the garrison at James Fort "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight; and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the African Company of its charter and vesting its forts and settlements in a new company, which was controlled by a committee of merchants. The Act prohibited the new company from trading in its corporate capacity but allowed it an annual subsidy for the upkeep of the forts. It was hoped thereby to prevent the monopolistic tendencies of rule by a joint stock company and at the same time to save the government the expense entailed by the creation of a colonial civil service.

In 1765 the fort and settlements in the Gambia were by another Act of Parliament taken from this new company and vested in the Crown. For the next eighteen years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters were at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Superintendent of Trade was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. On this occasion they so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them. Except for a brief period after the Napoleonic wars, when the island was temporarily occupied by handful of troops as an outpost, James Island ceased to play any part in the history of the Gambia.

In 1783 St. Louis and Goree were handed back to France and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British colony. The Gambia was therefore once more entrusted to the care of the African Company.

In 1787 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was purchased by the British government with a view to the establishment of a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan, the convicts being eventually diverted to other places.

For the next thirty years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of a number of individual traders. Settlements were established by these traders along the river banks. Perhaps the most important of these was at Pisania (Karantaba). This settlement, which was already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Ansley. Subsequently invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Ansleys to Major Houghton (1791), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805) and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa.

In 1795 James Willis was appointed Consul General for Senegambia and was ordered to proceed to Fattatenda to promote British trade and influence in the upper regions of the Gambia and Niger. For various reasons this expedition never sailed and it was left to Mungo Park under the auspices of the African Association, to make his way from Karantaba to the upper reaches of the Niger.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars the British were in possession of St. Louis and Goree, but it was agreed as part of the terms of the treaty of peace that these places should be returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the very extensive traffic in slaves, which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels in the River Gambia, the British Government issued instructions that James Island or some other suitable place in the river should be occupied as a military post. Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was accordingly despatched with some troops for the purpose. James Island was reoccupied but owing to the ruinous state of the fort it was found to be unsuitable as a military base. On April 23, 1816, Grant entered into a treaty with the King of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol to the British Government. The island was renamed St. Mary's Island and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 the African Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was administered from Sierra Leone until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. This arrangement continued until 1866 when the Gambia and Sierra Leone were once more united under the same administration.

In the meantime the British Government extended its territorial acquisitions beyond St. Mary's Island by concluding treaties with a number of native chiefs. In 1826 the north bank at the river's mouth was ceded to Great Britain by the King of Barra. In the following year the King of Kombo made a similar cession of territory on the south bank. In 1823 Major Grant acquired Lemain Island, which was renamed MacCarthy Island and was made into a settlement

for liberated African slaves as well as the headquarters of a Wesleyan mission. Further cessions of other tracts of land near the mouth of the river and also further upstream were obtained in subsequent years. In 1856 Albreda, which as a foreign enclave in the middle of British territory had proved a constant source of friction between the British and French governments, was handed over to Great Britain who in exchange renounced her rights to the gum trade at Portendic.

In 1870 and 1876 negotiations were entered into between the French and British governments for the exchange of the Gambia for other territory in West Africa, but the proposal aroused such opposition in Parliament and amongst various mercantile bodies in England that the British Government felt unable to press the scheme.

In 1888 the Gambia was once more separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since that date been a separate colony. In the following year an agreement was arrived at between the French and British governments for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gambia, Senegal, and Casamance, but these boundaries were not actually surveyed until 1905-06 when a Boundary Commission carried out the work.

In the meantime despite a number of petty wars the Gambia government had been able to conclude a series of treaties with the principal chiefs living upon the banks of the river. Some of these provided for the cession of small tracts of territory, but the majority of the later treaties conferred British protection. The last and most important of these was concluded in 1901 with Musa Molloh, the paramount chief of Fuladu. In 1894 an Ordinance was passed for the better administration of those districts, which had not been ceded to but merely placed under the protection of the British government. It was also found that in practice it was not feasible to administer as part of the colony isolated tracts of land lying at a considerable distance from the seat of government. Consequently in 1895 and the following years ordinances were passed bringing a number of these strips of territory under the protectorate system of administration. Finally by a Protectorate Ordinance passed in 1902 the whole of the Gambia with the exception of the Island of St. Mary was brought under the protectorate system.

### *Geography.*

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jolofs, Mandinkos, Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

*Upper River Province*, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu and Fuladu East has an area of 790 square miles and a population of 45,999. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandinkos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

*MacCarthy Island Province* consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianiya, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Niamina Dankunku, Fuladu West, and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,101 square miles and the population 41,334. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jolof and Mandinko.

*South Bank Province* includes the Districts of Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra, Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,294 square miles and the population 63,352. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The Majority of the inhabitants are Mandinkos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Foni Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

*North Bank Province* has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 32,911. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandinko in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandinkos, Jolofs and Tukulors (Mohammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Jolof and Mandinka districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

#### *Climate.*

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with better sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

*Meteorological Statistics, 1935.*

## CAPE ST. MARY STATION.

Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	72·6	48	0·80
February	...	...	72·7	45	—
March	...	...	70·9	61	—
April	...	...	73·8	62	—
May	...	..	75·0	63	0·03
June	...	...	79·3	72	2·88
July	...	...	80·9	72	15·09
August	...	...	77·9	76	18·31
September	...	...	79·4	76	11·21
October	...	...	76·6	64	2·92
November	...	...	75·1	40	—
December	...	...	75·7	50	—
			Total ...		51·24 inches

Other records of rainfall were :—

Bathurst	48·15 inches
Yoroberi-kunda, MacCarthy Island Province	43·39 „
Wuli, Upper River Province	52·10 „



## CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

The main political divisions of the Gambia are the Colony of the Gambia and the Protectorate, the latter consisting of four Provinces each administered by a Commissioner. The whole country is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Commissioners are responsible for their respective Provinces. The Colony includes the Island of St. Mary (on which the town of Bathurst is situated) and also Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island, the Ceded Mile and British Kombo all of which are administered by the Commissioners under the Protectorate system. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member) and several other senior officials. The Legislative Council of the Colony, of which the Governor is the President, includes the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member), some official Members, including the Members of the Executive Council, and also several Unofficial Members.

*Protectorate System.*—This system was introduced in 1894 by an “Ordinance to provide for the exercise in the Protected Territories of “certain powers and jurisdiction by Native Authorities and by “Commissioners”, (No. 11 of 1894), which laid down that “All “native laws and customs in force in the Protected Territories which are “not repugnant to natural justice nor incompatible with any Ordinance “of the Colony which applies to the Protected Territories, shall have “the same effect as Regulations made under this Ordinance”. The Ordinance defined the powers of the Chiefs in the following terms:—

“31. Every Head Chief and Headman shall possess and exercise—

(a) The powers of a Conservator of the peace, including the power of binding over unruly persons with sureties of the peace, and of preventing or suppressing riots, affrays and tumults of every description.

(b) The power of carrying into execution within his district, sub-district or village any law of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colony of the Gambia, any Order of Her Majesty in Council, any decree or order of the Supreme Court, or any order of the Commissioner, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Administrator or Commissioner; or, in respect of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court, from the Chief Magistrate;

(c) The power of apprehending, detaining and sending to the Commissioner's Court for examination, or to the Courts at Bathurst for examination and trial, of every person accused of any serious offence or crime, such as murder, robbery, slave-dealing, whether of the like or a different kind, and it shall be the duty of every Head Chief and Headman to use his utmost endeavour to discover the authors of all such offences.”

The protection of persons executing Chiefs' orders was provided for “by Section 32 of the Ordinance which reads “Every person employed

"by a Headman or Native Court in carrying into effect any order lawfully made, shall have the like protection for that purpose as a person authorised to execute Process of the Supreme Court."

Ordinance No. 11 of 1894 was later superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance of 1913 and during 1933 an advance was made in the administration of the Protectorate by the enactment of the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1933). The two Ordinances, though each deals with separate matters of detail, are in fact directed to one common purpose, the development of local self-government by the Seyfolu (Head Chiefs) and people of the Protectorate, under the advice and supervision of the Commissioners who represent the Governor.

The Native Authority Ordinance provides for the establishment and constitution of Native Authorities in the Protectorate and provision is made for the continuation of existing Seyfolu and Alkalolu (Headmen) as Native Authorities.

It defines in far greater detail than did the Protectorate Ordinance 1913 the duties and powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu in their executive capacity. It confers on Native Authorities power to issue administrative orders dealing with a great variety of matters in regard to persons subject to their jurisdiction and also imposes duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance establishes throughout the Protectorate a system of Native Tribunals with defined jurisdiction both criminal and civil. It deals with the judicial powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu, as the Native Authority Ordinance deals with their executive powers. Sections dealing with the removal of proceedings from Native Tribunals to the Court of a Commissioner and with the revisory powers of Commissioners reproduce in a clearer manner the rules which governed these matters in the Protectorate Ordinance 1913. Other sections also reproduce the law which existed under the Protectorate Ordinance 1913, until April 1935. At that time this Ordinance was, in view of the frequent amendments necessitated by the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, 1933, re-enacted in a consolidated form.

Commissioners no longer sit with Native Tribunals, which are now quite separate from the Courts of the Commissioners.

The administration in the Protectorate still hinges on the Chief (or Seyfu) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Seyfu for his town and the Seyfu to the Commissioner of the Province for his district. The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising in the community which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers, is often able by virtue of his office to

act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Seyfu holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandinka word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remains, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Seyfu one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Seyfu's utility and prestige.

The Seyfu is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a chief. Apart from his general administrative duties and the supervision of his district, the Seyfu is usually the President of the Native Tribunal of his district and exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

The former system of advances of seed ground-nuts and rice to the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate was discontinued in 1932, and in 1933 each Native Authority made a Rule under which every cultivator of ground-nuts in the Protectorate is required to deposit in the village store, after the winnowing of the year's crop, five bushels of seednuts. Of the amount so deposited four bushels are returnable to the depositor at the beginning of the next planting season, the remaining bushel being placed in the village reserve.

The scheme, with the full co-operation of the Seyfolu and people, has worked very well and has resulted in an adequate supply of seed.

Ample supplies of home-grown food-stuffs are now being produced, and from the scheme there has resulted a considerable gain in morale and a more confident local administration by Seyfolu and Native Authorities.

**Local Government.** In 1935 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health, formed in 1931 for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of Bathurst, gave place to the Bathurst Advisory Town Council.

The constitution of the new Council is the same as that of the old, and is made up of representatives of the various Government Departments most closely concerned in the administration of Bathurst, of six Members elected by the Town Wards of Bathurst, and of four Members nominated by the Governor to represent commerce, industry or other interests.

Meetings of the Council are held every quarter. Much useful advice on matters affecting the town of Bathurst and its inhabitants has been tendered to Government by the Members of these Councils both in their individual and collective capacities, and the Council serves as a valuable link between Government and the public.

## CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants resided on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the races in the Protectorate was given in the Census as follows:—

Mandinko	85,640
Jolof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambara	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only, as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Births.	Birth Rate per 100.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 100.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered.)
1931* ...	422	2.9	369	2.5	227
1932 ...	339	2.3	355	2.4	242
1933 ...	331	2.3	368	2.5	290
1934 ...	351	2.4	422	3.07	265
1935* ...	386	2.7	452	3.18	310.8

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered (certificates of deaths and burials permits being required in all cases), in some instances births of infants, in particular to illiterate parents, are not reported.

It is likely, however, that registration of births will soon become more accurate as time goes on since parents, including illiterate parents, are beginning to realise the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

- \* 1931 Census year showed a large increase of population.
- \* 1935 figures based on estimated population of 14,215.

With regard to the infantile mortality rate the figure given for 1935 is for the whole of Bathurst; of the 386 births 92 were conducted by the Clinic Staff and of these 92 infants 11 died within twelve months giving an infantile mortality rate of 11.9 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles and compares more than favourably with the infantile mortality rate of 310.8 for the whole of Bathurst.

#### *Emigration and immigration.*

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers' labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past four years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows:—634 in 1932, 817 in 1933, 530 in 1934 and 518 in 1935; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who:—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount. At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor, not having become destitute or unable to support himself departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

## CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

Much work must be done before the Colony can be styled healthy. Infant mortality figures remain high, and there are far too many cases of preventable disease.

The problem is largely one of proper and efficient sanitation, and to this the Government is paying very strict attention. A Medical Officer of Health was appointed during the year and there were large increases in sanitary personnel. Following on the Yellow Fever outbreak in 1934, several thousand cavity-containing trees were removed—as they were found to be prolific breeders of the *Aedes* mosquito.

Public latrines were placed in appropriate sites, and inefficient house to house collection of rubbish was replaced by the construction of large concrete Refuse Disposal Depots at various points in Bathurst.

Incinerators were erected and worked satisfactorily.

Incombustible refuse was used for swamp reclamation.

Inspectors were trained in thorough house to house inspection, and the larval index brought down almost to zero.

Much remains to be done, but already there is marked improvement.

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems remain as formerly the most prevalent in Bathurst, there having been 5,838 of the former and 4,138 of the latter. 933 cases of malaria were treated at the Victoria Hospital. The incidence rises rapidly during the heavy rains of September and remains high until the end of the year.

There is a steady increase in the number of cases of trypanosomiasis—there being 663 cases treated in Bathurst and 423 cases in the Protectorate as compared with 595 and 294 in 1934.

There are in Bathurst a European and African general hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and in the Clinics, while the service in the Protectorate consists of a general hospital at George-town and two dispensaries at Basse and Kau-ur.

## CHAPTER V. HOUSING.

The whole question of housing is engrossing the attention of Government. New Building Regulations are necessary as many of the structures erected are most insanitary and very few are rat proof. A considerable degree of overcrowding exists. Much time, thought, and energy will have to be expended before it can be said that housing conditions are in any way satisfactory.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. In many places there is distinct improvement both in type and construction—but in nearly all cases there is inadequate provision for ventilation.

There is little sign of an organised lay-out in the villages and huts are crowded together—a condition of affairs only too suitable for the spread of disease.

An organised attempt is being made to improve sanitary conditions in the villages, particularly in relation to protection of water supplies and hygienic night soil disposal.

*Statistics.*

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province ... ..	32,911	22,652
South Bank Province ... ..	63,352	27,579
MacCarthy Island Province ... ..	41,334	25,586
Upper River Province ... ..	45,999	25,966
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)* ... ..	14,370	3,177

\* Census figures 1931.

## CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Owing to the danger of frequent locust invasions of recent years there have been risks of food shortage as the major crops grown are grains which the locusts attack. Efforts to increase areas under cassava and pigeon pea, (crops not attacked by locusts) are proving successful particularly the former. Cotton is grown to some extent particularly in the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the cultivation of crops under irrigation during the dry season, and so far results have been fairly satisfactory. Improvements in the primitive cultivation practiced are desirable and trials by the Agricultural Department with local cattle trained to the plough are promising. A few interested Chiefs have sent cattle in for training.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.			Tons.	£ Value.
1931	...	...	66,811	506,125
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766
1934	...	...	71,919	387,345
1935	...	...	45,110	368,887

A small export trade is done in palm kernels, hides and wax. In 1935 the exports of these commodities were:—

		£
Palm Kernels	643 tons ~ value	4,223
Hides	93,181 lbs.     "	1,060
Wax	63,989 lbs.     "	1,541

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the river and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease



amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1935 some 1,667 head of cattle are reported to have died of rinderpest in the Gambia but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

During April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with rinderpest. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of five years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost are being made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was commenced in November 1933 when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December 1933 to assist in the preliminary work.

In October 1934, a Veterinary Officer was seconded again from Nigeria and inoculations were carried out in the South Bank and MacCarthy Island Provinces.

In November 1935, the Veterinary Pathologist was seconded from Nigeria and continued to inoculate cattle in MacCarthy Island Province.

That the cattle owners appreciate the value of immunization has been shown by the many requests for inoculation from the adjoining districts where inoculations have not yet been undertaken.

There is no doubt but that with each succeeding season these demand will increase and the success of the scheme is assured.

Rinderpest has been in the past the great obstacle to the development of the cattle breeding industry, but effective control of this disease is in sight and it is anticipated with confidence that in the near future the industry will be restored to its former prosperity.

In addition to cattle a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs are reared, mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

## CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	250,311	292,700	435,902	326,175	483,287
Specie ...	2,302	5,141	13,966	4,326	30,000
...	252,613	297,841	449,868	330,501	513,287

The following table shows the principal items of imports from the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1935.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries	T O T A L.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	4,778	48	3,450	—	8,276
Bags and Sack ...	503	3,885	228	159,893 no.	4,616
(a) Boots, Shoes and Slippers ...	713	217	3,208	44,094 prs.	4,138
Coal ...	2,821	—	—	1,504 tons.	2,821
Cotton Piece Goods	105,069	1,186	12,037	5,653,778 sq.yds.	118,292
Cotton Manufactures (other) ...	6,273	276	10,402	—	16,951
Cotton Yarn ...	5,252	—	1,290	89,816 lbs.	6,542
Flour Wheaten ...	4,921	2,314	3,402	19,168 cwts.	10,637
(b) Hats and Caps	978	121	5,758	—	6,857
Kola-Nuts ...	—	51,987	48	29,296 cwts.	52,035
Metal (all kinds)	7,267	5	6,390	—	13,592
Motor Vehicles ...	2,258	1,971	695	50 no.	4,924
Oils, edible ...	6,836	5	1,537	64,162 galls.	8,378
(c) Oils, not edible	907	—	13,057	312,233 „	13,964
Rice ...	—	55,818	11	142,690 cwts.	55,829
Soap ...	3,619	—	783	4,433 „	4,402
(d) Sugar ...	1,207	—	10,487	15,928 „	11,694
Tobacco ...	7,812	3,501	3,595	213,368 lbs.	14,908

(a). Including £2,133 from Czechoslovakia.

892 „ Morocco.

(b). Including 2,541 „ France.

1,760 „ Germany.

(c). Including 8,504 „ U. S. America.

(d). „ 8,721 „ France.

The percentages of British and foreign imports, exclusive of specie, were as follows:—

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	37.73	51.02	50.34	42.43	46.32
British Possessions ...	14.45	15.07	16.66	22.32	27.31
Total—British Empire	52.18	66.09	67.00	64.75	73.63
France ... ..	24.52	14.75	11.63	9.06	7.27
Other Countries ... ..	23.30	19.16	21.37	26.19	19.10
Total Foreign Countries	47.82	33.91	33.00	35.25	26.37

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of imports for the last five years:—

Article.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	2 12. 9	3 10. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11. 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 6. 0	2 2. 8
Coal per ton	2 9. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 8. 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 12. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 14. 8	1 17. 6
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yd.	0 0. 5	0 0. 4	0 0. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 0. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 0. 5
Cotton Yarn per lb.	0 1. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 1. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 1. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 1. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 1. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	0 11. 11	0 12. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 10. 1	0 8. 10	0 11. 1
Kola Nuts per cwt.	1 11. 8	1 10. 0	1 15. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 7. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 15. 6
Oils Edible per gall.	0 2. 5	0 2. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 1. 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 2. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 2. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Rice per cwt.	0 9. 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 9. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 7. 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 6. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 7. 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Salt per ton..	2 6. 6	1 13. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 11. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 12. 5	1 10. 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Sugar per cwt.	0 17. 0	0 17. 2	0 17. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 16. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 14. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Tea per lb.	0 1. 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 1. 9	0 1. 9	0 1. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 1. 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

### Exports.

The exports for the last five years including specie were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	527,111	406,894	515,208	401,849	392,724
Specie ... ..	2,761	199,620	—	53,900	103,980
Total ...	529,872	606,514	515,208	455,749	496,704

The following table shows the principal items of exports to the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1935.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
United Kingdom ...	11,327	£ 86,040	50,663	£ 544	407	£ 2,761
British Possessions	37	329	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	9,151	83,428	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	9,164	76,632	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	—	42,518	516	—	—
Germany ...	4,299	36,541	—	—	236	1,462
Holland ...	10,831	83,465	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	301	2,452	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	45,110	368,887	93,181	1,060	643	4,223

The percentages of British and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	03.83	20.66	34.06	11.26	23.67
British Possessions ...	00.82	00.89	01.23	01.14	00.54
Total British Empire ...	04.65	21.55	35.29	12.40	24.21
France ...	56.90	59.80	37.97	00.00	00.16
Germany ...	19.91	00.92	05.94	50.09	10.27
Holland ...	15.21	10.73	15.59	24.34	21.25
Other Countries ...	03.33	07.00	5.21	13.17	44.11
Total Foreign Countries ...	95.35	78.45	64.71	87.60	75.79

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	7. 11. 6	10. 9. 11	7. 8. 8	5. 7. 9	8. 3. 7
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 3	0. 0. 3
Palm Kernels per ton	8. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 13. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6. 16. 6	4. 18. 1	6. 11. 4

*Shipping.*

The percentages of shipping of various nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
British ... ..	55.4	57.2	56.7	53.31	55.74
French ... ..	19.0	21.8	20.3	12.57	9.63
Dutch ... ..	4.3	2.7	2.5	1.71	1.55
German ... ..	3.3	4.6	8.0	20.51*	22.39*
Norwegian... ..	—	3.0	4.6	3.96	3.68
American ... ..	4.8	5.7	1.9	3.93	3.48
Italian ... ..	1.8	—	1.0	0.37	—
Swedish .. ...	7.2	4.9	3.3	2.34	2.07
Danish ... ..	2.9	—	0.3	0.37	.43
Other Countries ... ..	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.90	1.03

\* Includes catapult vessels of Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G.

## CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives from French territory enter Bathurst to obtain employment, whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

*Rates of pay.*

The rates of pay for artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, masons, and painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8 hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows :—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in most cases, a monthly issue of 45lbs. of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (e.g. sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/9 to 2/6 a day. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 1/- to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, e.g., ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crops is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local natives, each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subjects referred to above.

*Cost of living.*

In the Protectorate, rice and guinea-corn form the staple diet of the people, whilst a considerable amount of bread, sugar, salt and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer. The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows :—

Rice or corn	...	...	3d.
Bread	...	...	1d.
Fish	...	...	1d.
Oil	...	...	1d.
Sugar	...	...	½d.
Condiments	...	...	½d.
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	<b>7d.</b>

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1d.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples :—

	1935 (average)	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs. ✓	23/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/2	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	14/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/-	4/-
Sugar per lb.	-/3	5½d

#### *Cost of living. European Government Officials.*

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst :

	£
Servants ... ..	70
Washing ... ..	12
Firewood ... ..	9
Electric Light ... ..	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs, etc.)	40
Provisions and Wines ... ..	125
Tobacco ... ..	10
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme contribution	24
Miscellaneous expenditure including equipment	35
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£335</b>

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.

## CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Since 1903 Education in the Gambia has been controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor had been the President. Members of the Board included the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education, and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as might be appointed by the Governor. At the end of November, 1935, a new Education Ordinance came into force. It had been drafted with a view to placing the method of assessing Grants-in-Aid on a more regularised basis, making provision, on the lines of legislation in other Colonies, for the more efficient supervision of the work done in schools, and making the Board of Education an advisory body with a wider and freer scope for criticism and discussion. The new Board of Education, presided over by the Superintendent of Education, consists of one representative from each mission or educational body working in the Colony or Protectorate appointed by the Governor, together with not less than three other members of whom one must be an African, and one a woman. It is the duty of the Board to consider the reports on schools laid before it by the Superintendent of Education and to advise Government thereon; to recommend to the Governor any changes in regulations, and to make any reports which it may consider necessary on matters of importance affecting education.

The headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst, and the department is administered by the Superintendent of Education, a duty post held by an Administrative Officer. At Georgetown the Assistant Commissioner, MacCarthy Island Province, is also Officer-in-Charge of the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary and secondary education are provided by the Missions with the aid of Government grants, and a Committee of leading Mohammedans runs the Mohammedan School, an elementary school. These schools are all aided by grants from Government which maintains also a Manual Training Centre at the Public Works Department. There is no university education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1935, had a total of 1,952 pupils on the registers (1,350 boys and 602 girls) and an average attendance of 982. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. The total numbers on the registers in 1935 were 58 boys and 88 girls with average attendances of 45 and 66 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government.

In 1930 a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst, and in 1935 there were nine students on the register.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in the MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 42 on the register. It is felt that more can be done to improve conditions among the Protectorate people by



## WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

been controlled by the and been the President. ers of the Legislative of such other members, dited by the Governor. cation Ordinance came placing the method of basis, making provision, for the more efficient making the Board of truer scope for criticism, presided over by the representative from each colony or Protectorate et less than three other one a woman. It is n schools laid before it o advise Government changes in regulations, necessary on matters

training the sons of the rulers and leaders of the people than by opening several small schools which would have only a local effect. The Methodist Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate. A committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and has it is hoped considerably assisted educational progress in the Gambia.

The following examinations were held during the year: Cambridge Junior and Preliminary Examinations; Clerical Services Examination; Elementary Schools Standard VII Examination.

### *Welfare Institutions, etc.*

Free Medical Treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

### *Recreation, etc.*

In Bathurst Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. A second public sports ground is to be constructed in Half Die, Bathurst. Organised games are conducted by the schools, which are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once every week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public. The concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

## CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

*External.*

For mail services the colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd. There is a regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

The Government continued the agreement with the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. for the carriage of airmail between the Gambia and Europe. This company operates a service weekly throughout the year.

The company commenced operating their regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Berlin and Port Natal on the 1st February, 1934.

The ports of call are Stuttgart—Marseille—Barcelona—Seville—Las Palmas—Bathurst—Port Natal for Buenos Aires.

The South American ports are served by the Condor Syndicate and Pan American Airways.

The Luft Hansa Bathurst establishment consists of a landing ground at Jeshwang, the catapult ship "Schwabenland", four flying-boats and two airplanes.

The mail service to Port Natal commenced with the Graf Zeppelin and airplanes in alternate weeks, until September, 1934, when the weekly service was carried out by planes only.

The Graf Zeppelin normally does not call at the intermediate ports, but during November three visits were made to the Jeshwang aerodrome, while the "Schwabenland" and airplanes were undergoing repair.

The outward mail leaves Stuttgart on Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrives in Bathurst on Friday at 1 a.m.; formerly the mail was transferred to the catapult ship "Schwabenland," which proceeded to sea and after 36 hours' steaming catapulted off a flying boat. Now it is possible to effect the trans-Atlantic crossing direct from Bathurst, and the mail reaches South America on Friday at 8 p.m.

The homeward mail plane leaves port Natal on Friday, arriving in Bathurst on Saturday morning. The mail is then transferred to a land plane which leaves Bathurst on Saturday morning and arrives in Stuttgart on Sunday afternoon.

*Bathurst Harbour.*

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary's Island and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep water harbour. Anchorages offshore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the harbour.

# ADONS AND TRANSPORT.

Government Wharf has been re-constructed; the wooden decking having been replaced by ferro-concrete, underwater piles have been refitted, and an up-to-date system of rails installed with two 2½ ton petrol cranes. The "T" head of Government Wharf is 221 feet long, with a depth of 16 feet alongside. There are eleven other wharves which are from 100 to 200 feet in length, with an average depth of about 11 feet.

The tidal streams turn about 1½ hours after high and low water by the shore; their strength is considerable, but varies frequently without any apparent cause. During the ebb stream considerable swirls sometimes occur at springs during, and immediately after, the rainy season.

The harbour and approaches are well lighted by a light vessel, buoys, and light structures.

## *Internal.*

### *River Transport.*

The River Gambia is navigable for ocean-going vessels of not more than 12 feet draft, as far as Georgetown, 176 miles from Bathurst. At Kuntau-ur, 150 miles from Bathurst, an ocean-going vessel can load to a maximum draft of 19 feet. Vessels not exceeding 6 feet 6 inches in draft can proceed above Georgetown to Fattoto, 288 miles from Bathurst, whilst launches and small boats can navigate as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst.

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters. Cutters are employed to a large extent in transporting groundnuts from creeks and small ports to transit stations where deep-water vessels can load.

### *Marine Department.*

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons). Two Government lighters "Vampire" (170 tons) and "Jean Maurel" (174 tons) are also available for additional cargoes; the latter is self-propelled.

The steamers call at 27 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse (242 miles) and 32 ports when calling at Fattoto (288 miles). This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. A fortnightly or monthly service is maintained for the remainder of the year.

Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows:—

	1933	1934	1935
Passengers carried ...	9,125	7,791	10,057
Cargo (tons) ...	4,403	5,391	4,211
Revenue from passenger traffic ...	£3,036. 0. 0.	£2,795. 12. 7.	£3,501. 13. 7.
Revenue from freight ...	£3,787. 7. 6.	£3,709. 10. 1.	£3,837. 14. 7.

The refitting of Government steamers and of vessels belonging to firms was carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering Works. The workshop is fitted with modern equipment and is capable of carrying out repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross—the tonnage of the largest river steamer at present in the Gambia.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for harbour services at Bathurst.

### *Ferries.*

Passenger and vehicular ferries, installed by Government in connection with the road system plied at the following points :—

Kerewan (Road No. 2)	
Brumen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto — MacCarthy Island	
Sankulikunda — MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2.
Basse	
Fattoto	
Kau-ur—Jessadi	

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1935.

### *Roads.*

There are four trunk roads :

- No. 1. Bathurst-Jeswang-Abuko-Lamin-Yundum-Brikama-Kafuta-N'Demban-Bwiam-Brumen Ferry. ( $90\frac{3}{4}$  miles).
- No. 2. Barra-Berrending (Bantanding)-Dasilami-Kerewan Ferry-Saba-Banni-N'Jakunda-Illiassa. (62 miles).
- No. 3. Illiassa-Katchang-Konkoba-Kwinella-Jataba-Brumen Ferry. ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles) with a branch eastwards at Jataba to Sandeng and the French boundary. ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles).
- No. 4. Bantanding (site of old village on trunk road No. 2) to the French boundary. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa *via* Ballanghar, Kau-ur and Kuntau-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the south bank running from Kwinella, (on trunk road No. 3) to Kudang, Bansang, Basse and Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder roads in each Province are approximately as follows :—

North Bank Province	...	...	116 miles
South Bank Province	...	...	95 "
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	280 "
Upper River Province	...	...	200 "

### Postal Services.

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and fortnightly or monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Offices are established on these boats and all classes of postal business are transacted at the ports of call. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post and Wireless Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kuntau-ur. The Kuntau-ur office is closed during the rainy season (June to October).

The total number of letters, postcards, papers etc., dealt with during 1935 was 222,171—an increase of 33,156 over the preceding year.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 3,911 as compared with 3,469 in 1934. In addition, 1,373 small postal packets were dealt with.

11,079 airmail letters were despatched and 4,875 were received during the year.

Money & Postal Order statistics are as follows :—

	1934	1935
	£	£
Money Orders issued & paid, value	16,881	17,536
Revenue derived from Money Orders	121	104
Postal Orders issued & paid	6,465	7,633
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	53	61

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1935 was £6,785 as compared with £1,536 in 1934. The greater part of the revenue of 1935 was derived from the sale of jubilee stamps to philatelists.

### Telephone Service.

A 24 hours' service was satisfactorily maintained in Bathurst and at Cape St. Mary, the total number of subscribers, exclusive of extensions, being 95. The total value of the service was £638, of which amount £440 represented the value of free service to Government Departments.

### Wireless Service.

There is no land line telegraph system in the Gambia but internal communication is maintained by four wireless stations established at Bathurst, Kuntau-ur, Georgetown and Basse, respectively.

The station at Bathurst has a range of 1000 miles and communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is received daily. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The total revenue derived from the wireless service in 1935 was £871 including £359 in respect of Government messages. The corresponding figures for 1934 were £834 and £316 respectively.

### Telegraph Cables.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., has a station in Bathurst and cables run to Sierra Leone to the south and St. Vincent to the north

## CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

### *Bank.*

The only Bank in the Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. At the 31st of December 1935 the deposits amounted to £3,320 in respect of 981 depositors.

### *Currency.*

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, &  $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African currency notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations.

Stocks of currency are held on behalf of the West African currency board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the notes in circulation on the 31st December 1935 was £232,984 as compared with £224,434 on the 31st December 1934 whilst alloy coins to the value of £250,522 were in circulation at the end of 1935 as against £218,672, at the end of the previous year.

### *Weights and Measures.*

Standard weights and measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial measures of capacity, length and surface) are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, of 1902 and are kept by the Government. The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

## CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of the public works in the Colony and the Protectorate for which provision is made in the Annual Estimates and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering Staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen, and two African Foremen of Works. The Stores and Accounts Staff consists of an Accountant and nine African Clerks.

In addition the Department operates the electric light and power services comprising some 42 miles of distribution mains, the ice making plant, the Albert Market refrigerating plant, the Bathurst Waterworks, the fire protection plant and the Government motor transport service.

Roads, streets, tram lines and the Government Wharf in Bathurst are maintained by the Department and in the Protectorate the main road from Bathurst which branches to Cape St. Mary and to the Kombo North and Central Districts, and certain other trunk roads are similarly maintained.

Activities during 1935 :—

(a) MAINTENANCE. (Expenditure £12,977).

*Bathurst Water Supply.*

The total number of gallons pumped at the Abuko Station during 1935 was 51,787,000 gallons.

The rates charged are as follows :—

General Water Rate	...	...	(1½% on rateable value).
Water Supply rate	...	...	£2 per annum.
Supply rate to vessels	...	...	1/4d. per 100 gallons.
Meter rate	...	...	1/6d. per 1,000 gallons.
Washing out ground nut stores	...	...	£2 10/- per hour.

*Revenue 1935 :—*

General rate	£632	15	6
Supply rate	141	16	8
Supply to vessels	122	18	8
Meter rate	8	0	5
Washing out ground nut stores	13	2	6
	£918	13	9.

Water supplied to the following metered consumers was :—

R. W. A. F. F. ... ..	1,513,550	gallons.
Prison ... ..	230,622	"
Botanical Gardens, Cape St. Mary ...	869,250	"
Cooling Plant, Albert Market, Bathurst ...	358,052	"
	<hr/>	
	2,971,474	gallons.

### *Electric Light and Power Services.*

The Power Station is situated in the centre of the Town of Bathurst and the generating plant consists of four solid injection heavy oil engines driving direct coupled alternators, 2 x 100 K.W., 1 x 50 K.W., and 1 x 25 K.W. Total 275 K.W.

System A. C. 3 Phase 4 wire 50 periods. Consumers voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Feeder and distributors overhead cable.

Number of private consumers 234, an increase of 22 during the year.

Supply commenced June 1926.

Total units generated 1935, 359,860.

Maximum load recorded 104 K. W.

Total connected load 549 K. W.

Total motors connected 274 B. H. P.

Public lighting 350 gas filled lamps.

The low tension network supplies and lights some  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles of streets in Bathurst, supplies a 30 K. V. A. transformer at the north end of the town—the voltage being stepped-up to 3,300 volts and conveyed by overhead cable to Cape St. Mary 8 miles away, where it feeds a 15 K. V. A. stepped-down transformer which supplies a low tension network of about 2 miles. Voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Units consumed during 1935 were as follows :—

(a) Units sold ... ..	69,162
(b) Ice Factory ... ..	7,605
(c) Public Services, Street Lighting ...	94,970
(d) " " Government House ...	18,677
(e) " " Hospital, Clinics, etc. ...	27,335
(f) " " Market ... ..	7,314
(g) " " Police Station & Prison ...	7,299
(h) " " Customs Shed & Wharf ...	4,827
(i) " " Half Die Pumping Station ...	4,998
(j) " " Post Office, Wireless and Telephones ...	4,616
(k) " " Wireless Station ...	2,789
(l) " " Public Works Department ...	13,243
(m) " " Marine ... ..	17,272
(n) " " Printing Office ... ..	1,409
(o) " " Other Government Offices ...	3,422
	<hr/>
	208,171

*Carried Forward* **284,938**



Brought Forward 284,938

(p) Power Station (auxiliaries and lighting) ...	61,997
(q) Lost in distribution ...	12,925

Total Units generated 359,860

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1935 on maintenance amounted to £2,798.

*Ice Factory.*

The Public Works Department also run and maintain an ice factory and ice is sold to the public at 1d. per lb. Ice sold for last year amounted to 29½ tons.

*Market Cold Store.*

A small cold storage plant is installed in the Albert Market, Bathurst. Approximately 156½ tons of meat passed through this storage last year.

## (b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC. (Expenditure £9,611).

The principal works carried out during the year included :—

	£
Reclamation and Drainage ...	1,051
Consolidation of roads ...	1,547
Extension of water services ...	138
Police Lines, additional accommodation	225
Cattle Kraal ...	185
Sand filling of Compounds ...	252
New latrines, dustbins & incinerators ...	2,069
Alterations to Colonial Secretary's Bungalow	197
Bridges and culverts ...	159
Minor works ...	438

*Colonial Development Schemes.*

The re-conditioning of Government Wharf was completed at a total cost of £11,604.

*Anti-malaria and anti-yellow fever measures.*

The felling and removal of cotton, baobab and flamboyant trees were continued.

Rainwater storage tanks were removed, and gravel soakage pits were replaced by waste water drums for the disposal of water by broad distribution.

A number of sanitary sites have been chosen and on them have been built concrete dustbins with metal doors from which the Health Department collects the refuse to be incinerated.

and consumers was :—  
 ... 1,513,550 gallons.  
 ... 250,622 "  
 ... 869,250 "  
 ... 358,052 "  
 2,971,474 gallons.

the centre of the Town of  
 of four solid injection heavy  
 motors, 2 x 100 K.W., 1 x 50  
 W.  
 s. Consumers voltage 230  
 increase of 22 during the year.

lights some 9½ miles of streets  
 corner at the north end of  
 3,300 volts and conveyed  
 away, where it feeds a  
 which supplies a low tension  
 rating, 400 power.

... 69,162  
 ... 7,605  
 ... 94,970  
 ... 18,677  
 ... 27,335  
 ... 7,314  
 ... 7,299  
 ... 4,827  
 ... 4,998  
 ... 4,616  
 ... 2,789  
 ... 13,243  
 ... 17,272  
 ... 1,409  
 ... 3,422 208,171  
 284,938

### CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court, the Coroner's Court and the Mohammedan Court.

*The Mohammedan Court* was established in 1905. It is presided over by a Cadi who sits alone or with two Assessors, who are Justices of the Peace. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Bathurst Police Court* is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His Court which is a Subordinate Court of the first class may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 7), pass the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £200.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 4). Further summary jurisdiction over a variety of matters is conferred by a number of local Ordinances.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. This Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace is a Subordinate Court of the second class and may under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 8) pass the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £50.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

Its jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court or by a Subordinate Court of the first class. The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies from the Bathurst Police Court, whether constituted by the Police Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, to the Supreme Court and the Court may be required to state a case.

*The Court of Requests* is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The Court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners, who are Justices of the Peace. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Supreme Court* is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England.

the Court, the Court of  
Coroner's Court and the

in 1905. It is presided  
by Justices, who are Justices  
of the Peace exclusively affecting  
marriage, succession,  
and the appeal lies to the Supreme

is presided over by the Police  
Magistrate of the first class  
and may pass the following

for a term of two years.

in all offences not  
included in the Criminal Procedure  
Code, and over a variety of  
civil actions.

One or more Justices of  
the Peace may under the  
provisions of the following sentences:—  
for a term of six months.

in all offences not  
included in the Criminal Procedure  
Code, and over a variety of  
civil actions. An appeal lies  
from the Court of the Police  
Magistrate to the Supreme

jurisdiction in all  
cases of slander, criminal  
marriage. The  
appeal lies to the  
Supreme Court and the

and has  
been in England.

It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from the Subordinate Courts, the Judge reviews criminal cases tried by these courts and by Native Tribunals. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction over matters occurring in the Protectorate as it possesses in respect of matters occurring in the Colony.

*The Protectorate Courts* are the Provincial Courts and the Native Tribunals. These latter were established in each District by the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These Courts, constituted by native members only, have jurisdiction only over natives. They administer native law and custom, the Mohammedan law relating to civil status, marriage, divorce, dowry, the rights of parents and guardianship when the parties are both Mohammedans, and the provisions of local Ordinances which confer jurisdiction on them. The jurisdiction of a Native Tribunal is defined in the Warrant of the Governor establishing it. Native Tribunals are divided into two grades with the following jurisdiction:—

Grade A.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by nine months imprisonment or a fine of £15 or both such imprisonment and fine. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages does not exceed £50.

Grade B.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by six months imprisonment or a fine of £10 or both such imprisonment and fine. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £25.

The Commissioner of the Province has wide powers of control and revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

Provincial Courts were established by the Provincial Courts Ordinance, 1935 and are presided over by a Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner. When presided over by a Commissioner, they are Subordinate Courts of the first class with the same criminal jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by the Police Magistrate (q. v.). When an Assistant Commissioner presides the Court is a Subordinate Court of the second class with the same jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace (q. v.). Provincial Courts have a civil jurisdiction in all claims up to £100. An appeal lies from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court, and the Court can also be required to state a case for the Supreme Court in a criminal matter.

#### *Coroner's Court.*

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioners.

**Judicial Staff.**

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty-seven Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi and approximately two hundred members of Native Tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

**Crime.**

In the Colony 489 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police Court during the year as compared with 498 persons in 1934. In the Protectorate the Provincial Courts and Native Tribunals dealt with 797 offences as compared with 1,327 offences in 1934. In addition the Bathurst Police Court also dealt with 214 rating cases.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court was 14.

*Statistics for the year 1935.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals for trial.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	23	10 (and two found in-sane)	—	11
Police Court ...	489	82	4	403
Provincial Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	42	15	1	26
South Bank Province ...	31	5	2	24
MacCarthy Is. Province	39	6	4	29
Upper River Province ...	41	2	3	36
Native Tribunals :—				
North Bank Province ...	99	3	—	96
South Bank Province ...	294	23	—	271
MacCarthy Is. Province	193	12	—	171
Upper River Province ...	211	53	—	158

*Ciril,*

twenty-seven Justices of the  
of Requests, four or more  
by two hundred members of  
for all the Colonial Courts  
who keeps the records and

Supreme Court	...	...	19	cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	110	"
Court of Requests	...	...	1,224	"
Provincial Courts	...	...	73	"
Native Tribunals	...	...	801	"

**POLICE.**

before the Bathurst Police  
persons in 1934. In the  
Nerve Tribunals dealt with  
in 1934. In addition the  
tracing cases.  
in the Supreme Court

The Police Force is an armed body under the command of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors and 120 other ranks, including 24 Band personnel.

1955.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of Saint Mary, the Force is responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of weights and measures, traffic control, fire fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

### *Maintenance of Law and Order.*

### Statistics.

	1934.	1935.
Cases dealt with ...	504	660
Prosecutions conducted ...	369	488
Convictions obtained ...	340	459
Inquest summonses served ...	16	15
Warrants executed ...	24	1
Summonses and subpoenas served ...	1270	902

### *Issue of Licences.*

Motor Vehicle	...	...	299	336
Dog	...	...	98	63
Firearms	...	...	118*	145*
Domestic Servant	...	...	494	495
Motor Driver	...	...	461	495
Liquor	...	...	14	25
Entertainment	...	...	8	9

\* Bathurst only.

**Traffic control.**

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

### *Finger Print Bureau.*

The Bureau, which was organised in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

*Weights and Measures* are dealt with in Chapter XI.

### *Relations with the Public.*

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

### *Training.*

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

- Law and general police duties.
- Observation training.
- Traffic control.
- Physical training.
- Infantry drill.
- Musketry.
- Fire drill.

### *Health.*

The health of the Force during 1935 was good.

### *Band.*

The public concerts given weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

### **PRISON.**

In the Gambia the main Prison is situated at Bathurst, but there is a native prison at Georgetown, MacCarthy Island Province. The buildings of the Prison at Bathurst which were formerly used as an isolation hospital were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and a pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three association wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The warders are accommodated close to the prison.

*Staff.*

The Staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), the Assistant Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and twenty-three other African warders.

*Health.*

The prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1935 was good, the daily average number of sick being 59 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

*Visiting Committee.*

The prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the Assistant Receiver General and an African Member of the Legislative Council. In addition, all Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

*Juvenile Offenders.*

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

*Female Prisoners.*

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

*Employment of Prisoners.*

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking etc. the prisoners are employed on minor public work under the supervision of warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1935, 10,950 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

*Prison Offences.*

The discipline during 1935 was good, thirteen offences being recorded. One prisoner escaped but was recaptured.

*Admissions and Discharges.*

			1934.	1935.
Admission	...	...	284	292
Discharges	...	...	223	234
Average daily number of prisoners			50.68	75.5

## CHAPTER XIV LEGISLATION.

During 1935 twenty-one Ordinances were enacted.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are:—

*The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance*—Making provision with regard to the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs.

*The Protectorate Ordinance*—Consolidating and amending the law relating to the management of the Protectorate.

*The Wharves Ordinance*—Making provision for the licensing of Wharves, and other matters relating thereto.

*The Provincial Courts Ordinance*—Establishing in the Protectorate Provincial Courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction clearly defined.

*The Navigation and Pilotage (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance*—Conferring power on the Navigation and Pilotage Board to make bye-laws providing for the grant of certificates of competency as river masters, quarter-masters and engine-drivers and also for the survey of motor or steamer vessels and the appointment and duties of licensed surveyors.

*The Public Health Ordinance*—Dealing comprehensively with public health.

*The Bathurst Advisory Town Council Ordinance*—Establishing an Advisory Council for the Island of St. Mary consisting of nominated and elected and ex-officio councillors whose duty it is to make to the Governor recommendations or suggestions affecting the welfare of the residents arising out of the following matters:—Public Health, Lighting, Drainage, Housing, Town Planning, etc.

*The Midwives Ordinance*—Making provision for the training and registration of midwives and regulating their practice.

*The Naval Volunteer Ordinance*—Making provision for the establishment of a Volunteer Naval Defence Force.

*The Education Ordinance*—Making provision for the promotion of Education.

*The Probates Re-sealing Ordinance*—Providing for the recognition in the Colony of probate and letters of administration granted in His Majesty's dominions or by a British Court in a foreign country.



## CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1926	£214,181	£213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487
1932	206,132	196,015
1933	231,787	180,161
1934	221,564	174,663
1935	245,485	194,669

*Development Loan.*

On the 1st February, 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies arranged a loan for the purpose of meeting part of the cost of development works undertaken in the Colony viz:—improvement of roads, water supply and wharf.

The amount of stock issued was £38,759 13 9 at £97 per cent bearing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest per annum. The loan is redeemable in 30 years and a sinking fund contribution is made at the rate of 1·9 per cent per annum. At the close of the year the sum of £297 remained undisbursed and the sinking fund stood at £2,211.

*Government Funds.*

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1935	... £224,370
(b) Reserve Fund	... 73,318
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	... 18,036
	<u>£315,724</u>

*Taxation.*

The main sources of Revenue from taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934.	1935
<i>Customs Import</i>					
<i>Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	7,522	18,588	18,480	8,392	10,519
Specific :—					
Kola Nuts	22,319	29,294	33,528	38,559	54,689
Kerosene & Petroleum	2,678	2,600	4,789	6,151	7,872
Spirits ...	2,587	2,463	2,461	3,430	3,906
Tobacco ...	9,954	10,821	14,704	8,974	17,150

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar ...	—	—	—	2,695	4,355
Cottons ...	—	—	—	14,273	22,395
Wines ...	2,080	1,623	2,194	1,353	2,438
Other articles	7,503	8,030	36,979	12,515	14,028
Rice ...	—	7,984	9,893	9,120	13,774
Parcel Post	572	517	524	492	530

*Customs Export Duty.*

Ground-nuts	66,321	18,520	33,609	35,666	22,358
<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£121,987	£100,440	£157,161	£141,620	£174,014
Port Dues	2,959	2,324	2,773	2,768	3,023
Protectorate Taxes	10,179	8,370	14,187	13,638	11,365
Trade Licences	2,360	1,968	3,111	3,195	3,347
Other Licences	1,911	2,435	1,883	2,126	2,627
Liquor, Motor Car etc.					
Town Rates	2,386	2,584	2,057	2,242	1,978
TOTAL	£141,782	£118,121	£181,172	£165,589	£196,354

*Customs Tariff.*

The duty on foreign cement was increased from 1/3d to 2/6d per 400lbs. gross.

*Excise and Stamp duties.*

There are no excise duties. The revenue collected in 1935 under the Stamp Duty Ordinance amounted to £222.

*Yard Tax.*

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed:—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than 4 Huts or Houses ... 5/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the yard 1/6
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than a member of the family of owner or occupier 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not a member of the family of the owner or occupier and who cultivates public land ... 8/-

## CHAPTER XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are performed in regard to lands held under lease from Government, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and Leases of public land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres in the Protectorate or "Wharf Towns" as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2 10. 0. per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents payable to Government on public lands and Wharf Licences in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £6,650 for the year 1935, whilst £222 were received in respect of survey fees. In 1934 the rents and rates amounted to £7,154 and the fees for surveys to £198. Expenditure was £1,708 in 1935 as compared with £1,860 in 1934.

*Activities During 1935.**Surveys.*

Plots were surveyed at various wharf towns in the Protectorate and in Bathurst.

Revision survey for a new edition of the plan of the town of Bathurst was continued, three-fourths of the work being completed.

Four surveys were carried out in Bathurst.

The survey and levelling of a portion of the Fajarra Estate was completed.

The following wharf town plans were revised :—

Kuntau-ur Wharf, Bansang, Georgetown, Lamin Koto, Kau-ur Wharf, Jessadi and Fatoto.

1933	1934	1935.
£	£	£
—	2,695	4,355
—	14,273	22,395
2,194	1,353	2,438
7,979	12,515	14,028
9,875	9,120	13,774
324	492	530
35,666		22,358
£141,620		£174,014
2,773	2,768	3,023
4,187	13,638	11,365
1,111	3,195	3,347
1,883	2,126	2,627
2,077	2,242	1,978
£165,589		£196,354
from 13/- to 26/- per		
collected in 1935 under		
22.		
owing scale of Yard Tax		
than	5/-	
... ..	1/6	
in the yard		
other than	2/-	
occupier		
who is not	8/-	
or occupier		
...		

*Plans.*

137 plans were prepared in connection with lands and wharves granted or licensed.

Plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry, as required.

Various plans, tracings and sun-prints were made for Departmental use, for the Commissioners and in connection with the proposed Bathurst Reclamation Scheme.

Forty-three tracings of plots and wharves surveyed, made.

Maps of Jessadi and Lamin Koto re-drawn.

Numerous plans, tracings and sun-prints supplied to other Departments.

*Grants and Leases.*

Forty-seven grants, leases and wharf licences were prepared.

*Rates Assessment, Bathurst.*

The Rating List for 1935 was completed early in the year and that for 1936 was prepared for public inspection.

The Land Officer and Surveyor was the Chairman of the Rates Assessment Committee in 1935.

*Miscellaneous.*

The Printed List of Grants and Wharf Licences in the Colony and Protectorate was revised up to 31st. December, 1935.

The Land and Survey Department supplied the Public Works Department throughout the year with the correct local time for regulating the clocks.

Valuations of properties in Bathurst were made for the Curator of Intestate Estates.

## CHAPTER XVII MISCELLANEOUS.

The celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne was fittingly observed in Bathurst and in the Protectorate on 6th and 7th May.

On the first of these days in Bathurst Thanksgiving Services were held in Church and afterwards His Excellency the Governor, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court and Members of the Legislative Council processed through the town. A Military Parade was held the same afternoon, followed by a reception in Government House in the evening. His Majesty's broadcast message was listened to intently by many people.

On the second day, His Excellency addressed the school children in the morning, cakes and sweetmeats being afterwards distributed, and sports were held in the afternoon. A firework display and a concert by the Band of the Gambia Police Force took place in the evening.

Food to the value of £40 was distributed to the poor of Bathurst by the Ward Heads during the week, and special prayers were offered in the Mosque on the Friday following the celebrations.

In the Protectorate, the Silver Jubilee was duly celebrated at Provincial and District Headquarters.

In the last eight months of the year large quantities of Jubilee Stamps were sold, and, during the celebrations, Jubilee Medals were on sale in their various forms.

Five French military airplanes visited the Gambia on the 27th of February, and on the 20th of May the "Santander", a single engined British "Clem" machine of Spanish ownership, left on its successful solo flight to Port Natal, South America.

The "R. M. S." Atlantis made two one-day visits, on the 27th of February, and the 31st of December in the course of pleasure cruises. Visits of other ships were curtailed at the beginning of the year owing to the quarantine restrictions in force in Bathurst.

## APPENDIX I.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia :—

Name.	Address in the Gambia.	Address of Head Office outside the Gambia.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Wellington Street Bathurst.	Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4, England.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	Represented by Office Cooperatif de l'Afrique Française, 22 Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles, France.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux, France.
Etablissements Vézia	do.	18, Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.
Maurel Frères S. A.	do.	Represented by Maurel Frères Société à responsabilité Limitée, 6, Quai Louis XVIII Bordeaux, France.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	29, Boulevard Pinet Laprade, Dakar, F.W.A.
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street Bathurst.	Campbell Bros, Carter & Co., Ltd. 37-41 Grace- church St: London, E.C. 3, England.
Bahsali Bros. & Co., Ltd.	do.	J. Bahsali, 82, Princess Street, Manchester, England.

## APPENDIX II.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE GAMBIA.

Address of Head Office outside the Gambia.	WORK.	AUTHOR.	YEAR OF PUBLICA- TION.	AGENT.	PRICE.		
					£	s.	d.
<p>Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4, England.</p> <p>Represented by Office Coopératif de l'Afrique Française, 22 Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.</p> <p>32, Cours Pierre Paget, Marseilles, France.</p> <p>18, Rue Porte Dijon, Bordeaux, France.</p> <p>18, Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.</p> <p>Represented by Murel Frères Société à responsabilité limitée, 6, Quai Louis XVIII Bordeaux, France.</p> <p>29, Boulevard Pinet Laprade, Dakar, F.W.A.</p> <p>Campbell Bros. Carter &amp; Co., Ltd. 37-41 Grace- church St: London, E.C. 3, England.</p> <p>J. Bahsali, 82, Princess Street, Manchester, England.</p>	The Gambia Colony and Protectorate: An Official Handwork.	Francis Bisset Archer	1906	St. Bridés Press, Ltd., London.	0	10	6
	History of the Gambia	H. F. Reeve, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., F.A.S.	1912	Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.	0	6	0
	Report on the Agricul- tural Conditions and Needs of the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1921	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
	Chronological Account of James Island and Albreda.	C. Gwyn	1921	do.	0	0	6
	List of Plants collected in the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1922	do.	0	1	0
	Vocabulary of the Man- dingo Language together with an Addenda.	Dr. E. Hopkin- son, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., M.B. (Oxon).	1924	do.	0	10	0
	Report by the Honour- able W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore P.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on his visit to West Africa during the year 1926.	—	1926	Receiver General, Bathurst, and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, Eng.	0	3	6
	Report on a Rapid Geological Survey of the Gambia.	W. G. G. Cooper B. Sc. (Eng.)	1927	do.	0	3	0
	The Carthaginian Voyage to West Africa.	Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	1931	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
	A Short History of the Gambia.	W. T. Hamlyn	1931	do.	0	2	0
	A Short Phrase Book and Classified Vocabulary of the Mandinka Language.	G. N. N. Nunn, B.A. (Cantab.)	1934	do.	0	1	6
	A Short Study of the Western Mandinka Language.	W. T. Hamlyn	1935	do.	0	5	0
	General Report on the Gambia (annual.)	—	up to 1930	Receiver General and Crown Agents, do.	0	1	6
	Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	2	0
	Blue Book of the Gambia (annual.)	—	—	do.	1	0	0
	Report of the Agricul- tural Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	3	0
	Report of the Education Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	2	0
	Report of the Medical Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	5	0

MEMO

1872

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# AMBIA WEST AFRICA

Scale: 1:1,000,000

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 ST. MILE



## REFERENCE

### DISTRICTS

- 19 Eastern Niamina
- 20 Fulladu West
- 21 " East
- 22 Kantora
- 23 Wuli
- 24 Sandu
- 25 Sami
- 26 Niani
- 27 Nianija
- 28 Upper Saloum
- 29 Lower "
- 30 Upper Boddibu
- 31 Central "
- 32 Lower "
- 33 Jekodu on Jeka
- 34 Upper Niimi
- 35 Lower "
- 36 MacCarthy Island

International Boundary  
Provincial  
District

### FERRIES

- A Brumen Ferry
- B Kenewan "
- C Kau-un "
- D Lamin-Koto "
- E Sankuli Kunda Ferry
- F Banskang Ferry
- G Basse "
- H Fatoto "

### TRUNK ROADS

- Bathurst - Brumen Ferry
- Banna - Illiassa
- Illiassa - Brumen Ferry - x-x-
- Bantanding - French Bury -

### PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS

- Cape St. Mary
- Kenewan
- Georgetown
- Bosse

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*Continued on page 3 of cover*

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## CONTENTS

### ANNUAL REPORT, 1935

CHAPTER	PAGES
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY. ..	5
II. GOVERNMENT .. ..	6
III. POPULATION .. ..	7
IV. HEALTH .. ..	7
V. HOUSING .. ..	8
VI. PRODUCTION .. ..	9
VII. COMMERCE .. ..	13
VIII. WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING .. ..	14
IX. EDUCATION .. ..	15
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT .. ..	18
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ..	19
XII. PUBLIC WORKS .. ..	19
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE .. ..	20
XIV. LEGISLATION .. ..	22
XV. FINANCE AND TAXATION .. ..	22
XVI. GENERAL .. ..	25

### APPENDICES

A. ABSTRACT OF REVENUE, 1933, 1934 AND 1935 ..	26
B. ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, 1933, 1934 AND 1935	27
C. CUSTOMS IMPORT AND EXPORT TARIFFS IN FORCE DURING 1935 .. ..	28
D. TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933, 1934 AND 1935 .. ..	32
E. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933, 1934 AND 1935 .. ..	34
F. RAINFALL IN VARIOUS PLACES .. ..	40
G. THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS, BRUNEI TOWN	41

### SKETCH MAP OF BRUNEI



# STATE OF BRUNEI

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935

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### CHAPTER I

#### GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

1. The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between  $4^{\circ} 5'$  and  $5^{\circ} 2'$  N. latitude and  $114^{\circ} 7'$  and  $115^{\circ} 22'$  E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of considerable size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei river and showed a population of 10,453 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

2. The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below  $80^{\circ}$ .

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The Meteorological returns are given in Appendices F and G.

3. A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakhoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE

in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was accepted who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the British Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

4. The lingua franca is Malay of a form which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya, but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

## CHAPTER II GOVERNMENT

5. The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM Sultan MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed power and the Regency terminated.

The Chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. His headquarters are at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. The Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members, and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong: Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.



### CHAPTER III POPULATION

6. The population of Brunei in 1931 as revealed by the census was 30,135; the estimated population at the end of 1935 was 33,732, distributed among the various races approximately as follows:—

Europeans	..	..	..	84
Malays	..	..	..	28,800
Eurasians	..	..	..	40
Chinese	..	..	..	4,000
Indians	..	..	..	200
Others	..	..	..	608

One thousand four hundred and seventy five births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 43.70 per mille, compared with 39.61 per mille in 1934.

Registered deaths totalled 802, representing a crude death-rate of 23.78 per mille as against 37.51 per mille in 1934. General health was undoubtedly better than in the previous year, and it is considered that registration of deaths in populous areas is practically complete: that registration is incomplete in the more distant areas is known, but the extent of error is unknown.

The infantile mortality rate decreased from 355 per mille in 1934 to 210 per mille in 1935. The rate in the Brunei area, where registration is complete, was 211 per mille. Further details are given in the Medical Officer's Report.

7. There was no organised immigration during the year.

### CHAPTER IV HEALTH

8. Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. W. G. EVANS held the appointment throughout the year.

Expenditure by the Medical Department totalled \$41,809. Revenue totalled \$1,627.

9. The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population. Malaria is relatively rare in these larger centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

Five hundred and fourteen maternity cases were attended in their homes, compared with 436 in 1934. Five were admitted to hospital: 3,186 other cases were seen in the clinic, compared with 1,624 in 1934. The average weight of babies born under the care of the department was 7½ lbs., a substantial increase over the 1934 figure of 6½ lbs.

10. *Hospitals.*—The State maintains three hospitals and a widespread travelling dispensary service.

In addition, the British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains a very well-equipped hospital at Kuala Belait which is made available for Government purposes, and to the cost of which Government contributes.

Two estates employ qualified dressers, one has a small hospital and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to the majority of the natives of the State, and to all indigent persons of whatever race.

## CHAPTER V

### HOUSING

11. Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all matters of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans must be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Structural alterations also have to receive the sanction of the Board.

12. Housing in the townships may be divided into three classes:—

- (a) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants;
- (b) Shophouses; and
- (c) Privately-owned native huts and houses.

(a) *Government-owned Houses*.—Government now houses many of its servants. Most buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(b) *Shop-houses*.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Set in a wide sweep of river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is the most distinctive feature of the State. At high tide, under favourable conditions of light, it takes on a quite remarkable beauty. Viewed at close quarters, it is even more remarkably ramshackle, and at low tide, European olfactory organs are liable to take offence.

The houses are grouped in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges. Children born in these surroundings swim almost as soon as they walk, and the casual visitor is often surprised by the splash-splash of four or five small naked bodies plunging spread-eagled into the water at his approach, like frogs into a quiet pool.

The inhabitants use as transport a myriad canoes, and protect themselves from the sun with enormous round hats. They obtain their fresh water supply from pipes led out over the river, and in the mornings, below these pipes, are crowded many canoes, packed with stone jars, and manoeuvred by small boys one after another below the gushing pipes.

At sunset the river becomes a busy thoroughfare, when the inhabitants make their way to and from the land town. Seen from a distance, the more minute of the canoes, with their occupants so hugely hatted as to be entirely concealed, look like nothing so much as enterprising mushrooms.

Besides the river huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately-owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by officers of the Board.

13. In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by married couples.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

14. The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on estates, no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRODUCTION

15. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Licences to prospect for minerals, such as coal and oil, may be issued by the British Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

No transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Alienated land is surveyed by Prismatic compass and in some few cases with plane table; boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the establishment of a Survey Department.

16. *Surveys*.—The trigonometrical survey of the State by Officers of the F.M.S. Surveys Department was nearing completion by the end of the year, and is to be followed by a topographical survey of the more important areas.

17. The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 135,000 acres. There were some 4,200 small holdings. In addition, 96,000 acres were held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, under oil-prospecting licences.

## MINERALS

18. *Oil*.—Oil was first found in 1914, but there was no production on a commercial scale until 1932, when the British Malayan Petroleum Company commenced exporting from Seria, some ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait, the headquarters of the Company. The oil is exported by pipe line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory.

Exploration work in the early stages consists of comparatively indiscriminate geological examination. At a later date wells are bored upon sites conjecturally determined after palaeontological examination of "cores" taken from the location by the geologists. Even of these wells, however, many fail to produce oil after drilling to depths of more than a mile, and the expenditure of many tens of thousands of dollars.

When the wells are successful, the oil is straightway pumped through pipes to the refinery in Sarawak. As a result, the most obvious characteristic of the oilfields, at least in Brunei, is the apparent absence of oil.

The field is so important as to make an enormous difference to the finances of the State. Royalties amounting to \$383,000, or 47% of the State's total revenue, were received during 1935.

Four hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-four tons of crude oil and 464,703,917 cubic feet of natural gas were exported during the year: comparative figures in 1934 were 371,591 tons and 792,453,863 cubic feet.

Exploration work continued throughout the year and new areas were developed for production. 36 wells were producing oil at the end of the year.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese usually work by contract, other races for daily wages.

19. *Coal*.—Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State, but although seams at Muara were worked for 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak, extraction on a large commercial scale has not been considered economic for many years, since development, owing largely to the peculiar nature of the seams, would be both difficult and expensive.

Mining by native methods continues, however. Of the total production of 838 tons in 1935, 813 tons were consumed locally, and only 25 tons exported.

## AGRICULTURE

20. *Rubber*.—Some 14,000 acres throughout the State are planted with rubber: of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four British Companies.

Regulation, in accordance with the International Agreement, worked smoothly throughout the year. Permitted exports under the Scheme were 1,350 tons: actual exports totalled 1,343 tons, valued at \$576,159, as against 1,946 tons in 1934, valued at \$671,970.

Negotiations proceeded for the appointment to the State of an officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.

21. *Sago*.—Sago palms are indigenous to the State, and the product constitutes almost the staple food of the races of the interior, but what was once an important industry has fallen into comparative decay owing to low world prices. There was, however, a substantial increase in price in 1935, and 2,603 pikuls, valued at \$6,177, were exported during the year, as against 1,895 pikuls, valued at \$2,506, in 1934.

22. *Rice*.—The local production of rice forms but a very small proportion of the consumption, and Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the encouragement of planting of new areas and better strains, and to the superseding of ancient and wasteful custom by modern and economic methods. The last, however, is an object requiring infinite patience: the people of the interior burn fresh areas of jungle each year, and scatter seed broadcast thereon, the resultant crops being miserable in the extreme. But the ultimately far greater crops to be derived from settled cultivation on the lines adopted in the Peninsula are not to them sufficiently attractive to outweigh the greater labour involved. The statement, however, that their grandchildren will not thank them for having laid waste their heritage, appears to have given the people to pause, and the new methods are making some slight headway against the old.

Production in 1935 was approximately the same as in 1934, some 600,000 gantangs being obtained from 5,000 planted acres. This represented one-sixth of the total consumption. 48,472 pikuls of rice, valued at \$187,421, were imported in 1935, compared with 43,000 pikuls, valued at \$131,800, in 1934.

23. *Agricultural Stations.*—The State maintains a central Agricultural Station at Kilanas for the experimental planting of products new to Brunei, and the exhibition of more effective agricultural methods. The Station is extremely popular with those of the people who are agriculturally-minded. In addition, five padi test plots are maintained in various parts of the State.

24. *Staff.*—The District Officer, Brunei and Muara continued in charge of the Department in a supervisory capacity. Four trained Malay agricultural subordinates were at work in the State, and three further students were being trained at agricultural institutions in Malaya.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid one visit of inspection to the State during the year.

## FORESTS

25. The preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests of the State, completed in 1934, gave way to a detailed examination of areas deserving of reservation. Action was proceeding during the year towards the reservation of some 350,000 acres of forest.

The organisation of the department was assisted by the publication of complete rules under the Enactment.

The year was remarkable for the very heavy fruiting of certain types of forest trees, which presented a welcome additional source of revenue to the people.

Much attention was directed to the problem presented by the methods of shifting cultivation, so damaging to the forests, practised by the peasantry of the State.

26. The jelutong industry may now be declared to be upon a sound basis: the price again rose, and 2,235 pikuls, valued at \$45,060, were exported during the year.

27. *Revenue.*—A further substantial increase of revenue to this young department is reported: \$13,510 were credited, as against \$8,293 in 1934. Expenditure totalled \$13,095 compared with \$12,373 in 1934.

28. The forests of Brunei represent one of the greatest potential assets of the State. A full report of the working of the department is published by the State Forest Officer.

## INDUSTRIES

29. Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities treated elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract or cutch.

During the year the Island Trading Company, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,575 tons of cutch, valued at \$177,910, compared with 2,356 tons valued at \$162,861 in

1934. The majority of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State, being stripped from the mangrove swamps around the coast of Borneo.

The labour employed is almost exclusively native to Brunei, the factory having since its establishment represented the major source of salaried employment for the inhabitants of the river town.

30. There remain only native crafts, the principal products being silverware, silk and cotton "sarongs", and brassware.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago. In 1935 they exported goods to the value of \$7,709, as compared with \$5,139 in 1934.

## MARINE PRODUCE

31. Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei District. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas continued to suffer from the depredations of a species of jelly fish; 475 pikuls of the product, valued at \$15,652, were exported in 1935, compared with 359 pikuls, valued at \$12,482, in 1934.

## LIVE STOCK

32. Very few head of livestock exist in the State. There are several flourishing pig farms, but few herds of cattle or buffaloes.

## CHAPTER VII COMMERCE

33. The aggregate value of trade in 1935 was \$6,124,998 as against \$5,278,089 in 1934 and \$4,602,805 in 1933.

*Imports.*—There was an increase in the total value of imports, from \$1,887,339 in 1934 to \$2,415,499 in 1935, almost entirely accounted for by greater imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, and of coin and bullion.

*Exports.*—The total value of exports during the year amounted to \$3,709,499 as against \$3,390,750 in 1934. Only two commodities show an appreciably decreased export, plantation rubber, and natural gas. The major increases were in respect of oil, cutch, and forest produce.

Tables showing the principal imports and exports, and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendices *D* and *E*.

34. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from Customs duties for the year amounted to \$229,129 an increase of \$43,856 over the 1934 figure of \$185,273: import duties totalled \$210,303 and export duties \$18,826, the latter figure being inclusive of that portion of the rubber cess credited to general revenue.

The distribution of the collections between the several districts was as follows:—

EXPORT DUTIES			
<i>District</i>	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	5,358	11,502	11,446
Belait ..	1,548	237	352
Tutong ..	818	2,198	2,549
Temburong ..	1,474	4,002	4,479
	<u>9,198</u>	<u>17,939</u>	<u>18,826</u>

IMPORT DUTIES			
<i>District</i>	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	61,193	73,732	74,916
Belait ..	96,977	77,312	118,205
Tutong ..	6,464	9,184	10,471
Temburong ..	4,434	7,106	6,711
	<u>169,068</u>	<u>167,334</u>	<u>210,303</u>

A Customs Tariff schedule, as in force on the 31st December, 1935, is attached as Appendix C.

36. *Chandu Monopoly*.—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,715 tahils as against 7,457 tahils in 1934, the nett revenue derived being \$53,369 in 1935 as against \$46,398, in 1934. The retail price remained unchanged at \$10 per tahlil.

The number of smokers on the registers, which were closed at the end of 1934, was 502 on the 31st December, 1935, compared with 507 a year previously.

No opium was exported.

There were eleven minor offences against the opium laws during the year.

## CHAPTER VIII

### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

36. Labourer's wages remained practically unchanged: the rates of payment in 1935 and the preceding year were approximately as follows:—

A.—*Government Labourers*:—

		Monthly Wages	
		1935	1934
Road-work	Skilled	\$16.00—\$50 p.m.	\$16.00—\$50 p.m.
	Unskilled	\$10.50—\$15 "	\$10.50—\$15 "
General	Skilled	\$15.00—\$65 "	\$15.00—\$65 "
	Unskilled	\$12.00—\$15 "	\$12.00—\$15 "



		Monthly Wages	
		1935	1934
<b>B.—Agricultural Estates:—</b>			
	Skilled	\$12.00—\$15 p.m.	\$12.00—\$15 p.m.
	Unskilled	\$ 7.50—\$12 „	\$ 7.50—\$12 „
<b>C.—Other Industries:—</b>			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	\$17.00—\$ 50 „	\$17.00—\$ 50 „
	Unskilled	\$ 7.00—\$ 15 „	\$10.50—\$ 15 „
Oilfields	Skilled	\$30.00—\$135 „	\$30.00—\$115 „
	Unskilled	\$13.00—\$ 38 „	\$12.00—\$ 38 „

An employer is entitled under the Labour Enactment to demand nine hours of work per day.

The staple food is rice, of which it is estimated, a grown man eats six gantangs a month. The prices of rice per gantang in 1935 and the previous year were:—

		1935	1934
1st Quality	..	38 cents	29 cents
2nd „	..	28 „	23 „
3rd „	..	26 „	22 „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer was approximately \$8.15 while that of a Malay or Chinese varied between \$8 and \$13.

These figures, however, are subject to very considerable downward revision in many instances in areas where fish and jungle fruits are readily available, and also to upward revision in the case of alien labourers in the oilfields. Indigenous labourers can subsist with the use of remarkably little money.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during the year:—

Race	Government	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	260	628	550	571	2,009
Chinese ...	9	...	540	15	564
Indians ...	1	...	151	5	157
Javanese ...	...	...	...	61	61
Eurasians ...	3	...	...	...	3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2,794</b>

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces, and do not include the very large volume of casual labour.

There is no unemployment problem.

## CHAPTER IX

### EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

#### A.—STATE SCHOOLS

37. The number of boys attending the State Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 849 compared with 866 in 1934 and 883 in 1933.

There are 15 such schools in the State, although Vernacular education is compulsory only in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupation.

Organised education, except in Brunei Town, is rendered difficult by the extremely scattered nature of the population, and the lack of ready communication in the rural areas. Teaching in these small communities is therefore necessarily very elementary, but insofar as there is little prospect of development in the greater part of the State, the standard of education is adequate to the requirements of the population.

Investigations were carried out during the year with a view to the establishment of more of these small kampong schools.

Small areas of land for school Gardens are provided where possible.

Physical exercises and the playing of games are encouraged in all schools.

Three boys were receiving training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States.

In addition three boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of \$11,860 was spent on Education in 1935 as against \$12,452 in 1934.

38. The following table shows the number of Children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1933, 1934 and 1935 with the average attendance on each during 1935.

<i>District and School</i>	<i>Number on Register 1933</i>	<i>Number on Register 1934</i>	<i>Number on Register 1935</i>	<i>Average Attendance 1935</i>
<i>Brunei and Muara:—</i>				
Brunei ..	392	364	327	75%
Gadong ..	25	20	24	69%
Berakas ..	—	48	23	50%
Kilanas ..	40	20	37	68%
Sengkurong ..	26	17	24	66%
Muara ..	71	61	62	74%
<i>Tutong:—</i>				
Tutong ..	72	80	84	59%
Lubok Pulau ..	23	24	23	79%
Tanjong Maya	49	52	51	60%
Tumpuan Ugas	31	35	54	60%
<i>Belait:—</i>				
Kuala Belait ..	52	40	46	66%
Pengkalan Siong	17	15	17	63%
Labi ..	43	35	31	84%
<i>Temburong:—</i>				
Temburong ..	21	35	25	85%
Labu ..	21	20	21	51%
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>67%</b>

## B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

39. In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 60 boys and 32 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1935 and 61 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Balait School.

*English Education.*—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan. At the end of the year there were two Government-aided students in the Labuan English School.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 41 boys and 9 girls at the end of 1935, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non-sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

The Roman Catholic English School opened in 1933 is under the control of Reverend Father STOTTER. There were 33 boys and 7 girls on the Register at the end of the year as compared with 18 boys and 8 girls at the end of 1934. Government contributed to its cost during the year.

*Fees.*—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

*Chinese School, Brunei.*—Each child pays \$1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Chinese School, Kuala Belait.*—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. \$1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay \$1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Mr. Synott's School, Kuala Belait.*—The fees are Primer \$1 per mensem and Standard one and upward \$1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

*Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.*—Fee \$1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No scholarships are given.

## CHAPTER X

### COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

40. *Rivers.*—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river near its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days. A narrow channel allows passage to ships, but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin screws. It may be possible later to destroy this barrier.

There is a weekly service between Singapore and Labuan, and motor vessels of the Straits Steamship Company maintain regular services between Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Limbang.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and the up-river districts. The rivers constitute the chief highways of the State.

41. *Roads.*—The two most important towns in the State are Brunei and Kuala Belait, between which a twice-weekly mail service is maintained.

Communication is by earth road from Brunei to Tutong, and thence by ferry and the beach to Kuala Belait. The beach constitutes an adequate highway but the road—some 30 miles long—is by no means reliable, being often almost completely impassable in very wet weather.

Some four miles of new roads were built during the year, making the total length of highroads in the State about 73 miles; of these four miles in the oilfields are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The inadequacy of the roads to the needs of motor vehicles is principally due to faults in initial location and construction; faulty drainage has played its part. The volume of traffic hardly justifies at present any large programme of surfacing, but such remedies as are now possible are being applied.

The position is further complicated by the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of stone.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

42. The revenue of the department in 1934 and 1935 was as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Posts .. .. .	6,991	8,458
Telegraphs .. .. .	3,475	3,640

Expenditure totalled \$27,172 as against \$18,911 in 1934: large expenditure was necessary in respect of replacements of plant and purchase of new stamps.

*Posts.*—The total number of letters, papers, and parcels passing through the posts again increased, to 155,808, from 139,648 in 1934.

Money orders were issued to the value of \$32,749 and C.O.D. parcels delivered to the value of \$13,195.

Sales of stamps to collectors and dealers totalled \$860, compared with \$585 in 1934.

*Telephones.*—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring Estates, and a line 29 miles long between Brunei and Tutong. The oil company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait, which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

*Radio Telegraphs.*—Government owns four wireless stations, at Brunei Town, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the department during the year totalled 4,145 as compared with 4,295 in 1934. Inland messages on Government Service are transmitted free.

43. *Savings Bank.*—A Post Office Savings Bank was opened in May. Deposits at the end of the year totalled \$10,000.

## CHAPTER XI

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

44. *Banking.*—There are no banks in Brunei.

*Currency.*—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent denominations. There are currency notes of different denominations from \$1 upwards.

*Weights and Measures.*—English and Malay weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahlil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounces avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

45. Programmes were prepared and approved for work over a number of years in connexion with roads, water supply, and buildings. In accordance with these programmes, the Public Works estimates were revised early in the year. Expenditure totalled \$137,773, 83.4% of the total revised provision.

Sixteen new buildings and extensions to existing buildings were completed, the largest being a steel and concrete Recreation Club in Brunei Town. A number of buildings were in process of erection at the end of the year. Two sports grounds were completed.

The State now possesses some 73 miles of roads, but their general condition remained unsatisfactory and the increase in traffic was negligible.

A separate report is published by the State Engineer, an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service.

46. *Electrical Department.*—The installation of an electrical power plant in Brunei Town was recorded in the 1934 Report. The new department was organised and functioned throughout the year under the charge of the State Engineer.

One engine was badly smashed and had to be replaced, but operation and maintenance were generally satisfactory.

Revenue amounted to \$10,491, and Expenditure to \$12,908.

The accidental death of a Malay Wireman is recorded with regret.

## CHAPTER XIII

### JUSTICE AND POLICE

47. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are three First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The last deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	1	3	56	23	89	171	343
Belaït ...	...	1	148	41	40	167	397
Tutong ...	...	...	1	...	114	9	124
Temburong ...	1	1	...	...	5	18	25
Muara ...	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
TOTAL ...	2	5	210	68	248	365	898

Out of the 460 Criminal Cases 65 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits was \$34,873.39.

There were three appeals to the Resident's Court: in one case the Magistrate's decision was reversed.

48. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 13 non-commissioned officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good throughout the year.

Chief Inspector Murphy returned from leave in April, and his relief, Inspector Brown, returned to the Straits Settlements.

49. There was no serious crime during the year. 81 seizable offences were reported, as against 87 in 1934.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the police during the last three years:—

		<i>Offences</i>	<i>Property lost</i>	<i>Property recovered</i>
			\$	\$
1933	..	459	3,000	1,437
1934	..	463	1,454	376
1935	..	591	1,136	371

Three hundred and sixty-two reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

50. *Aliens*.—Five Chinese and one Indian were repatriated during the year.

The numbers of aliens registered during the past three years were:—

	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>
	1,196	1,084	1,279

51. *Traffic*.—178 motor vehicles were registered and 254 drivers licensed compared with the respective figures of 174 and 179 in 1934.

52. Two persons were taken by crocodiles during the year. Nine crocodiles were captured.

53. *Fire Brigades*.—Adequate fire-fighting facilities exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait. Each brigade was called out twice during the year. No appreciable danger was incurred.

### PRISONS

54. Twenty prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and ten to Kuala Belait Prison in 1935, compared with a total of 36 in 1934. All were adults, 29 males and one female, of the following nationalities:—

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Malays</i>	<i>Kedayans</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Dusun</i>
11	13	2	2	1	1

At the end of the year there remained seven prisoners in Brunei and two in Belait.

Eleven prisoners received medical treatment as outpatients, and two entered hospital.

Discipline was good.

Prisoners were employed mainly on public work, but they also made articles of rattan for sale.

Visiting Justices inspected the prisons each month: there were no complaints.

Rations to the value of \$1,399.84 were supplied and clothing cost \$63.52, the all-in cost of maintenance per head being some 27 cents per day.

## CHAPTER XIV

### LEGISLATION

55. *State Council*.—Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year. The following enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

No. 1 of 1935. Carriage by Air.

Designed to give effect to the International Convention signed at Warsaw in 1929.

No. 2 of 1935. Whaling.

The State has acceded to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

No. 3 of 1935. Lights and Small Shipping (amendment).

No. 4 of 1935. Rubber Regulation (amendment).

No. 5 of 1935. Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations).

This Enactment serves to implement in Brunei the policy of financial Sanctions.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the most important being:—

(i) The Forest Enactment 1934.

General Rules, Fees and royalties.

(ii) The Rubber Regulation Enactment 1934.

Assessment Rules.

(iii) The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment 1934.

Licences and Fees.

(iv) The Land Code 1909.

Rules for the removal of stone, gravel, etc.

(v) The Customs Duties Enactment 1909.

Regulations governing the export of goods to Italian territory.

## CHAPTER XV

### FINANCE AND TAXATION

56. Revenue totalled \$813,532, as against the original estimate of \$726,000. Receipts therefore constitute a new record, the surplus over the original estimate being happily attributable to increased prosperity throughout the State.

Expenditure was estimated at \$650,885, and actually totalled \$786,201, but of this total only \$546,201 was spent on the services originally estimated for. The unforeseen Expenditure of \$240,000 was in respect of debt repayment, made possible by enhanced revenues. After repayment of this sum, there still remained a surplus of \$27,331.

There was a slight, but general, decrease in annually recurrent charges.



The following are the revenue and expenditure figures for the five years 1931–1935:—

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
1931 .. ..	342,010	322,791
1932 .. ..	362,403	334,329
1933 .. ..	580,756	514,812
1934 .. ..	645,021	545,021
1935 .. ..	813,532	786,201

Abstracts of revenue and expenditure for 1933–1935 are shown in Appendices A and B.

57. *Public Debt*.—The State debt at the close of the year totalled \$133,000, compared with \$378,200 a year previously, the whole of this sum being due to the Government of the Federated Malay States. The whole balance of this debt is estimated to be repaid early in 1936.

*Assets and Liabilities Account*. The surplus of assets on revenue account, *i.e.* exclusive of the debt of \$133,000, amounted on the 31st December to \$392,086 as against \$364,755 at the end of 1934.

Details of the account as on the 31st December, 1935 are given below:—

			31st December, 1935	
LIABILITIES			\$	c.
<i>Deposits</i>				
Land Office .. ..	..	..	2,172	53
Money Orders .. ..	..	..	5,159	13
Courts .. ..	..	..	1,747	00
Mohammedan Fund .. ..	..	..	1,347	64
Police Reward Fund .. ..	..	..	407	85
Prisoner's Aid Fund .. ..	..	..	705	57
Family Remittance .. ..	..	..	899	99
Rubber Fund .. ..	..	..	15,196	66
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	14,000	91
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund Sterling Securities (at cost)			111,894	38
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..			—	
				153,531 66
				392,085 87
Total ..			—	
				545,617 53

				31st December, 1935	
				\$	c.
ASSETS					
Cash in Treasury and Bank	..			—	216,226 86
Loans (secured)	..	..		—	68,770 66
Advances	..	..	..	—	5,566 55
Suspense	..	..	..	—	24,609 08
<i>Investments</i>					
<i>Local Securities:—</i>					
F.M.S. Loan	..	..		50,000 00	
Singapore Municipal Loan	..			10,000 00	
Penang Municipal Loan	..			8,550 00	
<i>Sterling Securities:—</i>					
Nigeria 1955 Stocks	..			29,000 00	
Straits Settlements 1937/67 Stock	..	..		21,000 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	..	..	111,894 38	
					230,444 38
Total ..					545,617 53

A copy of the Customs Tariff is given in Appendix C.

58. *Poll-Tax*.—This tax—at the rate of 50 cents per head—is applicable to all non-Malay male natives of the country between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, who are not registered owners of land.

Collections in the last three years have been as follows:—

				\$
1933	..	..	..	1,372
1934	..	..	..	986
1935	..	..	..	1,034

## CHAPTER XVI

## GENERAL

59. The year was characterised by peace and comparative plenty: the people were more generally prosperous than for many years, there was none but insignificant crime, no unemployment, and no serious epidemic of sickness.

On two occasions the State was very much *en fête*. The first was for the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George, which was acclaimed in this small and distant State with overwhelming loyalty and enthusiasm.

The second occasion was in August, when the State had the honour of receiving the High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir SHENTON THOMAS and Lady THOMAS. It was the most welcome of visits, and their departure left but one regret, that it is not possible to extend such a welcome more frequently.

His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, left with Her Highness the Tengku Ampuan at the end of August for Selangor, where a daughter was born to the Tengku Ampuan on October 15th.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited the State in February.

The writer acted as British Resident throughout the year: Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S. served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait until April, when he was relieved by Mr. D. A. SOMERVILLE, M.C.S.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial community assisted Government in its work, and I gladly take this opportunity of thanking them.

R. E. TURNBULL,  
*British Resident,  
Brunei.*

BRUNEI, *February, 1936.*

## APPENDIX A

Abstract of Revenue	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
CLASS I			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs .. ..	178,267	185,273	229,129
Government Monopolies ..	53,430	46,398	53,369
Licences .. ..	22,195	26,579	30,146
Poll-Tax .. ..	1,372	986	1,034
Municipal .. ..	14,375	15,882	15,917
CLASS II			
Fees of Courts and Offices, etc.—			
Courts .. ..	3,855	4,630	4,363
Surveys .. ..	980	1,295	883
General .. ..	5,248	10,510	8,704
CLASS III			
Government Undertakings—			
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	10,425	10,466	12,099
Electrical Department .. ..	..	..	10,491
CLASS IV			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue .. ..	257,591	317,225	420,924
Cession Monies .. ..	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest .. ..	8,396	9,408	10,846
CLASS V			
Land Sales—			
Premia on Land Sales ..	9,422	1,169	427
Total Revenue ..	580,756	645,021	813,532

## APPENDIX B

Abstract of Expenditure	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan .. ..	14,481	20,365	29,061
Ministers .. ..	14,640	20,640	20,640
British Resident .. ..	18,186	19,728	20,422
Assistant Resident .. ..	20,272	26,829	28,166
Customs and Marine Department ..	19,488	20,276	21,353
Land and Surveys .. ..	12,316	4,930	30,004
Agriculture Department .. ..	..	8,565	9,351
District Offices .. ..	11,971	12,573	14,021
Education .. ..	11,040	12,452	11,859
Police .. ..	34,297	37,289	38,910
Medical and Health Department ..	29,571	37,877	41,809
Forest Department .. ..	..	12,373	14,094
Audit .. ..	..	..	3,783
Political Pensions .. ..	5,994	9,429	9,429
Kathi .. ..	2,292	2,472	2,555
Interest .. ..	15,482	15,321	15,132
Municipal .. ..	1,140	733	832
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recur- rent .. ..	25,230	30,829	32,527
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expendi- ture .. ..	68,538	14,970	11,810
Pensions .. ..	5,328	6,880	7,390
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	18,166	18,912	27,172
Electrical Department .. ..	..	..	12,907
Public Works Department .. ..	..	..	21,399
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	70,052	68,680	58,466
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	110,328	138,098	57,909
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>508,812</b>	<b>540,221</b>	<b>541,001</b>
<b>Repayment of Public Debt ..</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>245,200</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>514,812</b>	<b>545,021</b>	<b>786,201</b>

**APPENDIX C**  
**SCHEDULE A**

## Import Tariff

**IN FORCE DURING 1935**

	\$	c.	Ad Valorem
<b>Arms and Ammunitions—</b>			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..	5	00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000 British,	10	00	
Foreign,	11	00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings but excluding Timber and Cement			5%
Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers and Sandals British,			5%
Foreign,			10%
Cement, per ton " .. " .. British,	2	00	
Foreign,	5	00	
Chemicals except for use in agriculture ..			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture ..			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof .. .. .			10%
Coconut Oil .. .. .			5%
Copper and Copperware .. .. .			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes .. .. . British,			10%
Foreign,			20%
Crockery and Earthenware .. .. .			10%
<b>Cycles and Parts—</b>			
Cycles—complete, each .. .. . British,	1	50	
Foreign,	4	50	
Saddles " " .. .. . British,	0	10	
Foreign,	0	30	
Frames—complete " .. .. . British,	1	00	
Foreign,	3	00	
Frames—parts of per piece .. .. . British,	0	05	
Foreign,	0	15	
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise, each .. .. . British,	0	10	
Foreign,	0	30	
Rims, each " " .. .. . British,	0	10	
Foreign,	0	30	
Chains, " " .. .. . British,	0	10	
Foreign,	0	30	
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce ..	500	00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign .. .. .			100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers .. .. .			25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods .. .. .			5%
Fish, Dried .. .. .			10%

## APPENDIX C—Continued

## SCHEDULE A—Continued

	\$	c.	Ad Valorem
Haberdashery—Ready-made clothing, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs .. ..			5%
<b>Exemption—</b> Articles of clothing not exceeding \$5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his or her luggage.			
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements			5%
Lamps and Lanterns .. ..			5%
Manufactured Rubber goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories .. ..			5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages .. ..	4	00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages .. ..	1	00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments .. ..			5%
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles .. ..			Free
Motor car types, tubes and accessories .. ..			20%
Oils—“not otherwise specified” .. ..			20%
<b>Exemption—</b> Anti-Malarial Oil.			Free
Paint and Painting Materials .. ..			20%
Pigs, per head .. ..	5	00	
<b>Petroleum—</b> Benzine, per gallon .. ..	0	10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon .. ..	0	05	
Provisions, tinned and preserved, of all kinds ..			5%
<b>Exemption—</b> Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.			
Rope and Cordage .. ..			5%
Rubber Soles .. ..			5%
Salt, per katty .. ..	0	01	
Sugar, per katty .. ..	0	01	
Sugar, British, per pikul .. ..	0	75	
Sacks, each .. ..	0	01	
Silkstuffs .. ..			10%
<b>Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum Liquers and Bitters:—</b>			
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon .. ..	9	00	
(b) Containing less than 85% of proof spirit but not less than 70% of proof spirit, other than brandy, per gallon .. ..	7	20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon .. ..	4	50	

## APPENDIX C—Continued

## SCHEDULE A—Continued

			\$	c.	Ad Valorem
(d)	Containing less than 40% of proof spirit,				
	per gallon	.. ..	3	00	
(e)	Brandy, per gallon	.. British,	7	20	
		.. Foreign,	9	50	
	Sparkling Wines, " per gallon	.. British,	4	50	
	" " " "	.. Foreign,	5	50	
<b>Still Wines—</b>					
(a)	Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon				
		British,	3	00	
		Foreign,	4	00	
(b)	Under 26% of " proof spirit, per gallon				
		British,	1	00	
		Foreign,	2	00	
	Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per				
	gallon .. ..	British,	0	90	
		Foreign,	1	00	
	Chinese " Samsoo " including " Medicated " Wines, per				
	gallon .. ..		6	00	
	Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials	..			5%
	Timber .. ..				10%
<b>Tobacco—</b>					
(a)	Chinese Tobacco, per katty	.. ..	0	80	
(b)	Sumatra, Palembang and other Native				
	Tobacco, per katty	.. ..	0	80	
(c)	Tobacco in tins, per pound	.. British,	0	80	
		.. Foreign,	0	90	
(d)	Cigars, per pound ..	.. ..	0	80	
(e)	Cigarettes, per pound	.. British,	0	80	
	" " "	.. Foreign,	0	90	

**Regulations in connection with Commercial Traveller's samples and specimens—**

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

**Rebate—**

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.



APPENDIX C—*Continued*SCHEDULE A—*Continued***Specification of Dangerous Drugs—**

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeinone (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyl-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodone or dihydro-codeinone or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

**SCHEDULE B****Export Tariff**

				\$	c.	<i>Ad Valorem</i>
Brassware, per katty	..	..	..	0	10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	..	..	..	15	00	
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)						
Copra	..	..	..			21½ %
Coal	..	..	..	As	provided	
					in agreement.	
Cutch	..	..	..	As	provided	
					in agreement.	
Poultry, per head	..	..	..	0	20	
Gambier	..	..	..			10 %
Hides and Horns	..	..	..			10 %
Jelutong Rubber tapped on alienated land	..	..	..			10 %
Mineral Oils	..	..	..	As	provided	
					in agreement.	
Orang Utan, per head	..	..	..	250	00	
Pepper	..	..	..			5 %
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	..	..	..	3	00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	..	..	..	0	50	
Pigs, per head	..	..	..	4	00	
<b>Sago—</b>						
Trunk	..	..	..			10 %
Raw, per bayong	..	..	..	0	15	
Flour, per rice sack	..	..	..	0	20	
Tobacco, Locally grown	..	..	..			5 %

R. E. TURNBULL,  
*British Resident,*  
*Brunei.*

THE BRITISH RESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
BRUNEI, 31st December, 1935.

**APPENDIX D**

**THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935**

**Exports**

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
<b>A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—</b>							
Poultry ...	heads	56	149	68	43	71	53
Dried Prawns ...	pikuls	940	359	475	31,306	12,482	15,652
Sago Flour ...	"	5,125	1,895	2,603	4,524	2,506	6,177
Dried Fish ...	"	94	11	170	1,190	128	1,571
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>							
Crude Oil ...	tons	280,523	371,591	441,744	1,760,861	2,371,669	2,785,037
Raw Sago ...	bayongs	71	21	99	57	20	88
Cutch ...	tons	1,788	2,356	2,575	123,757	162,861	177,910
Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	...	2,328	2,649	11,406
Plantation Rubber ...	lbs.	2,270,249	3,608,364	3,008,409	236,249	671,970	576,159
Jelutong Rubber ...	pikuls	1,947	2,365	2,235	19,215	39,134	45,060
Hides and Horns ...	"	139	142	162	589	744	1,095
Coal ...	tons	78	28	25	618	298	200
Prawn Refuse ...	bags	29	...	10	35	...	42
Natural Gas ...	cubic feet	No. return	792,453,863	464,703,917	...	113,207	65,375
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>							
Brassware ...	pikuls	11	18	55	546	1,179	1,833
Silverware ...	"	...	...	...	4,346	5,139	7,709
Sarongs ...	pieces	111	287	581	319	2,053	1,556
Kajangs ...	bundles	2,878	1,382	2,525	2,260	1,001	1,519
Miscellaneous ...	"	...	...	...	2,794	3,639	11,057
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	2,191,037	3,390,750	3,709,499

**APPENDIX D—Continued**  
**THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935**  
**Imports**

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
<b>A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—</b>							
Rice	...	29,015	43,006	48,472	\$ 106,522	\$ 131,805	\$ 187,421
Other Grains	...	3,063	6,050	4,888	11,508	10,133	15,499
Milk	...	3,165	3,220	3,346	30,677	28,510	26,914
Salt	...	2,613	2,353	2,827	2,048	1,701	1,885
Sugar	...	10,390	12,089	11,724	48,721	54,585	48,653
Tobacco	...	89,591	87,309	96,828	97,277	82,917	92,115
Provisions	...	...	...	...	180,897	180,012	116,199
Flour	...	9,742	12,590	12,436	16,733	20,345	20,852
Coconut Oil	...	3,557	4,434	4,048	9,165	8,740	10,178
Coffee	...	790	966	1,177	17,479	18,097	19,020
Spirit	...	7,628	* 10,213	1,597	30,440	27,965	19,149
Arrack	...	396	375	612	1,110	938	2,074
Beer and Stout	...	No return	No return	6,584	No return	No return	13,368
Dried Fish	...	424	657	605	5,256	6,152	7,424
Cattle	...	...	...	...	No return	No return	1,622
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>							
Petroleum	...	123,888	143,410	182,172	64,640	67,619	82,114
Timber	...	...	...	...	20,564	50,388	54,800
Fuel Oil	...	13,429	19,099	29,601	7,056	6,650	7,158
Lubricating Oil	...	No return	No return	27,295	No return	No return	24,877
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	36,250	21,932	37,998
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	76,017	76,380	79,192
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	8,257	10,513	9,268
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	22,487	21,091	21,593
Machinery	...	...	...	...	826,055	598,305	394,001
Chandu	...	7,400	7,000	7,400	16,820	14,700	22,220
Matches	...	902	1,147	1,253	6,336	6,049	6,856
Cement	...	2,324	580	1,951	33,253	10,976	22,305
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	375,588	295,365	649,304
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	360,612	135,471	421,440
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,411,768	1,887,339	2,415,499

\* In previous years beer and stout were included in this item.

**APPENDIX E**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935**  
**Exports**

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	...	...	...	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Belait	1,410,543	2,067,098	1,708,914	...	...	...	39	15	53
Tutong	7,931	64,380	50,779	1,080	1,828	2,158	174	394	60
Temburong	162,747	540,238	420,630	77	...	...	4,951	1,501	2,543
Muara	658,109	845,847	767,676	790	537	77	68	17	86
	30,919	90,801	60,410	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	2,270,249	3,608,364	3,008,409	1,947	2,365	2,235	5,233	1,927	2,742

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	\$	\$	\$	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles
Belait	67	90	113	701	1,116	2,935	2,862	1,382	2,525
Tutong	62	51	46	882	1,481	5,958	...	...	...
Temburong	4	...	3	361	52	2,498	...	...	...
Muara	6	1	...	352	...	15	5	...	...
	...	...	...	32	...	...	11	...	...
TOTAL	139	142	162	2,328	2,649	11,406	2,878	1,382	2,525

**APPENDIX E—Continued**

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS**

**FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935**

**Exports**

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	\$ 319	\$ 2,053	\$ 529	Pikuls 10	Pikuls 15	Pikuls 30	\$ 4,346	\$ 5,139	\$ 7,672	Tons 1,788	Tons 2,356	Tons 2,575
Belait	...	...	52	1	1	2	...	...	37	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>7,709</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,575</b>

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Natural Gas			Miscellaneous		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	Tons ...	Tons ...	Tons ...	Pikuls 918	Pikuls 341	Pikuls 455	Cubic Feet No return	Cubic Feet ...	Cubic Feet ..	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,548	\$ 10,655
Belait	280,523	371,591	441,744	...	13	15	Do.	792,453,863	464,703,917	1,362	2,091	381
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	21
Temburong	...	...	...	19	5	5	Do.	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	3	...	...	Do.	...	...	30	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>280,523</b>	<b>371,591</b>	<b>441,744</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>No return</b>	<b>792,453,863</b>	<b>464,703,917</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>11,057</b>

**APPENDIX E—Continued**

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS**

**FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued**

**Imports**

District	Rice			Other Grains			Tobacco			Sugar		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	Pikuls 18,010	Pikuls 27,603	Pikuls 29,992	Pikuls 1,328	Pikuls 991	Pikuls 1,280	lbs. 42,277	lbs. 47,711	lbs. 49,174	Pikuls 6,366	Pikuls 7,717	Pikuls 6,998
Belait	8,993	9,930	13,422	1,664	4,733	3,466	41,433	29,610	37,171	2,422	2,196	2,674
Tutong	513	3,191	2,886	42	91	100	3,058	5,395	5,483	926	1,443	1,453
Temburong	1,386	2,282	2,172	27	235	42	2,823	4,591	5,000	612	723	599
Muara	112	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	64	10	...
TOTAL	29,014	43,006	48,472	3,063	6,050	4,888	89,591	87,309	96,828	10,390	12,089	11,724

District	Piece Goods			Petroleum			Provisions			Salt		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	\$ 43,254	\$ 48,978	\$ 47,009	Gallons 51,424	Gallons 53,302	Gallons 32,788	\$ 28,824	\$ 42,562	\$ 41,875	Pikuls 1,763	Pikuls 1,492	Pikuls 1,841
Belait	25,225	16,727	23,381	66,512	82,308	140,353	147,089	126,549	65,188	375	401	472
Tutong	5,559	5,866	6,312	3,640	5,400	6,923	1,376	7,990	6,875	291	320	382
Temburong	1,969	4,500	2,368	2,096	2,400	2,108	3,520	2,568	2,240	117	119	109
Muara	10	309	122	216	...	...	88	346	21	67	21	23
TOTAL	76,017	76,380	79,192	123,888	143,410	182,172	180,897	180,015	116,199	2,613	2,353	2,827

# APPENDIX E—Continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued

### Imports

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut Oil			Liquor		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	\$ 1,741	\$ 9,451	\$ 10,671	Sacks 5,657	Sacks 8,111	Sacks 8,203	Tins 2,255	Tins 2,809	Tins 2,529	Gallons 1,516	Gallons 1,791	Gallons 2,028
Belait	824,234	588,617	377,398	3,389	3,243	3,073	957	899	897	6,459	8,398	6,712
Tutong	...	152	5,860	272	703	805	210	445	420	8	...	1
Temburong	...	50	25	368	533	355	130	278	201	41	24	52
Muara	...	35	47	56	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	826,055	598,305	394,001	9,742	12,590	12,436	3,557	4,434	4,048	8,024	10,213	8,793

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Motor Vehicles			Chandu		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	\$ 18,802	\$ 21,253	\$ 30,845	\$ 5,866	\$ 7,562	\$ 6,742	\$ 3,528	\$ 5,224	\$ 3,008	Tahils 7,400	Tahils 7,000	Tahils 7,400
Belait	1,696	28,572	23,114	1,509	2,239	1,706	32,722	15,946	34,896	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	300	361	498	557	...	762	94	...	...	...
Temburong	...	175	72	208	214	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	388	462	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20,564	50,388	54,800	8,257	10,513	9,268	36,250	21,932	37,998	7,400	7,000	7,400

**APPENDIX E—Continued**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued**

**Imports**

District	Cement			Fuel Oil			Milk			Sarongs		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Cases	Cases	Cases	\$	\$	\$
Brunei	18	47	59	8,052	10,779	11,990	715	921	1,312	13,574	12,177	11,200
Belait	2,306	531	1,883	5,269	8,320	17,611	2,292	2,032	1,718	4,568	4,389	4,971
Tutong	...	...	5	...	...	...	92	155	212	3,208	2,999	4,488
Temburong	...	2	4	108	...	...	61	112	104	884	1,526	934
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	253	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>13,429</b>	<b>19,099</b>	<b>29,601</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>22,487</b>	<b>21,091</b>	<b>21,593</b>

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tins	Tins	Tins	\$	\$	\$
Brunei	420	544	628	563	637	658	72,714	103,981	113,781
Belait	269	269	354	112	293	308	292,308	171,063	504,830
Tutong	53	98	144	125	112	185	5,634	12,173	23,042
Temburong	44	55	51	97	105	102	4,624	8,050	7,601
Muara	4	...	...	5	...	...	308	98	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>375,588</b>	<b>295,365</b>	<b>649,304</b>



# APPENDIX E—Continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued

### Imports

District	Dried Fish			Lubricating Oil			Cattle		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei ...	Pikuls No return	Pikuls No return	Pikuls 199	Gallons No return	Gallons No return	Gallons 5,439	\$ No return	\$ No return	\$ 1,622
Belait ...	Do.	Do.	296	Do.	Do.	21,856	Do.	Do.	...
Tutong ...	Do.	Do.	67	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
Temburong ...	Do.	Do.	43	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
Muara ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
TOTAL ...	No return	No return	605	No return	No return	27,295	No return	No return	1,622

## APPENDIX F

## ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NINE STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1935

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT					TEMBURONG DISTRICT				BELAIT DISTRICT	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait Hospital		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
January	12'68	10'90	9'90	13'71	13'02	13'65	7'30	7'79	7'65		
February	4'76	6'16	5'81	5'78	6'79	8'17	5'45	8'19	8'16		
March	7'88	7'42	6'83	6'77	22'25	19'68	8'88	10'13	10'16		
April	4'68	4'68	3'89	3'51	8'38	9'75	12'82	7'12	7'01		
May	4'96	3'60	4'77	8'86	8'10	10'65	8'58	6'12	6'18		
June	20'39	16'41	23'74	21'23	21'55	20'53	9'15	8'97	9'		
July	5'78	5'43	7'01	6'44	22'43	11'35	7'42	3'27	3'28		
August	10'14	12'82	14'85	11'26	23'95	20'92	11'94	9'28	9'11		
September	6'94	3'50	4'05	7'81	8'43	8'18	4'35	6'10	6'41		
October	16'37	16'26	17'32	18'60	38'40	23'22	31'92	18'57	18'77		
November	17'58	19'21	16'73	21'90	24'60	23'48	23'47	15'39	15'81		
December	13'23	9'69	9'80	10'42	20'30	14'03	17'48	6'54	6'70		
Total ..	125'39	116'08	124'70	136'29	218'20	183'61	148'76	107'47	108'24		

# APPENDIX G

## ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, BRUNEI TOWN, TUTONG AND TEMBURONG DURING 1935 THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE)

Month	Brunei			Tutong			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	83.64 °F	75.55 °F	8.09 °F	83.29 °F	79.22 °F	4.07 °F	84.45 °F	74.03 °F	11.42 °F
February	84.86 "	75.11 "	9.75 "	83.96 "	74.16 "	9.80 "	85.71 "	74.35 "	11.36 "
March	85.52 "	76.19 "	9.33 "	85.45 "	74.96 "	10.49 "	86.09 "	74.77 "	11.32 "
April	87.50 "	77.37 "	10.13 "	87.29 "	75.66 "	11.63 "	87.73 "	75.53 "	12.20 "
May	87.74 "	77.39 "	10.35 "	86.19 "	75.96 "	10.23 "	89.25 "	75.22 "	14.03 "
June	86.03 "	76.73 "	9.30 "	86.36 "	74.83 "	11.53 "	86.53 "	74.86 "	11.67 "
July	86.94 "	76.68 "	10.26 "	86.74 "	75.12 "	11.62 "	86.87 "	74.67 "	12.20 "
August	86.94 "	76.23 "	10.35 "	86.83 "	75.06 "	11.77 "	87.16 "	73.77 "	13.39 "
September	86.70 "	76.20 "	10.50 "	87.18 "	74.53 "	12.65 "	88.00 "	74.30 "	13.70 "
October	86.23 "	76.94 "	9.29 "	85.79 "	74.93 "	10.86 "	87.09 "	75.09 "	12.00 "
November	85.20 "	75.03 "	10.17 "	84.96 "	74.66 "	10.30 "	87.40 "	74.26 "	13.14 "
December	84.80 "	75.87 "	8.93 "	85.19 "	74.12 "	11.07 "	87.41 "	73.35 "	14.06 "
Mean Temperature	86.01 °F	76.27 °F	9.73 °F	85.77 °F	75.27 °F	10.50 °F	87.05 °F	74.52 °F	12.53 °F



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## CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	9
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	9
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	10
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	13
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	16
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	19
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	22
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	22
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	23
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	26
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	26
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	28
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	30
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The New Hebrides lie between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude, and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, and are of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles.

The Group includes those of the Banks and Torres, the former lying a few miles due north of the main Group, and the latter about 40 miles to the north-west of the Banks the whole forming an irregular double chain some 440 miles in length.

The largest island of the Group is Santo, of an area of approximately 1,500 square miles, and a coastline of about 200 miles. The southern and western sides are very mountainous and rugged, some of the ranges rising to a height of over 6,000 feet. The next largest island is Malekula, which although very much broken up by mountain ranges is not so mountainous as Santo.

Other larger islands in their order of importance are Efate, Ambrym, Erromanga, Epi, Aoba, Pentecost and Maeovo, and Gaua and Vanua Lava of the Banks Group. In addition to these are some 80 small islands and islets.



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There are three active volcanoes in the Group situated on the islands of Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively. The first two are in a constant state of eruption, and the last named somewhat quiescent, emitting smoke and vapour at irregular intervals.

The Group possesses four good harbours, Vila and Havannah Harbours situated on the island of Efate, and Ports Sandwich and Stanley on Malekula, besides a number of good sheltered anchorages such as the Second Channel and Pallicollo on Santo, Ringdove Bay on Epi, The Maskelynes off South Malekula, Undine Bay on Efate and Anelgahaut on Aneityum.

The Headquarters of the Administration are situated on the shores of Vila Harbour, which is also the chief commercial centre of the Group. Other important settlements are located at Epi, Malekula, and the Second Channel, Santo.

The group is generally well watered. On the larger islands are several small rivers navigable to boats and small motor craft for a distance of some miles. The only lake of any size in the Group is found on top of the island of Gaua in the Banks Group, and is some four miles in circumference.

#### Climate.

The New Hebrides islands are classed as unhealthy. The climate, although very enervating is not worse than that of many other tropical places. The year is divided up, generally speaking, into two seasons, the hot and wet season, commencing in November and ending in April, and the dry and cool season from May to October. Of late, however, the tendency is for the line of demarcation to become less clear, there being considerable periods of drought in the rainy season and vice versa in the dry season. The temperature in the islands of Efate ranges from a minimum of about 60° F. in the cool season to a maximum of about 89° F. in the hot. The hot season is the most unhealthy owing to the extreme humidity and the prevalence of mosquitoes. Also it is so enervating as to make recovery from an illness somewhat prolonged. The cool season is, generally speaking, healthy and very pleasant. The southern islands of the Group are cooler and healthier than the northern—the latter being about 7° F. warmer on the average.

#### History.

The New Hebrides Group was discovered by the Spanish explorer de Quiros in the year 1606. Under the impression that he had at last found the long-sought Southern Continent, the quest for which occupied the navigators of this period, he called it "Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo". He anchored in a large bay to which he gave the name of St. Phillip and St. James, and on the shores of a river flowing into that bay he established the settlement of La Nuova Jerusalem. To the port which undoubtedly existed in those days he gave the name of Vera Cruz. This island is to-day known as Santo. Owing to sickness, and dissensions

with the natives the settlement was soon abandoned, and to-day, so far as is known, no traces of it exist. The port of Vera Cruz has likewise disappeared, nor can its original site be traced along the 40 odd miles of coastline forming the bay.

Nothing more was heard of the Group until some 160 years later, when in 1768, the French navigator Bougainville passed to the southward of de Quiro's discovery, and sailed between the islands known to-day as Santo and Malekula, thus disproving de Quiro's claim to the discovery of the great Southern Continent. The strait through which he passed still bears his name. On the same voyage he discovered the islands of Pentecost, Aoba, and Maeovo, to which he gave the name of the Cyclades.

It remained, however, for the great navigator Captain Cook to discover and chart the greater part of the Group in the year 1774, when, entering the Group from the north, he sailed to the southward, discovering and naming the majority of the islands which form the southern chain of the Group. It is recorded that among other places visited he spent some 15 days in the snug little harbour of Port Resolution on the island of Tanna. Since those days, however, the floor of the harbour has risen, and where Captain Cook anchored in four fathoms of water, to-day a small launch will scarcely float.

Among other early visitors may be cited Laperouse who is supposed to have visited the Group in 1788; and d'Entrecasteaux, who came in search of Laperouse in 1793.

In the same year the Banks Islands were sighted by Bligh on the occasion of his famous voyage in an open boat to Timor after the mutiny of the *Bounty*.

Dumont d'Urville, Belcher, and Markham, are among the early voyagers whose accounts of these islands are of interest.

By virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of 16th November, 1887, whereby, among other things, each nation agreed not to exercise a separate control over the Group, a Joint Naval Commission was appointed, consisting of the respective Captains and two Officers from each of the two warships which then paid periodical visits to the Group. The Commission was charged with the protection of the lives and property of the subjects of the two nations—France and England—in the islands.

By the year 1895 a number of British and French subjects had settled in the Group and the necessity was felt for some jurisdiction to deal with their disputes, in consequence of which an Arbitration Court was established by the colonists, but the Joint Naval Commission pronounced its veto and the Court was dissolved.

In 1902 the Group had assumed sufficient importance to necessitate the appointment of Resident Commissioners to deal with such judicial cases as came within their jurisdiction. In 1902 the first British Resident Commissioner was appointed, the French Government having a short time previously appointed a similar officer.

**II.—GOVERNMENT.**

By the Convention of 20th October, 1906, between the United Kingdom and France, British-French Condominium Government was established. The executive consists of a British and French Resident Commissioner acting in concert, assisted by a staff of Officers. The Administrative Departments of the Condominium are staffed by Officers of both nationalities who are subject to the control of the Resident Commissioners acting jointly. Each Power retains sovereignty over its own nationals. The seat of Government is at Vila on the island of Efate. Condominium Agents of both nationalities are established on various islands of the Group and are allotted areas of control. The executive must in all cases reach joint agreement in decisions affecting the administration of the Condominium. The principal Condominium Judicial body is the Joint Court which is composed of a British and a French Judge with a president of neutral nationality. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public health, lands registry, and public works.

The Convention of 1906 has been superseded by the Convention of 6th August, 1914, which was ratified in 1922.

The British and French Resident Commissioners are subordinate to their respective British and French High Commissioners. The British High Commissioner is stationed at Suva, and the French High Commissioner at Noumea.

**III.—POPULATION.**

The population of the New Hebrides is composed of some forty to sixty thousand natives, and 2,301 non-natives. A statement is appended giving details of the non-native population.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>British.</i>			<i>French.</i>			<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Nationals ... ..	123	79	202	282	449	731	933
Foreigners opted under Protocol ...	10	4	14	32	—	32	46
Asiatics opted under Protocol ... ..	52	2	54	86	—	86	140
Protected subjects and citizens :—							
Tonkinese ... ..	—	—	—	970	211	1,181	1,181
Javanese ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	185	85	270	1,371	660	2,031	2,301

All these institutions are open to the indigenous population as well as to white residents and Asiatics.

The following gives statistics of the New Hebrides hospitals for the year 1934 :—

<i>Cases.</i>	<i>British Hospital Vila.</i>		<i>French Hospitals (amalgamated.)</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives and Asiatics.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives and Asiatics.</i>	
In-patients ...	11	147	179	996	1,333
Out-patients ...	7	376	1,044	11,659	13,086
Total ...	18	523	1,223	12,655	14,419
Deaths ...	—	6	8	58	72

### **Diseases.**

Malaria is the principal disease. It is more prevalent in the northern islands than the southern, owing to the difference in climate and rainfall, and the prevalence of large swampy areas. Amoebic dysentery is endemic throughout the year and epidemic in the hot season. Both these diseases are being combated with success by measures of sanitation. Blackwater fever occurs occasionally among Europeans. The indigenous population suffers chiefly from yaws, hookworm, malaria, and dysentery. The various hospitals in the group, both Government and Missionary, treat the natives for these complaints.

### **Sanitation.**

Sanitation in the islands of the Group is still in the early stages of development but some progress has been made at Vila, the capital, during the past few years. The water-supply is rain-water collected into large tanks with which all houses are equipped. This system has the disadvantage of providing breeding places for mosquitoes unless adequately protected or periodically treated with kerosene oil. On the other hand, it provides a pure source of supply, and cases of water contamination are rare.

All Government houses in Vila are supplied with septic tanks which prove satisfactory, but most residents adopt the pit system of latrine.

Refuse is disposed of under Condominium arrangements and destroyed by incineration.

Sanitary legislation provides for the inspection of all meat tendered for human consumption in Vila, and for the inspection of private and public premises. A Government quarantine station has been established on the north side of the entrance to Vila Harbour.

Periodical inspections of the town of Vila are undertaken by the Sanitary Commission, and a permanent refuse removal squad is responsible for the removal every day of kitchen refuse, etc., and for the cleanliness of the public roads.

### V.—HOUSING.

Houses occupied by Europeans in the Group are usually of the one-storey bungalow type of two or more rooms surrounded by verandahs. They are generally constructed of wood and galvanized iron. Owing to the frequency of earthquake shocks buildings of brick, stone, or concrete are not favoured.

In the more civilized areas natives are gradually adapting themselves to European ideas of constructions, and a marked improvement in native dwelling houses is noticeable in villages adjacent to Vila.

In the outlying islands, mission natives favour dwelling houses constructed of lime mortar, which is a great improvement on the grass humpy of former days, and far more comfortable and sanitary.

The non-mission or heathen native still clings to the insanitary grass or leaf shelter accommodating the whole of his family, and more often than not his pigs and dogs. But with the gradual advance of civilization this system is discarded in favour of the more substantial dwellings above mentioned.

The building of houses, etc., in the town of Vila is governed by the provisions of a Town Conservancy Regulation which requires all plans of projected buildings to be passed by a Sanitary Commission.

Under the provisions of the same Regulation, householders are bound to keep their premises in good order, clean, and free of weeds and undergrowth.

### VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief products of the Group in their order of importance are copra, cocoa, coffee, trochas, sandalwood and cotton. Copra is the most important item, although the value of the crop for 1934 amounted to only £24,600. The value of cocoa produced was £32,250, coffee £15,920, trochas £4,910, sandalwood £2,391 and cotton £507. Local consumption of these products is negligible owing to the lack of demand, the whole crop being exported. The price of cotton having been unprofitable, production has fallen almost to the point of extinction, whereas the increased price of trochas stimulated production.

In addition to the main items of produce mentioned above, small quantities of maize and wool are produced and exported.

A small sheep station running some 2,000 to 2,500 sheep has been in successful operation on the island of Erromanga for some years. Good prices are realized for the wool.

Cattle raising in the Group is not resorted to as an industry. Cattle thrive well and are bred on a small scale generally throughout the Group, principally on account of their food value and their usefulness in keeping plantations free from grass and undergrowth, thus permitting a considerable economy in plantation hands which would otherwise be required for this purpose.

With the exception of copra, of which about one-sixth is produced by native owners of small plots of coconut trees, the products above-mentioned are grown entirely on European-owned plantations, some of them the property of individual owners, others owned by companies such as the Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides, and Société Cottonnière, which have large interests in the Group.

Plantations owned by British settlers are worked with indigenous labourers partly under contract and partly as free and casual labourers. French settlers employ the same class of labour to a large extent, but they are mainly dependent on Tonkinese coolies imported for French settlers by the French authorities.

The proportion of casual or non-contract native labourers as compared with natives employed under contract by British settlers is about 2 to 1, and by French settlers, about 4 to 1.

At the end of 1934 there were 1,181 Tonkinese coolies and 1 Javanese in the Group under contract to French settlers.

The maximum period of contract for indigenous labourers is three years, but with the growing popularity of the casual labour system, these lengthy terms are becoming more and more rare; the native prefers short contracts or, if possible, no contract at all. The usual term of contract for imported Tonkinese coolies is five years.

All native labour is subject to the control of the Administration. Conditions of employment are governed by the labour provisions of the Protocol of 1914. In addition, British settlers are subject to the provisions of separate legislation containing additional restrictions to those provided in the Protocol.

No mining, fishing, or manufacturing industries exist in the Group.

About a score of Tonkinese and Chinese own market gardens in the neighbourhood of the town of Vila, whose produce is all consumed locally; apart from these there are no cultivations, plantations, or industries worked or owned by persons of non-European descent.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The New Hebrides soil and climate are excellent for the culture of all tropical products. Planters have so far specialized in copra, cocoa, coffee and cotton. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of scientific methods of preparation and of a system of standardization, these products are very irregular in quality and owing to their indifferent reputation receive a comparatively low price.

Copra prices showed a further decline during 1934, as did cocoa prices. Other prices were maintained or improved, particularly those of trochas and wool.

Other products exported were burghaus shell, sandalwood, maize, hides and bêche-de-mer.

Hides are a by-product and not an industry. The quantity of bêche-de-mer produced is small and merely a by-product of Japanese and Chinese trochase fishers. Pearl shell is occasionally found, but only in small quantities. Wool is grown successfully on one of the southern islands but sheep do not flourish in the northern part of the Group.

There are many good trees such as kauri, island teak, sandalwood, as well as a variety of other hardwoods, but as yet these have been little exploited owing to economic and topographical difficulties.

Oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, bananas, pine-apples, mangoes and avocada pears, etc., grow in profusion, but none are exported owing to the difficulty of finding markets.

It is believed that the New Hebrides are rich in mineral wealth. Exploitation has been delayed owing to land tenure difficulties. Coal and sulphur are known to exist.

Large tracts of fertile land are still untouched awaiting more favourable times and security of tenure.

### Exports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Value £
								(approx)
Copra ...	12,682	10,787	11,883	10,005	7,032	7,045	6,939	24,600
Cocoa ...	1,422	2,047	2,265	1,505	1,728	1,893	1,728	32,250
Cotton ...	551	329	480	387	189	62	19	507
Coffee ...	96	100	125	131	213	433	318	15,920
Trochas and								
Burghaus shell	61	57	55	102	112	110	130	4,910
Maize ...	303	482	455	52	99	35	43	345
Sandalwood ...	54	49	98	24	69	61	100	2,391
Wool ...	22	8	16	9	4	9	8.5	729
Cotton seed ...	1,198	657	476	1,063	411	128	—	—
Hides ...	—	—	—	22	17	21	28	451
Castor oil seed ...	—	—	—	21	4	52	29	119
Coconuts ...	—	—	—	61	107	79	94	220
Bêche-de-mer ...	—	—	—	9	1	18	2.5	64
Miscellaneous ...	336	643	607	276	28	97	200	34
Totals	16,725	15,159	16,460	13,667	10,014	10,043	9,587	82,540

## PRICES OF RAW PRODUCE IN 1934.

*(Expressed in Pounds Sterling per metric ton.)*

	£ (approx.)
Copra ... ..	3.55
Coffee ... ..	52.80
Cocoa ... ..	18.65
Cotton ... ..	29.70
Maize ... ..	8.25
Trochas ... ..	46.20
Burghaus ... ..	9.90
Wool ... ..	112.20

The sum total of exports by weight in 1934 was little less than in 1933, but the value dropped appreciably. Copra prices reached a record low level and undoubtedly reacted on production, though the effect of the French copra preference tax should assist in remedying matters. The cultivation of cotton has almost ceased. Cocoa was a bad market, but production did not suffer to any great extent. Coffee and trochas were the most profitable products.

The share of produce exported by British firms and planters was 18 per cent. by tonnage and 11 per cent. by value.

**Imports.**

The value of Imports in 1934 amounted to £90,888, and show a decrease as compared with those for 1933. The reduction is partly due to the general poverty of the group and partly due to the fall in prices.

The exchange continued to assist imports from British sources, particularly from Australia whose share increased to 62 per cent. of the New Hebrides import trade. The chief articles so imported are flour, beer, fine and "trade" cigarettes and tobacco, tinned meats and fish, potatoes, butter, onions, tinned milk, biscuits, haberdashery, millinery, and clothing. Some of these articles formerly came almost exclusively from France. Imports of certain textiles and cheap articles from Japan are on the increase.

The principal importing firms are (British) Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, (French) Les Comptoirs Français des Nouvelles-Hébrides, Messrs. Gubbay Frères, and La Compagnie Française des Iles du Pacifique.

Three steamers are employed in the inter-island trade. Two of these (one British and one French) carry trade rooms, where the settler is able to purchase most of his requirements and is able to dispose of his produce. The third vessel (French) confines itself to the freighting of cargo and the carriage of passengers. In addition there are a number of small trading craft operating chiefly among natives, some of which are native owned.



There are three large stores in Vila, one of which is British. In addition there are numerous small shops in the hands of French, Japanese and Chinese traders. There are two stores at Second Channel, Santo, both French.

During the year under review the small European trader continued to pass through an extremely difficult period. The price of copra became so low as to render native trade almost impossible. He has been forced in an attempt to stimulate his turnover to buy copra at a dangerously small margin and also to reduce his profit on trade goods to the lowest possible limit. Native trading seems to be on the increase and is growing at the expense of the white trader. The native trader, owing to his lower standard of living, can usually undersell the European.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Labour and Wages.

#### NATIVE LABOUR.

Native labour may be divided into three main classes:—

(a) plantation labour, boats' crews of local small vessels, employees of traders, Government messengers, Constabulary, etc., on contract and otherwise;

(b) Domestic labour;

(c) casual labour, working on steamers, wharves, Government works, etc.

The supply of native labour during the year was equal to the demand. The tendency to employ "free labour" (not under contract) is increasing except in the case of certain plantations which have difficulty in obtaining labour near at hand. The growth of a "free" labour market is a satisfactory feature as it has a tendency to bring the wages and treatment of labour into more exact relationship with prices. It is doubtful, however, if certain plantations would ever be able to be run without a few contracted men at least to ensure the proper harvesting of certain seasonal crops.

In consequence of the gradual disappearance of Tonkinese, French employers have been recruiting natives freely.

The native's aversion to long term engagements is as pronounced as ever; he prefers to work without engagement if possible and will not usually bind himself for more than twelve months.

By nature the native of the New Hebrides is lazy and of mercurial temperament. He will not work unless circumstances compel him. His wants are less simple than formerly as he has become accustomed to European food and clothing. When times are good labour is exceedingly scarce and dear, as the majority of natives can

obtain all they want by the sale of the produce of their lands, and with a minimum of exertion. When times are bad, like the present, the point arrives when the native, having exhausted his hoarded savings, cannot, without a very great deal of exertion himself, obtain the luxuries he desires. He is then faced with the choice of work on his own account, which is unpalatable, or, on the other hand, with either reverting to his natural state in the matter of food (of which there is plenty) and clothing, or working for wages. This stage was reached during the course of 1931. Since then employers have found no difficulty in obtaining labour and the production of native-made copra has fallen off to a very considerable extent. Conversely traders have found it difficult to obtain a living there being no money to buy their wares.

Domestic labour remains by comparison difficult to secure, as neither the male nor female native takes kindly to this form of service and can rarely be prevailed upon to stay with an employer for an extended period. For this reason the New Hebridean servant is not efficient, and can rarely be trained to the finer domestic arts.

Wages of most classes of native labour have now undergone considerable reduction, but not in ratio to the depression of prices.

During the year the current rates of wages were:—

Class (a)—

Plantation labourers	...	{	10s. to £1 10s. 0d. per month
Boats' crews	...		with food and clothing,
Traders' employees	...		whether under engagement
			or not, generally together
			with piece-work.

Government messengers ... £3 per month without food.

Constabulary ... { From £2 per month with food  
and clothing.

*Note.*—Local or casual labour is frequently employed on plantations for picking cotton and seasonal crops on a daily wage from 1s. to 2s. with or without food, according to arrangement.

Class (b)—

Domestic labour	...	{	£1 to £2 per month with food
			and clothing, whether under
			engagement or not.

Class (c)—

Casual labour, other than	{	2s. to 4s. per day with or
plantation.		without food and according to
		skill.

The employment of natives under engagement of any kind is governed by the provisions of the Protocol of 1914, and, in the case of British dependants, also by national legislation.

## ASIATIC LABOUR.

Asiatic labour consists of :—

(a) Indo-Chinese coolies imported under contract for the use of French settlers by the French Government. These Tonkinese are, generally speaking, satisfactory, being of a superior intelligence to the natives, if not so physically strong, and are naturally hard workers. They receive approximately 100 francs per month per head, plus food, clothing, lodging, etc. The cost to the settler is now considerably higher than that of the native labourer as, in addition to wages, he is charged for the cost of transportation to and from Indo-China, Government inspection, and medical surveillance, etc. Owing to the depression a large number have been repatriated. There remained at the end of the year 1,181.

(b) Free Chinese and Japanese labour of the artisan class. These are only a handful and work on daily wages which are unfixed and depend partly on skill and partly on demand. Such wages vary from 10s. to 15s. *per diem*. There are also a few Chinese employed as stewards, cooks, and firemen, on inter-island steamers at rates varying from £3 to £6 per month with rations.

## Cost of Living.

The maintenance of a good standard of living among European residents is an important factor for the preservation of health and an equitable mental outlook and it is desirable that it should be as high as circumstances permit. The general standard of European living is good. At Vila, the capital of the Group, living is more expensive than in other parts as facilities for maintaining vegetable gardens and live stock are less. Market gardening is carried out by the Chinese community and by a few natives, and under normal conditions green vegetables can be obtained during seven to eight months of the year. The supply is generally unreliable being at times in excess of local requirements and at other times the reverse. Fresh meat of fair quality is obtainable from the local butchers and arrangements for supplies of fresh milk can usually be made. Fish is difficult to obtain and the quality is tropical. The stores maintain supplies of clothing, hosiery, boots, etc., but it is more desirable for wearing apparel to be obtained from Australia or Europe. Nearly all perishable food commodities are imported from Australia with the exception of rice and sugar, of which a proportion is imported from Indo-China and Java.

The cost of living in the islands of the Group away from Vila is cheaper and generally more satisfactory ; all European residents are able to maintain vegetable gardens and live stock and thus provide themselves with eggs, milk, butter, poultry and meat. The periodical visits of the island vessel supply them with such other commodities as they require.

The following table gives the average retail prices in the town of Vila during 1934 :—

Fresh milk	...	...	8d. to 10d. per quart.
Flour	...	...	2d. to 2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	1½ to 3d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2½d. to 5d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Fresh meat	...	...	10d. to 2s. per lb.
Onions	...	...	3d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Tea	...	...	3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee (local)	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen.
Poultry	...	...	3s. to 1s. each.
Tinned Meat	...	...	1s. to 2s. per lb.
Wood fuel	...	...	5s. 6d. to 11s. per cubic metre.
Kerosene	...	...	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).
Petrol	...	...	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no schools controlled or supported by the Condominium Government, nor are there any facilities for European children to receive anything but a primary education, which is not of a very high standard.

The town of Vila has three schools : (1) a school for girls, supported and controlled by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Mission ; (2) a boys' school, supported and controlled by the Marist Mission ; and (3) an infants' school run by the French Government. Admission to these schools is not restricted to the children of Europeans and the entrance fees are purely nominal.

The British and French Missions in the Group have various good schools and training institutions for the benefit of the natives. The Presbyterian Mission maintains an excellent school at Tangoa, South Santo, and can accommodate up to sixty pupils. They also maintain other schools throughout the Group. The Melanesian Mission have a good school at Lolowai, Aoba, and schools in the Banks Group. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a utilitarian school at Aore Island, Santo, which is equipped with modern machinery for teaching all kinds of woodcraft. The Marist Mission also maintains schools in various islands of the Group.

All these institutions carry out excellent work among the natives and deserve commendation.

The task of educating the New Hebridean has been left in the hands of the various mission bodies operating in the Group ; but in order to appreciate the inestimable services rendered by these missions in educating and civilizing the wild inhabitants of these islands, a short sketch of missionary endeavour will be of assistance.

The island of Erromanga was the scene of the first essay to wean the native from heathenism, when in the year 1839 John Williams and Harris, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, landed at Dillons Bay, and in the same year were killed by the natives in whose welfare they strove.

It was not until 1857 that any further attempt was made to bring civilization to the Erromangans. In that year the Reverend G. N. and Mrs. Gordon took up the work, but were subsequently murdered by the natives, to be followed by Gordon's brother, who perished in the same manner. The Gordons were followed by Mr. and Mrs. McNair. Mr. McNair died on the island and was followed by the Reverend Doctor Robertson, who, after many years of danger and hardship had the satisfaction of seeing the whole island under the civilizing influence of Christianity when he left the Group in 1920.

Erromanga is well named "The Martyr's Isle".

In 1842 an endeavour was made by Messrs. Turner and Nisbet to convert the Tannese, but their efforts were not attended with success, and after a few months they were forced to flee, barely escaping with their lives. Sixteen years later the Reverend Doctor J. G. Paton took up the work on Tanna but, owing to the hostility of the natives, was compelled to abandon the island after four years. He settled on the adjacent island of Aniwa, where his efforts were attended with every success. Tanna was afterwards occupied by the Reverends Watt and Neilson, whose work materially contributed to the subjugation of the warlike Tannese.

About the year 1850 the control of the missions passed into the charge of the various Presbyterian Church Bodies in the Colonies, and in later years the more northern islands of the Group were endowed with missionaries. The following names figure prominently in the list of those devoted men and women who in the early days braved the hardships and dangers of this Group in the task of claiming its inhabitants for civilization: the Reverend Milne of Nguna; Doctors Mackenzie and Macdonald of Efate; Michelsen of Tongoa; Smail and Fraser of Epi; Morton and Watt-Leggatt of Malekula; Annand and Mackenzie of Santo.

Other workers in the New Hebrides mission-field include the Catholic, Melanesian, Church of Christ, and Seventh Day Adventist denominations.

The Catholic Mission was first established on the island of Aneityum in the year 1848, but their stay was not of long duration and the attempt was soon abandoned. They returned to the Group however in 1887, and since that date their influence has gradually extended to the whole Group with the exception of the southern islands, and the Banks and Torres. The year 1933, however, saw the establishment by the Marist Mission of a post on the island of Tanna in the southern portion of the Group.

The Melanesian Mission was in the field about the year 1850, and by agreement with the Presbyterian Missions the northern part of the Group, comprising Aoba, Pentecost, Maeovo, and the Banks and Torres, as yet untouched by the Presbyterians, was abandoned as a Melanesian Mission sphere of influence.

It was on Aoba Island in the year 1905 that the Reverend Godden of this Mission, the latest of mission martyrs at native hands, was brutally murdered by a native of that island.

In 1912 the Seventh Day Adventists started operations on Efate, but later transferred their activities to Ambrym, Malekula, and Santo, and in 1932 to Tanna.

In the task of civilizing the native the importance of education was never lost sight of. Each mission village had its school, where the rudiments of reading and writing were imparted to young and old. To-day there are four good central schools, in addition to the mission station schools, where facilities are provided for primary education of the native. Of these the Training Institution established many years ago by the Presbyterian Mission at Tangoa renders excellent services in fashioning from the raw material, teachers in whose care is confided the task of education. Another invaluable institution of this nature is the Melanesian Mission school on Aoba. The Catholic Mission school at Vila also renders good services in this direction. The year 1925 saw the Seventh Day Adventists installed on the island of Aore, where natives from all parts of the Group, in addition to their scholastic studies, receive practical instruction in various arts and crafts.

Apart from the good educational work achieved by the missions, there is the equally important and beneficial medical work undertaken by the Presbyterian Mission, about which much could be written. A few years ago this denomination maintained no less than four well-equipped hospitals in the Group. To-day there are two, one at Tanna and the other at Vila. These hospitals are primarily intended for native patients, but their services are no less appreciated by white sufferers. The hospital established at Dip Point, Ambrym, under the superintendence of Doctor Bowie, to whose skill and kindness, not only hundreds of natives but many Europeans alive to-day owe their lives, will always be remembered in connection with missionary endeavour in this Group. This hospital, in the year 1913, was engulfed, together with the adjoining mission station and native villages, in the tremendous volcanic outburst on that island, and to-day, where the hospital stood, is nothing but a shallow lake.

The Mission hospital at Vila was opened in 1912, and is a well-appointed building standing on the small island of Iririki in Vila Harbour.

Tanna hospital has been in existence over 25 years and its beneficial services are well known and appreciated by all.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Shipping.**

Europe.—A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes line is maintained between the terminal points of Dunkirk and Noumea (New Caledonia), via Vila, on both inward and outward voyages. The route is via Tahiti, Panama, Martinique, and Marseilles, and the period of the voyage approximately 60 days between Vila and Marseilles. The following vessels are engaged in this service :—*Ville de Verdun*, *Ville de Strasbourg*, and *Ville d'Amiens*.

Australia.—The s.s. *Morinda* (Burns Philp Line) and the s.s. *Laperouse* (Messageries Maritimes) maintain respectively six-weekly and periodical communications with Sydney, New South Wales, the former via Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island on the outward and homeward voyages from Sydney, and the latter via Lifou, Loyalty Islands, and Noumea, New Caledonia. The s.s. *Laperouse* also maintains a service with Indo-China and Hong Kong.

Dutch Line.—A regular service is also maintained by the Royal Packet Navigation Company's steamer *Van Rees* between Saigon and Noumea and Sydney, touching at Vila about every two months via Batavia, Papua and New Guinea.

New Caledonia.—Periodical communication is maintained with Noumea by the s.s. *Laperouse*, and by the Messageries Maritimes line of steamers previously mentioned, approximately every two months. The French inter-island steamers also pay occasional visits to Noumea.

Inter-Island.—The following steamers make periodical voyages round the Group. They have no fixed itinerary but usually connect at Vila with the French or British mail vessels :—

s.s. *Makambo* (Burns Philp (South Sea) Company), s.s. *Bucephale* (Messageries Maritimes), and s.s. *Pervenche* (privately owned).

The port of Vila is the port of entry in the Group. The tonnage entered and cleared during 1934 was as follows :—

**ENTERED.**

					<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	...	32,908	(14 vessels)
French	...	...	...	...	90,145	(31 vessels)
Other	...	...	...	...	20,771	(12 vessels)
					<hr/>	
					143,824	(57 vessels)
					<hr/>	

## CLEARED.

					<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	...	32,896	(13 vessels)
French	...	...	...	...	90,145	(31 vessels)
Other	...	...	...	...	20,771	(12 vessels)
					143,812	(56 vessels)

**Ports.**

Vessels of any size can enter the Port of Vila but the number of anchorages for large vessels is limited. All loading and discharging is carried out in lighters as the wharves and jetties at Vila are not suitable for vessels exceeding 100 tons.

**Railways.**

There are no railways in the Group. A two-foot trolley rail track runs from the outskirts of Mélé to Vila—a distance of about four miles—and is used for various commercial purposes. The small wharves, privately-owned by the commercial houses in Vila, are also provided with rails for the transport on trolleys of merchandise and produce to and from the bulk store sheds.

**Posts.**

Mail communication from and to Europe and Australia is maintained by the mail steamers s.s. "Morinda" every six weeks, and s.s. "Laperouse" periodically, both of which call at Vila and various island ports. These lines are subsidized by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the French Government, respectively. The mails, both inward and outward, are sorted at Vila and re-bagged for distribution round the Group by the inter-island steamers, which receive a grant from the Condominium Government for the services performed. The average time for European postal matter to reach Vila by the regular mail routes is 42 to 49 days. The Condominium Government has a postage stamp issue designed to represent the dual control. There are two sets of stamps—one British and one French. Both are inscribed in English and French currency.

The Condominium, during 1934, entered into the new Australian-European air mail scheme.

The postal matter handled by the Vila Post Office for 1934 was as follows :—

	<i>From or to British territory.</i>		<i>From or to French territory.</i>		<i>From or to other places.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	
Letters ...	24,000	19,000	50,000	37,000	3,000	2,000	135,000
Other articles ...	46,000	2,000	30,000	4,000	500	500	83,000
Registered articles	600	1,600	2,900	3,100	100	200	8,500
Totals ...	70,600	22,600	82,900	44,100	3,600	2,700	226,500



**RADIO-TELEGRAPH.**

Communication with the New Hebrides is by radio-telegraph. The Condominium Government maintains a station at Vila. The Station is powered by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatts and call sign is F J X. Reception and transmission are carried out on wave lengths of 17 to 40 metres and 21 to 37 metres respectively and also on the 600 and 800 metre bands. A daily service is maintained with the station at Suva, Fiji (V P D and V R P) and with the French Government station at Noumea, New Caledonia (F J P). Severe static interferes with the service on the intermediate bands during the hot and rainy season from November to April. The terminal charge of the Vila Station is 3d. per word (minimum charge 1s. 6d.). The rate per word for telegrams despatched from Vila to Australia and the United Kingdom is as follows:—

To	Ordinary.	Code.	Deferred.	D.L.T.	X.L.T.
Australia ...	1s.	8d.	—	—	8d.
United Kingdom	2s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 1d.	9d.	9d.
				(Minimum charge of 25 words).	(Minimum charge of 10 words).

The traffic handled by the Station during the year under report was as follows:—

	Class.		Words received.	Words despatched.
Official ...	...	...	22,979	33,525
„ Relayed	...	...	56	—
Ordinary Private	...	...	6,217	4,186
„ Relayed	...	...	2,953	—
Code ...	...	...	8,776	11,665
„ Relayed	...	...	4,875	—
L.C. ...	...	...	596	708
„ Relayed	...	...	519	—
D.L.T. ...	...	...	432	268
„ Relayed	...	...	246	—
X.L.T. ...	...	...	76	105
„ Relayed	...	...	75	—
Total	...	...	47,800	50,457

Total words received and despatched = 98,257.

**Roads.**

With the exception of the islands of Efate, Tanna, and Tongoa, there are very few public highways in the Group suitable for wheeled transport. Tanna has several good roads, one of which traverses the island. There is also a fair road on the island of Tongoa. Vila, the capital and seat of Government, has several roads and these link up with the outlying districts.

### **Telephones.**

Telephone communication is established in the town of Vila and the outlying districts. The system is operated by a central exchange and the service is continuous. There are 52 telephones and 96 miles of wire. During the hurricane season the service is liable to interruption. There are no telephone systems in the other islands of the Group. The annual subscription rate is £4 (unlimited calls).

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The Condominium Government carries out its banking operations through Noumea (New Caledonia) and Sydney (Australia). It has been the practice in the past for the larger British and French commercial houses to act as bankers for their clients, but depressed conditions have severely restricted these operations. The Banque de l'Indochine, at Noumea, maintains a local note issue which circulates in the New Hebrides and is guaranteed by the Bank of France.

The currencies circulating in the New Hebrides Group are sterling, Australian and French currency. Australian currency is accepted at the prevailing discount rate against sterling.

Australian currency is used by British residents throughout the Group while sterling is confined mostly to Government transactions. The average local commercial rates of exchange during the year for sterling and Australian money in relation to the franc were: pound sterling = 75 francs, and pound Australian = 62 francs. The British and French systems of weights and measures are both employed throughout the Group.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Condominium maintains a Public Works Department normally controlled by a Superintendent and an Assistant. During the year the majority of the Condominium houses and buildings in Vila and elsewhere were put into repair and repainted, while the Efate roads were all repaired, certain small bridges being renewed.

In normal times building material is mostly imported from Australia. Dwelling houses and other buildings are all made of wood and galvanized iron owing to the prevalence of earth tremors.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is carried out partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contract under Public works supervision. Semi-metalled roads exist in Efate for a few miles round Vila. There are unmetalled or semi-metalled roads in various parts of the Group, the best being

those in the islands of Tanna and Tongoa, which have been made by the natives themselves to facilitate the cartage of produce to the beaches. Such roads are comparatively easy of construction as the underlying hard coral is generally close to the surface and thus cartage material is minimised. The chief difficulty in maintaining roads is the keeping down of bush.

The use of motor vehicles, and in some islands ox-wagons, has increased the importance of road construction. Most plantations now keep motor transport for their own use and maintain very fair motor ways within their own boundaries. These frequently link up with similar roads on adjoining properties. In this manner most of the existing public roads (now maintained by the Condominium) have come into being and it is probable that public roads and island arteries of the future will be similarly evolved.

The Public Works Department also maintains the harbour light system of Vila Harbour. This consists of an automatic lighthouse on Pango Point, which guides vessels to the mouth of Vila Harbour, and a pair of leading lights on the hills above the harbour which give a line to the deep water entrance. A green light shows the lateral margin of safety for large ships. Pango lighthouse was rebuilt and the mechanism of the leading lights of Vila Harbour were renewed during the year.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The Convention of 1914 provided for the immediate introduction of three Courts, namely the Joint Court, and the French and British National Courts, and the subsequent formation of two others—Courts of First Instance and Native Courts.

The scope and functions of these Courts is briefly as follows :—

(1) *Joint Court*.—The Court is composed of a British and a French Judge, with a President of neutral nationality. There is also a Public Prosecutor and a Native Advocate. The Joint Court is a Court of final adjudication in matters of purely Condominium nature. Broadly speaking, and subject to certain exceptions, its civil jurisdiction is confined to certain proceedings in respect of rights over immovable property—its chief function being that of a land Court governing the registration of indefeasible titles to land. It may also settle cases between any parties, native or non-native, brought before it by consent of both. Its criminal jurisdiction, broadly speaking, is confined to offences—(a) connected with the recruitment of native labourers, or (b) committed by natives against non-natives, or (c) committed by natives against natives in areas where the Native Code is in force and involving a penalty of

over one year's confinement, or (d) against the Convention, or Joint Regulations passed in pursuance thereof, in areas where no Court of First Instance exists.

There is an appeal to the Joint Court from all judgments of Courts of First Instance and from important civil judgments of Native Courts. The Joint Court also has certain revisionary powers in criminal cases of Native Courts, and judgments of Courts of First Instance involving sentence of imprisonment.

(2) *Courts of First Instance.*—The composition of these Courts consists of a British and a French District Agent with a British or French Assessor chosen by lot. Their jurisdiction is over breaches of the 1914 Convention, or of Joint Regulations made thereunder, except those connected with the recruitment of native labour.

(3) *Native Courts.*—These are composed of either a British or French District Agent, assisted by two native Assessors. The British and French Agents preside over the Courts in turn, month and month about. A necessary corollary to the full and complete functioning of these Courts is the promulgation in the area of the Native Code.

(4) and (5) *National Courts.*—The British and French Governments have established in the Group, in conformity with their existing legal systems, Courts with jurisdiction over all civil cases, other than those reserved to the Joint Court, and over all criminal cases in which a non-native is the defendant. In civil cases the jurisdiction over actions between non-natives belongs in some cases to the Court of the Power under whose law the contract was concluded, or the act or thing in question originated, and in other cases to the Court of the Power to which the defendant belongs. In criminal cases, non-natives are justiciable by the Court of their own nationality or the nationality applied to them.

Courts of First Instance have so far been set up in Central Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

A Code of Native Criminal Law has been instituted and two Native Courts—one in the Central District No. 1 and one in the Southern District—have been formed to administer Penal Law only within their competence and jurisdiction.

### Police.

The policing of the Group is carried out by two separate forces of armed native constabulary, British and French, each in the charge of a National Commandant under the orders of the respective Resident Commissioners. The headquarters are at Vila, and small detachments are located at the District Agencies on the islands of Tanna, Malekula, and Santo, respectively, in order to assist the District Agents in the carrying out of their duties.

The British force is composed of natives recruited from the islands of the New Hebrides, and the French force partly of New Hebrideans and Loyalty Islanders. In addition, the French have enrolled a number of Tonkinese police, for the purpose of facilitating police operations among the Tonkinese coolies in the Group.

The duties of the native constabulary consist in the maintenance of law and order among the native population of the more civilized areas, general police and patrol work, the guarding of native prisoners, and the repression of native disorders.

Both the British and French Commandants, in addition to their duties of police officers of the Condominium, also act as police officers in so far as their own nationals are concerned, and are charged with the conduct of police cases before their respective National Courts.

The cost of the maintenance of the two forces is defrayed by the respective national Governments, except when the two corps are acting jointly, when the expenses are met from Condominium funds.

The usual term of enlistment for natives of the Group is two years. Some re-engage for further terms. The civilizing influence of the period spent under discipline combined with the regular food and regular hours of work, is an important factor in the lives of these natives; when they return to their homes they have acquired a certain knowledge of, and respect for, the law and white man's justice which cannot fail to be of assistance to them and their fellow islanders in their everyday life and their relations with Europeans.

### **Prisons.**

Each Government maintains its own national prison, which is situated in the town of Vila, and accommodation is provided for both natives and whites. The cost of maintenance of prisoners sentenced by the national tribunals is met from national funds, and that of natives sentenced by the Resident Commissioners and the Native and Mixed Courts, from Condominium funds.

There is no Condominium prison staff. Each Commandant acts as prison keeper and is responsible for the supervision of prisoners placed in his charge. He is assisted by police constables who act as warders.

In addition to the national prisons at headquarters each District Agency is provided with a temporary lock-up in which natives under short sentences are confined.

The class of native prisoner with which the Administration is called upon to deal is almost exclusively confined to those sentenced for breaches of local liquor laws and offenders against the provisions of the Native Penal Code.

No duty is levied on the following articles:—live stock, books, cereals and seeds, ship's biscuit, fertilizers, medical appliances and drugs for hospitals, microscopes, plants, vaccines and lymphs, fresh vegetables and fruit.

The main heads of taxation and actual yields for the year 1934 are tabulated as follows:—

	£
Inland Revenue (trading and other licences) ...	541
Post Office ... ..	553
Port dues ... ..	835
Court and Survey fees ... ..	675
Import duties ... ..	6,617
Export duties ... ..	638
Wireless Telegraph (gross) ... ..	786
Lands Registry ... ..	10

#### EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES ENTIRELY BRITISH.

	£
1927-28 ... ..	16,048
1928-29 ... ..	11,966
1929-30 ... ..	9,506
1930-31 ... ..	10,314
1931-32 ... ..	9,540
1932-33 ... ..	9,106
1933-34 ... ..	8,615

This expenditure is defrayed from funds provided by Parliament on Civil Estimates, Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, Class II, 9. Certain miscellaneous receipts, such as Court fees and fines, and rent, totalling about a hundred pounds annually, are applied in reduction of the Vote on which expenditure is provided for. The expenditure on British services includes, among other things, the personal emoluments of the British national staff, Police Force, and District Agents, and maintenance of houses of officers and police barracks.

The French Government maintains at national expense services similar to the above.

### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Lands and Survey.

Land owned by settlers in the New Hebrides was acquired originally from native owners, either by purchase or barter. Ownership at the present day is based on these native deeds, but such deeds do not constitute a valid title until judgment has been pronounced upon them by the Joint Court. The procedure in regard to obtaining indefeasible titles to land in the New Hebrides is set out in Articles 22 to 27 of the Protocol of 1914. Approximately 1,000 claims have been lodged in the Joint Court representing an area of 2,150,000 acres, more or less.

The adjudication of land claims on Efate was completed during 1932 and the majority of claims in the Southern Islands similarly dealt with during 1933 and 1934. During 1934 survey of Epi and adjacent islands was commenced.

The speed with which claims have been dealt with has been dependent to a large extent on the progress of land surveys of the properties affected, and of the claims of opposing applicants for title.

A staff of surveyors is attached to the Court, but owing to the difficult nature of the country to be surveyed and identified, progress is necessarily slow. For financial reasons the staff of surveyors has lately been kept at a minimum.

In the adjudication of land claims, due consideration is given to the needs of the indigenous population that may be occupying lands coming up for registration. The Court instructs its surveyors to report on such matters in the course of their work, and is guided by such reports in deciding the desirability or necessity of making native reserves. The Protocol provides for the appointment of an official Native Advocate by the two Governments to watch over native interests in land matters and to bring to the notice of the Court instances of usurpation of land by settlers, as well as to assist them in opposing claims before the Court. The Torrens system of land registration has been adapted to the New Hebrides.

#### **Atmospheric Disturbances.**

There were no hurricanes during the year.

#### **General.**

Depressed prices and conditions for primary production continued throughout 1934 and the operations of planter, merchant, and trader were further restricted. Prices were improving in the latter part of the year and the outlook was brighter than it had been for some time.

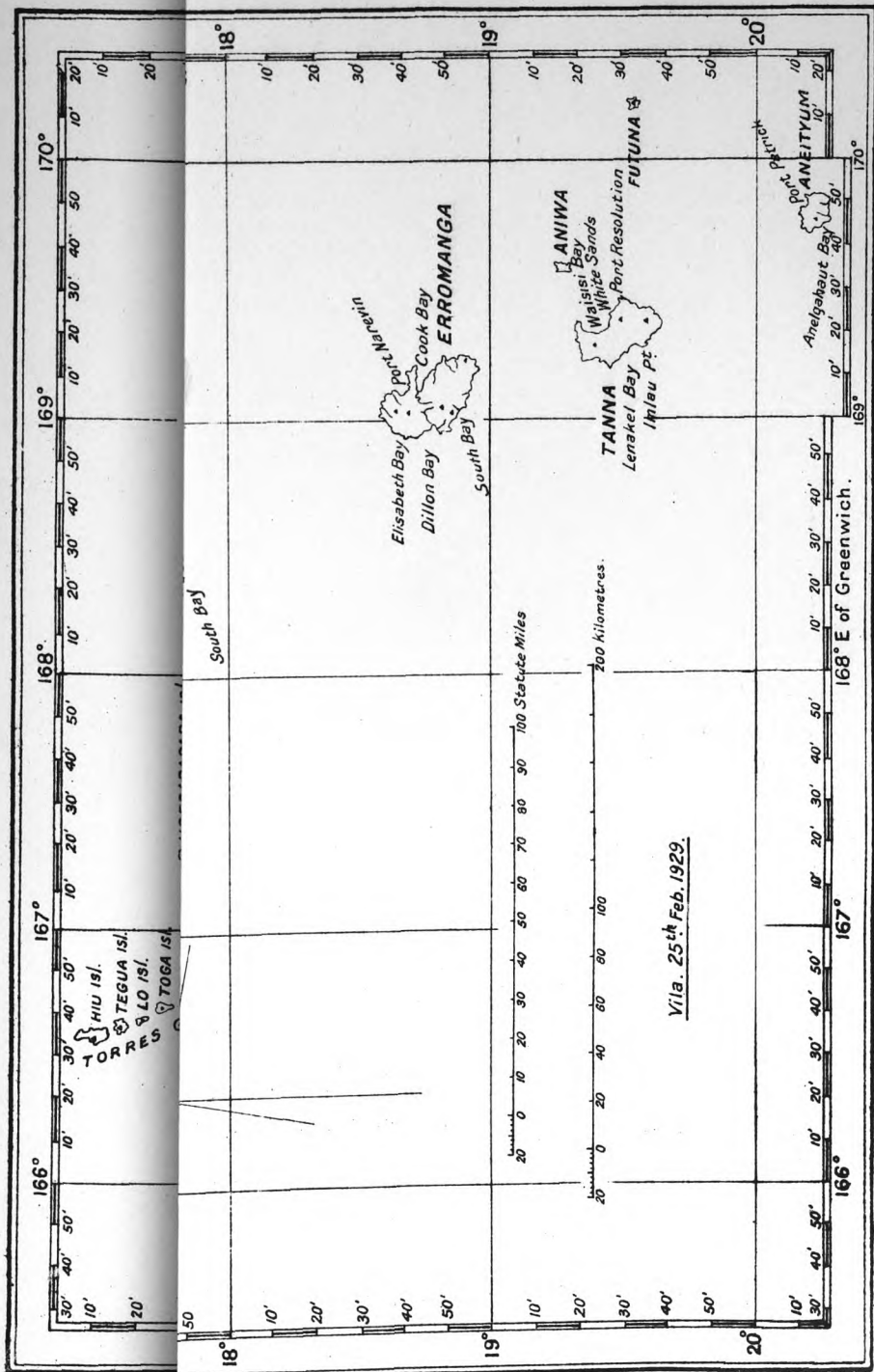
H.M.S. *Diomedé*, Captain Cosmo Graham, R.N., visited Vila during July and subsequently made a tour of the Northern Islands of the Group. The R.M.S. *Oronsay* and the T.S.S. *Katoomba* visited the Group in August and April respectively with tourists from Australia.

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# STATE OF BRUNEI

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## Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Brunei for the year 1934

By

R. E. TURNBULL, M.C.S.  
*Acting British Resident*

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## CONTENTS

### ANNUAL REPORT 1934

CHAPTER	PAGES
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY .. .. .	5
II. GOVERNMENT .. .. .	6
III. POPULATION .. .. .	7
IV. HEALTH .. .. .	7
V. HOUSING .. .. .	8
VI. PRODUCTION .. .. .	9
VII. COMMERCE .. .. .	13
VIII. WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING .. .. .	14
IX. EDUCATION .. .. .	16
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT .. .. .	18
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .. .. .	19
XII. PUBLIC WORKS .. .. .	19
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE .. .. .	20
XIV. LEGISLATION .. .. .	22
XV. FINANCE AND TAXATION .. .. .	23
XVI. GENERAL .. .. .	25

### APPENDICES

A. ABSTRACT OF REVENUE, 1932, 1933 AND 1934 ..	26
B. ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, 1932, 1933 AND 1934	27
C. CUSTOMS IMPORT AND EXPORT TARIFFS IN FORCE DURING 1934 .. .. .	28
D. TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932, 1933 AND 1934 .. .. .	32
E. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932, 1933 AND 1934 .. .. .	34
F. RAINFALL IN VARIOUS PLACES .. .. .	39
G. THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS, BRUNEI TOWN	40
SKETCH MAP OF BRUNEI .. .. .	



# STATE OF BRUNEI

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934

### CHAPTER I

#### GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

1. The state of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between 4° 5' and 5° 2' N. latitude and 114° 7' and 115° 22' E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of considerable size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace), which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei river and showed a population of 10,453 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

2. The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F* and *G*.

3. A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakhoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of *PIGAFETTA* who sailed with *MAGELLAN* on his famous voyage around the world and wrote impressions of the various lands visited. *PIGAFETTA* saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir *JAMES*

BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the British Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

4. The Lingua franca is Malay of a form which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya, but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

## CHAPTER II

### GOVERNMENT

5. The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM Sultan MOHAMED JEMUL-UL-ALAM, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931 His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

The Chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. His headquarters are at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. The Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members, and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong: Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.



## CHAPTER III

### POPULATION

6. The population of Brunei in 1931 as revealed by the census was 30,135; the estimated population at the end of 1934 was 32,971, distributed among the various races approximately as follows:—

Europeans	..	..	..	84
Eurasians	..	..	..	32
Malays	..	..	..	28,000
Chinese	..	..	..	4,000
Indians	..	..	..	200
Others	..	..	..	655
Total				32,971

One thousand three hundred and six births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 39.61 per mille compared with the 1933 figure of 42.93.

Registered deaths totalled 1,237, representing a crude death-rate of 37.51 per mille as against 26.38 per mille in 1933. Investigation has suggested that there has been no real increase in mortality, but that registration is yearly becoming more complete.

The infantile mortality rate increased from 216 per mille in 1933 to 355 per mille in 1934. That such a large increase should coincide with the establishment of maternity and child welfare facilities is remarkable; the explanation lies undoubtedly in the fact that the information upon which previous statistics were based, although considered to be complete, was in fact far from being so.

7. There was no organised immigration during the year. There is, however, constant movement of Chinese employees of the Oil Company between the fields in Brunei and in Sarawak.

## CHAPTER IV

### HEALTH

8. Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. E. W. MARTINDELL held the appointment until the end of April, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. G. EVANS.

9. Expenditure, including monies spent by other departments on behalf of the Medical Department, again showed a large increase, to \$50,713, or 9% of the total expenditure of the State.

Revenue totalled \$1,518.

10. A "Quarantine and Prevention of Disease" Enactment was passed towards the end of the year.

11. The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population. Malaria is relatively rare in these larger centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continued its successful career. Four hundred and thirty-six maternity cases were attended in their own homes, with but one fatality. One thousand six hundred and twenty-four other cases were seen in the Clinic.

12. *Hospitals*.—A new hospital was built at Temburong during the year, and the central hospital in Brunei Town was enlarged. The State now maintains three hospitals and a widespread travelling dispensary service.

In addition, the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited maintains a very well-equipped hospital at Kuala Belait, which is made available for Government purposes, and to the cost of which Government contributes.

Two estates possess qualified dressers, one a small hospital, and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to all natives of the State and to alien paupers. Small charges are made in respect of other persons.

## CHAPTER V

### HOUSING

13. Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all matters of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans must be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Structural alterations also have to receive the sanction of the Board.

14. Housing in the townships may be divided into three classes:—

- (a) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants;
- (b) Shophouses, and
- (c) Privately-owned native huts and houses.

(a) *Government Houses*.—Government now houses many of its servants. Most buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(b) *Shop-houses*.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately-owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.



Besides the river huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

15. In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by the married couples.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

16. The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRODUCTION

17. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code of 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Licences to prospect for minerals, such as coal and oil, may be issued by the British Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds 5 square miles.

No transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Alienated land is surveyed by Prismatic compass and in some few cases with plane table; boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the establishment of a Survey Department.

18. *Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey.*—The Trigonometrical Survey of the State by officers of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was started towards the end of the year. It will take probably two or three years to complete the programme.

19. *Area under Title and Concession.*—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 141,000 acres. There were about 4,200 small holdings. In addition, 86,400 acres are held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, under oil prospecting Licences.

### MINERALS

20. *Oil.*—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles north-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1930 and 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed and production was commenced.

The amount of oil produced has steadily increased and royalties amounting to about \$287,000 were received during the year. This represents about 44% of the total revenue of the State.

Three wells were completed during the year, and 30 were on production at its close.

371,591 tons of crude oil and 792,453,863 cubic feet of gas were exported in 1934 as compared with 276,845 tons and 66,766,726 cubic feet in 1933.

Exploration work continued throughout the year.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

21. *Coal.*—Coal is known to exist in the State of Brunei and seams at Muara were worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak.

In 1931 a report upon the prospects of developing Brunei coal was made by a geologist of the Federated Malay States Mines Department. He formed the opinion that development would be very expensive and difficult owing to the peculiar nature of the seams.

Mining by native methods was carried out on a small scale, the majority of the product being consumed locally.

## AGRICULTURE

22. *Rubber*.—At the end of 1934 rather less than 14,000 acres throughout the State were planted with rubber; of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four European Companies. The industry, in Brunei as elsewhere, received considerable benefit from the introduction of international regulation.

During the year 1,611 tons of rubber, valued at \$671,970, were exported.

23. *Sago*.—Sago palms are indigenous to Brunei, and in certain districts their cultivation constituted, until recently, an important industry.

Owing to the continued low world prices, the volume and value of sago exports again fell. The product is, however, still of considerable local importance, since it is the staple food of the races of the interior.

24. *Rice*.—The local production of rice forms but a very small proportion of the consumption, and Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the encouragement of planting of new areas and better varieties and to the superseding of ancient and wasteful custom by modern and economic methods. Bad weather conditions and the return of comparative prosperity to the rubber industry, however, resulted in a further decrease in acreage and crop figures in 1934. A yield of 600,000 gantangs was obtained from some 5,000 planted acres. This was approximately one-sixth of the total consumption. 43,000 pikuls of rice, valued at \$131,800, were imported, as compared with 29,000 pikuls, valued at \$106,500 imported in 1933.

The Government Rice Mill in Brunei Town failed to fulfil its early promise.

25. *Agricultural Stations*.—The following Agricultural Station and Padi Test Plots have been established in the State since 1933.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) Central Agricultural Station and     |                         |
| Main Padi Test Plots                     | .. Kilanas, Brunei.     |
| (2) Padi Test Plot                       | .. Lumapas, Brunei.     |
| (3) Padi Test Plot and coffee plantation | .. Berakas, Brunei.     |
| (4) Padi Test Plot                       | .. Labi, Belait.        |
| (5) Do. do.                              | .. Kuala Abang, Tutong. |
| (6) Do. do.                              | .. Bangar, Temburong.   |

In Kilanas Central Station various kinds of fruits, pineapples, pepper, tuba, grasses, vegetables, cover-crops, etc., were planted and were flourishing at the end of the year.

Experiments in the planting of selected strains of padi from the Federated Malay States, and also some locally selected varieties, were carried out in the Test Plots at Kilanas and at Lumapas in 1934, with very satisfactory results.

The coffee (*Robusta*) planted in 1932 at Berakas commenced fruiting towards the end of 1933 and the quality of the berries obtained therefrom is satisfactory.

26. *Staff*.—The District Officer, Brunei and Muara, continued in charge of the Department in a supervisory capacity. Two trained Malay Agricultural Subordinates were in charge of the central Station, Kilanas.

At the end of the year, five Brunei students were being trained at Agricultural Institutions in Malaya.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid two visits of inspection to the State during the year.

### FORESTS

27. The newly constituted Forest Department continued throughout the year under the charge of Mr. J. S. SMITH of the Malayan Forestry Service.

The preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests of the State was completed during the year, and delimitation commenced of the areas which it is desirable to reserve.

A Forest Enactment based upon that of the Federated Malay States was passed towards the end of the year, and Rules under the Enactment were in course of preparation at its close.

A full report on the working of the Department during 1934 can be obtained from the State Forest Officer.

28. *Jelutong*.—The conservative policy adopted in 1933 in respect of Jelutong has already exhibited very marked advantages. The total exports from the State for the last four years are shown below:—

				\$	c.
1931	..	..	4,213 pikuls valued at	27,928	00
1932	..	..	4,988 do. do.	32,773	00
1933	..	..	1,947 do. do.	19,215	00
1934	..	..	2,365 do. do.	39,134	00

These figures reveal the large and immediate increase in price consequent upon the improvement in quality of the product.

29. *Revenue*.—The substantial increase in revenue promised in the 1933 Report was realised. Figures of Revenue credited to the Department during the last four years are as follows:—

				\$	c.
1931	..	..	..	3,173	00
1932	..	..	..	4,965	00
1933	..	..	..	3,749	00
1934	..	..	..	8,292	65

### INDUSTRIES

30. Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities treated elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract or cutch.

During the year the Island Trading Company, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,356 tons of cutch, valued at \$162,861, as compared with 1,788 tons valued at \$123,757 in 1933. The majority of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State.

The labour employed is almost exclusively native to Brunei.

31. There remain only native crafts, the principal products being silverware, silk and cotton "Sarongs", and brassware.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago. In 1934 they exported goods to the value of \$5,139, as compared with \$4,346 in 1933.

## MARINE PRODUCE

32. Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei District. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas suffered severely from the depredations of a species of jelly fish, and only 359 pikuls of the product, valued at \$12,482, were exported in 1934, compared with 940 pikuls, valued at \$31,306, in 1933.

## LIVE STOCK

33. Very few head of livestock exist in the State. There are several flourishing pig farms, but few herds of cattle or buffaloes.

## CHAPTER VII

## COMMERCE

34. The aggregate value of trade for the year was \$5,278,089 as against \$4,602,805 in 1933 and \$3,935,985 in 1932.

*Imports.*—There was again a decrease in the total value of imports—from \$2,411,768 in 1933 to \$1,887,339 in 1934. The decrease, however, was not general, and is directly attributable to the fact that the oil company is now definitely established in the State, and has no longer need of the very large imports inseparable from the early stages of development.

*Exports.*—The total value of exports for the year amounted to \$3,390,750 as against \$2,191,037 in 1933 and \$1,505,738 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the greater exports of oil, cutch and plantation rubber, and the inclusion in the return of a new item, "Natural Gas", the exports of which totalled 792,453,863 cubic feet, valued at \$113,207.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

*Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from Customs duties amounted to \$185,273, an increase of \$7,007 over the 1933 figure of \$178,266: import duties totalled \$167,334 and export duties \$17,939, the latter figure being inclusive of that portion of the Rubber Cess credited to General Revenue.

35. The distribution of the collections between the several Districts was as follows:—

## EXPORT DUTIES

<i>District</i>	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	5,509	5,358	11,502
Belait ..	2,680	1,548	237
Tutong ..	1,278	818	2,198
Temburong ..	1,084	1,474	4,002
	<u>\$10,551</u>	<u>\$9,198</u>	<u>\$17,939</u>

## IMPORT DUTIES

District	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	58,661	61,193	73,732
Belait ..	75,411	96,977	77,312
Tutong ..	4,679	6,464	9,184
Temburong ..	3,667	4,434	7,106
	<hr/> \$142,418	<hr/> \$169,068	<hr/> \$167,334

A Customs Tariff Schedule, as in force on the 31st December, 1934, is attached as Appendix C.

36. *Chandu*.—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,457 tahils as against 7,902 tahils in 1933.

The net revenue derived from sales of chandu amounted to \$46,398, a decrease of \$7,032 below the 1933 total of \$53,430: The decrease was due to a smaller average consumption. The retail price throughout the year was \$10 per tahl.

The registers of opium smokers were closed on the 31st December, except for the addition of persons certified medically to require chandu. At the end of the year the names of 507 smokers appeared in the registers compared with 330 in 1933 and 587 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the return of Chinese labourers to the oilfields, and the desire of intermittent smokers to obtain registration before the closure of the registers.

Apart from damaged chandu returned to the Government factory in Singapore, no opium was exported.

There was no change in the number of Government retail depôts, of which there are eight.

There were fifteen prosecutions during the year for minor offences against the chandu Laws.

Fourteen convictions were recorded.

Three hundred and five tahils of chandu dross were repurchased from registered smokers.

## CHAPTER VIII

## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

37. Such slight changes as occurred in the wages of labourers were in an upward direction, this trend exhibiting itself more generally with the improvement in trade conditions towards the end of the year.



The rates of payment in 1934 and the preceding year were approximately as follows:—

		<i>Monthly Wages</i>	
		1934	1933
<b>A.—Government Labourers:—</b>			
Road-work	Skilled	\$16.00—\$ 50 p.m.	\$16.00—\$ 50 p.m.
	Unskilled	\$10.50—\$ 15 „	\$10.50—\$ 15 „
General	Skilled	\$15.00—\$ 65 „	\$15.00—\$ 65 „
	Unskilled	\$12.00—\$ 15 „	\$12.00—\$ 15 „
<b>B.—Agricultural Estates:—</b>			
	Skilled	\$12.00—\$ 35 „	\$12.00—\$ 15 „
	Unskilled	\$ 7.50—\$ 12 „	\$ 7.50—\$ 12 „
<b>C.—Other Industries:—</b>			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	\$17.00—\$ 50 „	\$15.00—\$ 30 „
	Unskilled	\$10.50—\$ 15 „	\$10.50—\$ 15 „
Oilfields	Skilled	\$30.00—\$115 „	\$30.00—\$100 „
	Unskilled	\$12.00—\$ 38 „	\$13.00—\$ 30 „

An employer is entitled under the Labour Enactment to demand nine hours of work per day.

The staple food is rice, of which it is estimated, a grown man eats six gantangs a month. The prices of rice per gantang in 1934 and the previous year were:—

		1934	1933
1st Quality	..	29 cents	32 cents
2nd „	..	23 „	23 „
3rd „	..	22 „	20 „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer was approximately \$8.15 while that of a Malay or Chinese varied between \$8 and \$13. These figures, however, are subject to very considerable downward revision in many instances in areas where fish and jungle fruits are readily available, and also to upward revision in the case of alien labourers in the oilfields. Indigenous labourers can subsist with the use of remarkably little money.

For other persons, of all classes, however, the cost of living is generally higher than in the Malay Peninsula, owing to the necessity for transshipment of so many supplies.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during the year:—

Race	Government.	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	312	515	336	578	1,741
Chinese ...	20	...	575	17	612
Indians ...	1	...	155	5	161
Javanese ...	2	...	...	43	45
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2,559</b>

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces, and do not include the very large volume of casual labour.

There is no unemployment problem.

## CHAPTER IX

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

## A.—STATE SCHOOLS

38. The number of boys attending the State Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 866, compared with 883 in 1933 and 781 in 1932.

With regret I have to report that the Girls' School at Brunei was finally recognised as a failure and was closed at the end of August. The effort was premature.

A new Vernacular School was opened at Berakas in June, and has already shown marked success.

There are 15 such schools in the State, although vernacular education is compulsory only in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupation.

Small areas of land for School Gardens are provided where possible.

The playing of games and physical exercises are encouraged in all schools.

Three boys were receiving training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States.

In addition 5 boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of \$12,452 was spent on Education in 1934 as against \$14,742 in 1933.

The following table shows the number of children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1932, 1933 and 1934 with the average attendance on each during 1934.

<i>District and School</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1932</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1933</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1934</i>	<i>Average Attendance, 1934</i>
<i>Brunei and Muara:—</i>				
Brunei ..	369	392	364	77%
Gadong ..	30	25	20	76%
Berakas ..	—	—	48	70%
Kilanas ..	—	40	20	66%
Sengkurong ..	19	26	17	54%
Muara ..	66	71	61	73%
<i>Tutong:—</i>				
Tutong ..	73	72	80	64%
Lubok Pulau ..	24	23	24	76%
Tanjong Maya ..	49	49	52	64%
Tumpuan Ugas ..	36	31	35	56%
<i>Belait:—</i>				
Kuala Belait ..	37	52	40	71%
Pengkalan Siong ..	20	17	15	59%
Labi ..	—	48	35	87%

<i>District and School</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1932</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1933</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1934</i>	<i>Average Attendance, 1934</i>
<i>Temburong:—</i>				
Temburong ..	39	21	35	76%
Labu ..	19	21	20	54%
Total ..	781	883	866	68%

The slight falling off in numbers and attendance can be attributed to the retirement of the very energetic Superintendent of Education.

#### B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

39. In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 55 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1934 and 45 boys and 6 girls on the Register of the Belait School.

40. *English Education.*—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 27 boys and 4 girls at the end of 1934, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the school. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non-sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

The Roman Catholic English School opened in 1933 is under the control of REVEREND FATHER STOTTER. There were 18 boys and 8 girls on the Register at the end of the year as compared with 29 boys and 8 girls at the end of 1933.

41. *Fees.*—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

*Chinese School, Brunei.*—Each child pays \$1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Chinese School, Kuala Belait.*—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. \$1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay \$1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Mr. Synott's School, Kuala Belait.*—The fees are \$1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

*Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.*—Fee \$1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No scholarships are given.

## CHAPTER X

### COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

42. *Rivers.*—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river near its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days. A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin screws. It may be possible later to destroy this barrier.

The direct steamship service with Singapore was discontinued in September. There is a weekly service between Singapore and Labuan, and Motor Vessels of the Straits Steamship Company maintain regular services between Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Limbang.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and the up-river Districts.

43. *Roads.*—The two most important towns in the State are Brunei and Kuala Belait, between which a twice-weekly mail service is maintained.

Communication is by earth road from Brunei to Tutong, and thence by ferry and the beach to Kuala Belait. The beach constitutes an adequate highway but the road—some 30 miles long—is by no means reliable, being often almost completely impassable in very wet weather.

Some four miles of new roads were built during the year, making the total length of highroads in the State about 68 miles; of these two miles in the Oilfields are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The inadequacy of the roads to the needs of motor vehicles is principally due to faults in initial location and construction; faulty drainage has played its part. The volume of traffic hardly justifies at present any large programme of surfacing, but such remedies as are now possible are being applied.

The position is further complicated by the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of stone.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

44. The Revenue of the Department was as follows:—

				\$
Posts	..	..	..	6,991
Telegraphs	..	..	..	3,475

The total expenditure amounted to \$18,911 as compared with \$18,166 in 1933.

*Posts.*—The total number of letters, papers and parcels passing through the posts increased from 116,657 in 1933 to 139,648 in 1934.

Money orders were issued to the value of \$21,480 and Cash-on-Delivery parcels delivered to the value of \$13,033.

Sales of stamps to collectors and dealers decreased from \$2,072 in 1933 to \$585 in 1934.

*Telephones.*—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring estates, and a line 29 miles long between Brunei and Tutong. The Oil Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait, which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

The extremely unsatisfactory line between Tutong and Kuala Belait was dismantled.

## RADIO TELEGRAPHS

Government owns four Wireless Stations, at Brunei Town, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 4,295 as compared with 3,350 in 1933. Inland messages on Government Service are transmitted free.

## CHAPTER XI

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

45. *Banking.*—There are no banks in Brunei.

*Currency.*—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent denominations. There are currency notes of different denominations from \$1 upwards.

*Weights and Measures.*—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahlil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounces avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

46. Expenditure by the Public Works Department during the year totalled \$245,778, 47% of the estimated, and 45% of the actual expenditure for the whole State;—of this some \$160,000 were spent in Special Services, the major items of which included the installation of an electricity supply in Brunei Town, the construction of twelve new buildings throughout the State, and an increase of some four miles to the road system.

The opening up of the oilfields and the consequent development of the State demand large expenditure on Public works, but the lack of facilities for obtaining building materials locally enhances the difficulties of the large building programme.

Traffic on the roads of the State is as yet still light, but their general condition throughout the year was unsatisfactory, more particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. The inadequacy of the

roads to present needs is engaging immediate attention, the most considerable obstacle to their improvement being the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of local stone.

Mr. P. O'CONNELL officiated as State Engineer until October, 15th, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. N. DIMMOCK. Both are officers of the Malayan Public Works Service.

## CHAPTER XIII

### JUSTICE AND POLICE

47. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	...	2	50	11	64	128	255
Belait ...	5	...	106	18	36	213	378
Tutong ...	...	...	1	...	25	22	48
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
TOTAL ...	5	2	157	29	145	375	713

Out of the 307 Criminal Cases 28 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits was \$42,636.

There was one appeal from the decision of the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Brunei. It was dismissed.

48. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good throughout the year.

Chief Inspector MURPHY departed on leave in August, and was relieved by Inspector T. F. BROWN of the Straits Settlements Police Force.

49. *Crime.*—The slight improvement in trade appears to account for the decrease in the number of offences reported.

There was a decrease of 3 seizable offences reported compared with 1933.

Four hundred and three reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

*Serious Crime.*—On the evening of the 27th June, 1934 at Subok a young Sikh woman, wife of a watchman, was found murdered in the watchman's quarters. The motive appeared to be robbery, jewellery and cash valued at \$500 being alleged to have been taken from the room in which the body was found. The victim appears to have put up a desperate fight but to have been overpowered and beaten to death.

A number of persons were examined by the police but up to date no useful clue has been discovered and no trace of the property found.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Brunei Police for the last 3 years:—

Years	Number of Offences	Property Lost		Property Recovered	
		\$	c.	\$	c.
1932 ..	400	3,210	67½	1,037	65½
1933 ..	459	3,000	58	1,437	43
1934 ..	463	1,453	91	375	63

Of the above, Seizable Reports were:—

1932	1933	1934
93	90	87

Non-seizable Reports were:—

1932	1933	1934
307	369	376

## REPATRIATION AND ALIENS REGISTRATION

50. Eight Chinese were repatriated during the year.

The numbers of aliens registered during the past 3 years were as follows:—

1932	1933	1934
1,492	1,196	1,084

In order to facilitate the entering and leaving the State of aliens who are resident therein a "Certificate of Identity" was introduced during the year.

A "Certificate Identity" is also procurable for subjects of His Highness for use when travelling outside the State.

## TRAFFIC

51. One hundred and seventy-four motor vehicles were registered and one hundred and seventy-nine drivers licensed as compared with 211 and 220 respectively in 1933.

## GENERAL

52. Five persons were taken by crocodiles during the year.

Four crocodiles were captured and rewards were paid.

## FIRE BRIGADE

53. Adequate fire-fighting facilities exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Brunei Brigade was called out on three occasions during the year, and the Kuala Belait Brigade once.

All were petty fires except one, in Brunei, where the Recreation Club, an old wooden building, was destroyed.

### PRISONS

54. Eighteen prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and eighteen to Kuala Belait Prison during the year. They were 36 adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Malays</i>	<i>Kedayans</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Indians</i>
18	11	3	1	3

At the end of the year there were 8 prisoners in the Brunei Prison and 5 in Kuala Belait sub-prison.

The health of the prisoners was fair. Nine were treated as out-patients and 2 as in-patients.

Discipline was good.

The average number of prisoners at work daily was 9.14.

They were employed mainly on public works but also made ratan articles, chiefly earth and coal baskets, which were sold to the value of \$389.80. Ratan cost \$310.09. The value of ratan and baskets in hand on 31st December, 1934 was \$152.51.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei Prison 12 times during the year. There were no complaints.

The all-in cost of maintenance per head is under 11½ cents per day.

Rations to the value of \$1,991.76 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost \$134.37.

## CHAPTER XIV

### LEGISLATION

55. *State Council*.—Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

#### ENACTMENT NO. 1 OF 1934. SAVINGS BANK

The object of the Enactment was to enable the Establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 2 OF 1934. LABOUR AMENDMENT

This amendment was made in order to limit to 30 days the period of liability of an employer in respect of sick labourers, whether on contract or not, sent to a Government hospital. It also prohibits employers of labour from recovering from their labourers the expenses of maintenance and treatment in hospital.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 3 OF 1934. OPIUM AND CHANDU AMENDMENT

This was introduced to implement the agreement reached at the Bangkok Opium Conference.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 4 OF 1934. RUBBER REGULATION

This Enactment was introduced to give effect to the International Rubber Regulation Agreement.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 5 OF 1935

Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.



**ENACTMENT No. 6 OF 1935. STAMPS**

The Enactment was introduced to co-ordinate and modernise the existing Stamp Law. It has not, however, yet been enforced, as it was later found to be incomplete, and for the present the existing law remains unchanged.

**ENACTMENT No. 7 OF 1935. FORESTS**

In view of the establishment of the State Forest Department early in 1933, it was found necessary to introduce a Forest Enactment on the lines of the Federated Malay State Enactment.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the more important being:—

- (1) Passport Enactment No. 2 of 1923—For the control of immigrants and to prescribe the form of Certificate of Identity.
- (2) Societies Enactment No. 5 of 1933—General Rules.
- (3) Sanitary Boards Enactment No. 10 of 1920—Limiting the stocks of rubber held by Dealers in shophouse premises and compelling the observation of certain precautionary measures against fire.

**CHAPTER XV****FINANCE AND TAXATION**

56. The printed Estimates anticipated revenue totalling \$569,000 and expenditure amounting to \$518,964. The figures actually realised were:—

			\$
Revenue	..	..	645,021
Expenditure	..	..	545,021

Both figures constitute records, and are attributable, the first to the increased output of the oilfields, and the second to the rapid development of the State consequent thereupon. Such an increase in expenditure was inevitable, but attention will now be concentrated upon the accumulation of adequate reserves.

The following are the Revenue and Expenditure figures for the State during the five years 1930–1934:—

		Revenue	Expenditure
		\$	\$
1930	..	333,079	379,604
1931	..	342,010	322,791
1932	..	362,403	334,329
1933	..	580,756	514,812
1934	..	645,021	545,021

Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1932 to 1934 are shown in Appendices A and B.

57. *Public Debt.*—The state debt at the close of the year totalled \$378,200, compared with \$383,000 at the close of 1933, the whole being due to the Government of the Federated Malay States. Since the close of the year \$90,000 of the \$100,000 1934 surplus has been employed towards the redemption of this loan.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on revenue account at the end of the year i.e. exclusive of this debt of \$378,200, amounted to \$364,755 as against \$264,755 at the close of 1933.

Details of assets and liabilities (Revenue Account) as on the 31st December, 1934, are given below:—

			31st December, 1934	
			\$	c.
LIABILITIES				
<i>Deposits</i>				
Land Office .. .. .	..	..	2,106	93
Money Orders .. .. .	..	..	9,032	74
Courts .. .. .	..	..	1,348	57
Mohamedan Fund .. .. .	..	..	1,570	79
Police Reward Fund .. .. .	..	..	365	60
Family Remittance .. .. .	..	..	470	99
Prisoners' Aid Fund .. .. .	..	..	722	92
Rubber Fund .. .. .	..	..	6,743	84
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	6,607	42
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	96,799	77
				125,769 57
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..	..	..	—	364,755 49
Total ..	..	..	—	490,525 06
ASSETS				
<i>Investments</i>				
Federated Malay States .. .. .	..	..	50,000	00
State .. .. .	..	..	18,550	00
Brunei State Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	50,000	00
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	96,799	77
				215,349 77
Loans (secured) .. .. .	..	..	—	53,797 24
Advances .. .. .	..	..	—	11,460 49
Suspense .. .. .	..	..	—	32,812 70
Cash in Treasury and Bank .. .. .	..	..	—	177,104 86
Total ..	..	..	—	\$490,525 06

A copy of the Customs Tariff is given in Appendix C.

58. *Poll-tax*.—This tax—at the rate of 50 cents per head—is collected from all male natives of the country, other than Malays, who are more than sixteen years old, and are not owners of land.

Collections in each of the last three years have been as follows:—

				\$
1932	..	..	..	1,741
1933	..	..	..	1,372
1934	..	..	..	986

## CHAPTER XVI

### GENERAL

59. The most notable event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Sultan to TENGKU ROHANI, daughter of His Highness the Sultan of Selangor. The happy event was celebrated in appropriate splendour at Klang in May, His Highness being accompanied to Selangor by his mother, the RAJA ISTERI, the principal Ministers of State, and a large party.

His Highness returned alone in July, but left again for Klang in October. His Highness returned with his bride, Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN, in November, when they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the people.

In March His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak paid a brief visit to the State, when he called on His Highness the Sultan at the Istana Mahkota.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited the State twice during the year.

Among other visitors was Mr. M. BALLEREAU, the Consul-General for France at Singapore.

Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S. officiated as British Resident until October 31st, when he was succeeded by the present writer. Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S. served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait throughout the year.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial Community assisted Government in its work, both as members of Committees and otherwise, and this opportunity of thanking them for their services is welcomed.

R. E. TURNBULL,  
*Acting British Resident,  
Brunei.*

BRUNEI, May, 1935.

## APPENDIX A

Abstract of Revenue	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
<b>CLASS I</b>			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs .. ..	152,969	178,267	185,273
Government Monopolies ..	42,848	53,430	46,398
Licences .. ..	21,073	22,195	26,579
Poll-Tax .. ..	1,741	1,372	986
Municipal .. ..	12,271	14,375	15,882
<b>CLASS II</b>			
Fees of Courts and Offices, etc—			
Courts .. ..	3,155	3,855	4,630
Surveys .. ..	1,078	980	1,295
General .. ..	5,853	5,248	10,510
<b>CLASS III</b>			
Posts and Telegraphs—			
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	8,075	10,425	10,466
<b>CLASS IV</b>			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue .. ..	89,146	257,591	317,225
Cession Monies .. ..	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest .. ..	6,270	8,396	9,408
<b>CLASS V</b>			
Land Sales—			
Premia on Land Sales .. ..	2,724	9,422	1,169
Total Revenue ..	362,403	580,756	645,021

## APPENDIX B

Abstract of Expenditure	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan .. ..	17,338	14,481	20,365
Ministers .. ..	14,400	14,640	20,640
British Resident .. ..	19,393	18,186	19,728
Assistant Resident .. ..	17,657	20,272	26,829
Customs and Marine Department ..	17,150	19,488	20,276
Land and Surveys .. ..	7,415	12,316	4,930
Agriculture Department .. ..	..	..	8,565
District Offices .. ..	10,688	11,971	12,573
Education .. ..	9,118	11,040	12,452
Police .. ..	31,667	34,297	37,289
Medical and Health Department ..	17,957	29,571	37,877
Forest Department .. ..	..	..	12,373
Political Pensions .. ..	6,354	5,994	9,429
Kathi .. ..	2,292	2,292	2,472
Interest .. ..	15,762	15,482	15,321
Municipal .. ..	904	1,140	733
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recur- rent .. ..	21,470	25,230	30,829
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expendi- ture .. ..	10,439	68,538	14,970
Pensions .. ..	4,537	5,328	6,880
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	13,138	18,166	18,912
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	48,310	70,052	68,680
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	42,339	110,328	138,098
Total Expenditure ..	328,328	508,812	540,221
Repayment of Public Debt ..	6,000	6,000	4,800
Grand Total ..	334,328	514,812	545,021

# APPENDIX C

## SCHEDULE A

### Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1934

	\$	c.	Ad Valorem
<b>Arms and Ammunitions—</b>			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each	5	00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000	10	00	
	11	00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings but excluding timber and cement			5%
Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers & Sandles			5%
			10%
Cement, per ton	2	00	
	5	00	
Chemicals "except for use in agriculture			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof			10%
Coconut Oil			5%
Copper and Copperware			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes			10%
			20%
Crockery and Earthenware			10%
<b>Cycles and Parts—</b>			
Cycles—complete, each			
Saddles, each	1	50	
	4	50	
	0	10	
Frames—complete, each	0	30	
	1	00	
Frames—parts of " per piece	3	00	
	0	05	
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise,	0	15	
each			
	0	10	
Rims, each	0	30	
	0	10	
Chains, each	0	30	
	0	10	
	0	30	
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce	500	00	100%
Dyestuffs, Foreign			25%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers			
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods			5%
Fish, Dried			10%
Haberdashery—Ready-made clothing, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs			5%

55  
56  
57

## 55

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APPENDIX C—continued  
SCHEDULE A—continued

			\$	c.	Ad Valorem
(e) Brandy, per gallon	..	British,	7	20	
Sparkling "Wines," per "gallon	..	Foreign,	9	50	
" " " "	..	British,	4	50	
Still Wines— " "	..	Foreign,	5	50	
(a) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	..	British,	3	00	
" " " "	..	Foreign,	4	00	
(b) Under 26% of "proof spirit, per gallon	..	British,	1	00	
" " " "	..	Foreign,	2	00	
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	..	British,	0	90	
" " " "	..	Foreign,	1	00	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon	..				
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials	..		6	00	
Timber	..				5%
Tobacco—	..				10%
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty	..		0	80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty	..		0	80	
(c) Tobacco in tins, per pound	..	British,	0	80	
" " " "	..	Freign,	0	90	
(d) Cigars, per "pound .."	..		0	80	
(e) Cigarettes, per pound	..	British,	0	80	
" " " "	..	Foreign,	0	90	

**Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—**

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (i.e. not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

**Rebate—**

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.

**Specification of Dangerous Drugs—**

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone,



## APPENDIX C—continued

## SCHEDULE A—continued

ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodine (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeine (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyl-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodine or dihydro-codeine or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

## SCHEDULE B

## Export Tariff

				\$	c.	<i>Ad Valorem</i>
Brassware, per katty	..	..	..	0	10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	..	..	..	15	00	
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)						
Copra	..	..	..	..	..	2½ %
Coal	..	..	..	..	..	As provided in agreement.
Cutch	..	..	..	..	..	As provided in agreement.
Poultry, per head	..	..	..	0	20	
Gambier	..	..	..	..	..	10 %
Hides and Horns	..	..	..	..	..	10 %
Jelutong Rubber tapped on alienated land	..	..	..	..	..	10 %
Mineral Oils	..	..	..	..	..	As provided in agreement.
Orang Utan, per head	..	..	..	250	00	
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	5 %
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	..	..	..	3	00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	..	..	..	0	50	
Pigs, per head	..	..	..	4	00	
Sago—						
Trunk	..	..	..	..	..	10 %
Raw, per bayong	..	..	..	0	15	
Flour, per rice sack	..	..	..	0	20	
Tobacco, Locally grown	..	..	..	..	..	5 %

**APPENDIX D**  
**THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934**  
**Exports**

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
<b>A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—</b>							
Poultry	...	48	56	149	33	43	71
Dried Prawns	...	1,070	940	359	46,114	31,306	12,482
Sago Flour	...	5,148	5,125	1,895	8,568	4,524	2,506
Dried Fish	...	112	94	11	927	1,190	128
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>							
Crude Oil	...	176,275	280,523	371,591	1,094,663	1,760,861	2,371,669
Raw Sago	...	93	71	21	101	57	20
Cutch	...	2,833	1,788	2,356	195,465	123,757	162,861
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	2,895	2,328	2,649
Plantation Rubber	...	1,473,829	2,270,249	3,608,364	104,899	236,249	671,970
Jelutong Rubber	...	4,988	1,947	2,365	32,773	19,215	39,134
Hides and Horns	...	125	139	142	886	589	744
Coal	...	168	78	28	1,750	618	298
Prawn Refuse	...	243	29	...	719	35	...
Natural Gas	...	No. return	No. return	792,453,863	...	...	113,207
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>							
Brassware	...	20	11	18	1,878	546	1,179
Silverware	...	...	...	...	7,017	4,346	5,139
Sarongs	...	179	111	287	722	319	2,053
Kajangs	...	2,461	2,878	1,382	1,846	2,260	1,001
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,482	2,794	3,639
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,505,738	2,191,037	3,390,750

# APPENDIX D—continued

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932-1934

## Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
<b>A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—</b>							
Rice	...	26,122	29,015	43,006	\$	121,753	\$
Other Grains	...	2,959	3,063	6,050		106,522	131,805
Milk	...	2,329	3,165	6,050		11,508	10,133
Salt	...	2,755	2,613	3,220		25,933	28,510
Sugar	...	9,320	10,390	2,353		2,922	1,701
Tobacco	...	78,491	89,591	12,089		44,934	54,585
Provisions	...	...	...	87,309		91,623	82,917
Flour	...	9,790	9,742	...		137,553	180,897
Coconut Oil	...	3,036	3,557	12,590		17,763	20,345
Coffee	...	614	790	4,434		9,985	8,740
Spirit	...	6,742	7,628	966		14,670	17,479
Arrack	...	118	396	10,213		28,410	18,097
Dried Fish	...	365	424	375		28,410	27,965
	...			657		477	938
	...					5,054	6,152
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>							
Petroleum	...	155,376	123,888	143,410		87,145	67,619
Timber	...	...	...	...		19,183	50,388
Fuel Oil	...	576	13,429	19,099		350	6,650
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...		130,811	21,932
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...		71,376	76,380
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...		10,799	8,257
Sarongs	...	...	...	...		18,077	21,091
Machinery	...	...	...	...		800,424	826,055
Chandu	...	6,840	7,400	7,000		14,432	14,700
Matches	...	1,117	902	1,147		16,820	598,305
Cement	...	No return	2,324	580		6,459	14,305
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		33,253	6,049
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...		362,543	10,976
	...	...	...	...		396,636	295,365
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...		2,430,247	135,471
	...	...	...	...		2,411,768	1,887,339

# APPENDIX E

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934 Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Belait	832,477	1,410,543	2,067,098	...	...	...	25	39	15
Tutong	...	7,931	64,380	3,636	1,080	1,828	...	174	394
Temburong	64,159	162,747	540,238	795	77	...	4,740	4,951	1,501
Muara	566,461	658,109	845,847	557	790	537	522	68	17
	10,732	30,919	90,801	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	1,473,829	2,270,249	3,608,364	4,988	1,947	2,365	5,287	5,233	1,927

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	\$	\$	\$	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles
Belait	63	67	90	657	701	1,116	2,431	2,862	1,382
Tutong	47	62	51	1,171	882	1,481	...	...	...
Temburong	12	4	...	760	361	52	...	...	...
Muara	2	6	1	275	352	...	...	5	...
	1	...	...	32	32	...	30	11	...
TOTAL	125	139	142	2,895	2,328	2,649	2,461	2,878	1,382

## APPENDIX E—continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS  
1932-1934—continued

## Exports

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	722	319	2,053	18	10	15	7,017	4,346	5,139	2,833	1,788	2,356
Belait	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	722	319	2,053	20	11	18	7,017	4,346	5,139	2,833	1,788	2,356

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Natural Gas			Miscellaneous		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	\$	\$	\$
Belait	...	...	...	1,042	918	341	No return	No return	...	1,898	1,402	1,548
Tutong	176,275	280,523	371,591	2	...	13	Do.	Do.	792,453,863	2,584	1,362	2,091
Temburong	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	21	19	5	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	176,275	280,523	371,591	5	3	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	30	...
				1,070	940	359	No return	No return	792,453,863	4,482	2,794	3,639

## APPENDIX E—continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934

## Imports

District	Rice				Other grains				Tobacco				Sugar					
	1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934	
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	
Brunei	13,667	18,010	27,603	1,361	1,328	991	42,656	47,711	42,277	41,433	29,610	5,512	6,366	7,717				
Belait	10,754	8,993	9,930	1,545	1,664	4,733	31,637	29,610	41,433	3,058	5,395	2,229	2,422	2,196				
Tutong	352	513	3,191	35	42	91	1,864	1,864	3,058	2,823	4,591	853	926	1,443				
Temburong	1,065	1,386	2,282	18	27	235	2,286	2,286	2,823	...	2	527	612	723				
Muara	282	112	...	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	2	199	64	10				
TOTAL	25,120	29,014	43,006	2,959	3,063	6,050	78,491	89,591	87,309	9,320	10,390	12,089						

District	Piece Goods				Petroleum				Provisions				Salt					
	1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	
Brunei	41,707	43,254	48,978	46,436	51,424	53,302	25,873	28,824	42,562	1,635	1,763	1,492						
Belait	21,706	25,225	16,727	102,332	66,512	82,308	108,524	147,089	126,549	457	375	401						
Tutong	5,693	5,559	5,866	4,060	3,640	5,400	1,349	1,376	7,990	339	291	320						
Temburong	1,587	1,969	4,500	2,020	2,096	2,400	1,115	3,520	2,568	114	117	119						
Muara	683	10	309	528	216	...	782	88	346	210	67	21						
TOTAL	71,376	76,017	76,380	155,376	123,888	143,410	137,643	180,897	180,015	2,755	2,613	2,353						

## APPENDIX E—continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS  
1932--1934—continued

Imports

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut oil				Liquor			
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1934	1932	1933	1934	1934
	\$	\$	\$	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei	2,112	1,741	9,451	6,023	5,657	8,111	1,806	2,255	2,809	2,809	1,690	1,516	1,791	1,791
Belait	798,312	824,234	588,617	2,871	3,389	3,243	905	957	899	899	5,030	6,459	8,398	8,398
Tutong	...	...	152	346	272	703	152	210	445	445	...	8	...	...
Temburong	...	80	50	356	368	533	145	130	278	278	22	41	24	24
Muara	...	...	35	194	56	...	28	5	3	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	800,424	826,055	598,305	9,790	9,742	12,590	3,036	3,557	4,434	4,434	6,742	8,024	10,213	10,213

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Motor Vehicles				Chandu			
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1934	1932	1933	1934	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Tabils	Tabils	Tabils	Tabils
Brunei	16,944	18,802	21,253	7,494	5,866	7,562	2,011	3,528	5,224	5,224	6,840	7,400	7,000	7,000
Belait	2,239	1,696	28,572	1,827	1,509	2,239	128,800	32,722	15,946	15,946	...	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	...	407	361	498	...	...	762	762	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	63	175	1,003	208	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	3	388	68	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19,183	20,564	50,388	10,799	8,257	10,513	130,811	36,250	21,932	21,932	6,840	7,400	7,000	7,000

**APPENDIX E—continued**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS**  
**1932—1934—continued**  
**Imports**

District	Cement				Fuel Oil			Milk			Sarongs		
	1932	1933	1934	Tons	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	No return	18	47	...	No return	8,052	10,779	No return	715	921	No return	\$ 13,574	\$ 12,177
Belait	Do.	2,306	531	...	Do.	5,269	8,320	Do.	2,252	2,032	Do.	4,568	4,389
Tutong	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	92	155	Do.	3,208	2,999
Temburong	Do.	...	2	...	Do.	108	...	Do.	61	112	Do.	884	1,526
Muara	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	5	...	Do.	253	...
TOTAL	No return	2,324	580	...	No return	13,429	19,099	No return	3,165	3,220	No return	22,487	21,091

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tins	Tins	Tins	\$	\$	\$
Belait	No return	420	544	No return	563	637	75,426	72,714	103,981
Tutong	Do.	269	269	Do.	112	293	279,896	292,308	171,063
Temburong	Do.	53	98	Do.	125	112	4,359	5,634	12,173
Muara	Do.	44	55	Do.	97	105	2,634	4,624	8,050
	Do.	4	...	Do.	5	...	228	308	98
TOTAL	No return	790	966	No return	902	1,147	362,543	375,588	295,365



# APPENDIX F

## ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NINE STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1934

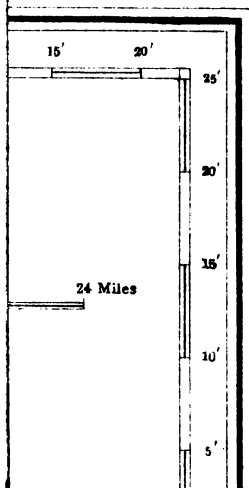
Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT			BELAIT DISTRICT	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kum- bang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait. (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait. Hospital
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	23'36	29'30	21'17	24'14	50'22	29'07	22'90	16'87	16'58
February	16'34	16'04	18'16	17'80	18'10	16'51	22'08	14'35	14'35
March	16'95	13'22	23'17	26'82	24'12	14'05	20'09	14'04	14'03
April	7'73	6'26	16'00	10'76	23'81	17'49	14'09	5'21	5'53
May	5'38	4'62	6'22	5'90	11'32	7'24	4'36	4'14	4'45
June	8'58	9'84	10'68	14'51	22'98	19'94	19'74	14'99	15'73
July	7'42	7'45	6'02	8'00	14'84	10'91	5'50	7'65	7'66
August	10'08	11'55	5'62	9'47	11'59	16'27	2'25	5'82	5'86
September	9'49	10'78	8'13	9'72	13'97	8'50	1'96	7'29	7'27
October	14'68	16'19	17'60	19'41	19'60	25'57	8'59	14'12	14'47
November	18'01	20'47	21'93	25'79	22'95	52'96	16'79	12'69	12'74
December	13'70	16'59	21'16	19'85	15'43	16'69	9'98	16'17	15'73
Total ..	151'72	162'31	175'86	192'17	248'93	235'20	148'33	133'34	134'40

## APPENDIX G

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, BRUNEI TOWN, TEMBURONG DURING 1934  
THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE)

Month	Brunei			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	86.00 °F	75.74 °F	10.26 °F	NO RECORDS		
February	86.29 "	75.82 "	10.47 "			
March	83.93 "	75.90 "	8.03 "			
April	85.06 "	76.50 "	8.56 "			
May	86.61 "	76.74 "	9.87 "			
June	88.90 "	76.60 "	12.30 "			
July	86.03 "	76.00 "	10.03 "		73.13 °F	11.80 °F
August	85.26 "	76.26 "	9.00 "		74.54 "	12.68 "
September	86.01 "	76.01 "	10.00 "		74.22 "	11.90 "
October	84.81 "	76.01 "	8.80 "		74.43 "	12.90 "
November	84.43 "	76.13 "	8.30 "		74.22 "	11.90 "
December	83.00 "	75.68 "	7.32 "		77.86 "	7.77 "
Mean Temperature	85.53 °F	76.12 °F		86.09 °F	74.57 °F	
	80.83 °F			80.33 °F		

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## APPENDIX G



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J  
3  
.G  
A



JV  
33  
Q7  
A3

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF PERLIS

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1353 A.H.

(16th April, 1934 — 4th April, 1935)

*(For Reports for the years 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—  
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## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY	1
HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	3
III.—POPULATION	4
IV.—MEDICAL AND HEALTH	5
PREVAILING DISEASES	6
INFANTILE MORTALITY	6
MATERNITY	7
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	7
VISITS TO ESTATES	7
VISITS TO SCHOOLS	7
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES	7
RABIES	8
V.—HOUSING	9
VI.—PRODUCTION	10
MINING	10
AGRICULTURE	11
ESTATE LABOUR	13
FORESTS	14
FISHERIES	14
VII.—COMMERCE	15
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	17
IX.—EDUCATION	18
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	20
SHIPPING	20
RAILWAYS	21
ROADS	21
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	22

CHAPTER	PAGE
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	23
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE ... ..	25
COURTS ... ..	25
POLICE ... ..	26
PRISONS ... ..	28
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	29
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ...	30
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	32
LANDS ... ..	32
SURVEY ... ..	34
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ... ..	34
GENERAL ... ..	36

#### APPENDICES.

A.—RETURN OF ANNUAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1352 AND 1353 ... ..	38
B.—RETURN OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1352 AND 1353 ... ..	39

PAGE  
... 23  
... 25  
.. 25  
.. 26  
.. 28  
.. 29  
30  
32  
32  
34  
34  
36

# STATE OF PERLIS.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE  
OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE  
YEAR A.H. 1353, (16th APRIL, 1934  
TO 4TH APRIL, 1935).

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## CHAPTER I

### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. It is bordered on the west by the sea and by a range of mountains running north and south and separating it from the Siamese Province of Setul; on the east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah; and on the south by Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 316 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-west is approximately 13 miles in length.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain, and in one of these at Chuping there is a remarkable large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

### CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of the North-East Monsoon from November to March, and of the South-West Monsoon between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November. September is the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant. From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced, accompanied by an acute shortage of water.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

#### HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab, Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to aid in the putting the State's finances in order. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.



## CHAPTER II

### GOVERNMENT.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Raja as President, three other Malay Members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily sits once a week.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas, for street lighting, scavenging, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

## CHAPTER III

### POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114. Of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese. The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures. The estimated population in the middle of 1934 was 52,723 being comprised of 41,469 Malays, 7,830 Chinese, 1,251 Indians and 2,173 others.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

## CHAPTER IV

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

There were 885 deaths in the State during 1934, a death rate of 16.79 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1933 was 855 or 16.56 per mille.

Births during the year showed a distinct increase, totalling 1,730 as against 1,436; the birth rate 32.81 per mille being the highest recorded for the past 12 years. The following table gives the principal causes of deaths for 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

*Deaths from preventable diseases:—*

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fever unspecified ... ..	420	288	285	323
Malaria ... ..	16	17	25	38
Tuberculosis ... ..	6	29	45	32
Dysentery ... ..	2	1	1	4
Ankylostomiasis ... ..	...	...	5	4
Lobar Pneumonia ... ..	30	20	19	43
Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	1	2
Other infectious diseases ... ..	...	31	27	19
	474	386	408	465

*Deaths from General Diseases:—*

Digestive System ... ..	36	24	36	21
Respiratory System ... ..	98	93	121	90
Nervous System ... ..	2	2	5	2
Circulatory System ... ..	3	9	6	8
Urinary System ... ..	3	1	5	4
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	20	23	32	17
Tumours ... ..	...	1	2	2
Premature births ... ..	...	1	...	1
Infantile convulsions ... ..	127	106	119	116
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc. ... ..	188	97	121	159
TOTAL ... ..	951	743	855	885

## PREVAILING DISEASES.

323 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 285 in 1933.

*Malaria*: 38 deaths occurred against 25 in 1933.

*Infantile convulsions*: 116 deaths occurred against 119 in 1933.

The deaths from malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions, which can be regarded as a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 477 against 429 in 1933.

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers*: 16 deaths were recorded of which 3 occurred at the Hospital. 5 cases of enteric fever (with 3 deaths) were admitted into Hospital in 1934.

*Dysentery*: 4 deaths were recorded. 18 cases were treated at the Hospital with one death.

*Pulmonary tuberculosis*: 32 deaths were recorded. 27 cases were treated at the Hospital with 7 deaths.

*Pneumonia*: 71 cases with 43 deaths were admitted into Hospital.

*Ankylostomiasis*: 85 cases were treated at the Hospital. There were 4 deaths.

*Hydrophobia*: Two fatal cases were admitted into Hospital in 1934.

*Yaws*: Though not one of the killing diseases, yaws is one of the prevailing diseases and causes maiming and discomfort. 738 cases of yaws were treated during the year, but only a few returned for subsequent treatment.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 139 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 83.43 per mille (corrected rate). The figure for 1933 was 134 or 96.40 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births among the principal nationalities for the past 4 years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	82.06	181.08	142.86	185.19
1934	76.47	121.74	133.33	65.22

## MATERNITY.

17 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 0.98 of total births. The figure for 1933 was 32 deaths or a percentage of 2.23. The number of still-births notified was 64 as compared with 46 in 1933.

## HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau.

## VISITS TO ESTATES.

Two Estates were visited by the Health Officer.

## VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 16 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 Boys' schools), 12 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon and 893 children inspected out of a total of 1,148 on the Register.

The following are statistics of the diseases prevalent:—

	No. of cases	Percentage.
Splenic Enlargement	274	30.68
Valvular Disease	4	0.45
Not vaccinated		
Never vaccinated,	32	3.58
Vaccinated, but not taken,	22	2.46
Ear Disease	4	0.45
Scabies	9	1.01
Yaws	5	0.56
Other skin diseases	49	5.49
Eye Diseases	4	0.45
Caries Dental	548	61.37
Bronchitis	78	8.73
55 school children had neosalversan injections for yaws.		

## HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 60 patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 763 cases, excluding those attended at schools, police stations and cooly lines.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,403. There were 114 deaths, a percentage of 8.13 of total treated. Excluding 44 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 5.15%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 52.78.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for pneumonia, ankylostomiasis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and other diseases; the number admitted for malaria was about the same, but there was a fall in the number of cases admitted for amoebic dysentery, venereal diseases, other lung complaints, ulcers and injuries.

6,386 cases were treated at the Hospital as out-patients; 1,910 vaccinations were performed, and 1,221 neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Of the 122 labourers admitted into Hospital from Estates and Mines, 10 died during 1934.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year. One was discharged, cured, and two died in that Institution during the period under review. There was a total of 14 patients (8 males and 6 females) in the Mental Hospital at the end of the year.

*Leprosy:* One Chinese leper was transferred to the leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak.

#### RABIES.

Twenty three cases of dog bite were reported during 1934. Twenty three dogs were concerned in all; five were unknown stray dogs; thirteen were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for ten days; five were killed on the spot. Of these last, the brains of three only were available for examination. Two were reported to be positive for rabies and one to be provisionally negative.

Two fatal cases of hydrophobia were admitted into Hospital during 1934.

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## CHAPTER V

### HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation. They live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. Their houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and small shopkeeper in the rural districts are usually primitive huts, not raised from the ground, having plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with mud floors.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, buildings are subject to control. Building plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new building is erected or structural alterations to existing buildings made. In the majority of cases, however, existing buildings do not conform with modern standards and are both insanitary and overcrowded.

In Kangar a layout has been prepared and in time the existing unsatisfactory shophouses will be replaced by a better type. Progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

## CHAPTER VI

## PRODUCTION.

## MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siam.

Export of tin-ore for the last four years have been as follows:—

				<i>Pikuls.</i>
1350	..	..	..	6,238
1351	..	..	..	10,895
1352	..	..	..	7,182
1353	..	..	..	8,640

Perlis tin mining is unique. The ore is found in caverns and pockets in the limestone hills where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams, the sources of which have never been discovered. Miners follow the course of these streams by blasting through cracks and fissures in the limestone in search of cavities where tin-ore has lodged and can be carried no further by the action of the water.

Perlis remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin and the State was allotted a fixed quota of 300 tons. This was not sufficient to cover production and stocks accumulated during 1934 to an amount of 2,000 or more pikuls. At the latter end of the year an additional allowance was given and with this help the accumulated stocks were cleared.

The State has been given an additional 200 tons during 1935. This increase is subject to a percentage.

The price of tin averaged \$114.27 a pikul throughout the year.

The revenue from mines (including export duty on ore) amounted \$76,978.

No Prospecting Licences were issued during the year but 187 acres of land were alienated for mining purposes. From this total must be deducted 117 acres which were alienated in exchange for corresponding areas surrendered to the State. Extension of existing Mining Certificates were granted in respect of a total area of 820 acres.



Mining Certificates are issued for periods of 5 years at a time and are subject to the approval of the State Council. At the end of the year the area held under Mining Certificates and Mining Licences amounted to 4,365 acres but work was not carried on over all this area. Owing to the inaccessibility of the mines it is practically impossible to know when work is actually being carried on by individual mines.

#### AGRICULTURE.

*Padi*: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State and the great majority of the inhabitants are padi planters and depend for their existence on the success of the crop. Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of small holders who cultivate their land with the help of their families and with occasional help of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on a large scale.

The area under wet padi during the 1353 season was estimated to be 45,766 acres and the crop harvested 9,482,336 gantangs or 14,471 tons of rice. The crops were not so good as the previous year owing to heavy floods in September and November.

No Hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and is permitted only on exceptional occasions, such as when rains fail.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for consumption. 5,105 tons of rice and 7,778 tons of padi were exported in 1353 as against 5,200 tons and 7,300 tons respectively in 1352.

There are irrigation canals in various parts of the State and also irrigation dams, some constructed by Government and others by the peasants. The Government dams are of concrete and masonry and are substantial, while those made by the inhabitants are mostly of a temporary nature. The majority of the irrigation canals were constructed, possibly as waterways originally, many years ago. There is no Drainage and Irrigation Department in the State.

Padi test stations have been established in two districts and experiments with various selected strains of seed were continued. The local inhabitants are being encouraged to use the selected strains and some improvement is noticeable now.

**Rubber:** The total area cultivated with rubber is 4,735 acres. There are only six Estates of over 100 acres in area. Rubber Control was introduced on June 1st, 1934 and the State was allowed a quota of 450 tons subject to export percentage. Towards the latter end of the year it was apparent that this was insufficient and a request was made for an increase. This has now been granted in 1934.

The introduction of the machinery of Rubber Regulation presented no difficulties. Inspection of small holdings was undertaken by Penghulus and the Land Office outdoor staff generally and at the latter end of the year the large estates were inspected by an officer of the Kedah Survey Department.

The following are statistics of planted and tappable areas.

		<i>Planted Area</i>	<i>Tappable Area</i>
		RELONGS.	RELONGS.
Estates over 100 Relongs			
in area	...	2,462 = (1,748	1,913 = (1,358
		acres)	acres)
Estates less than 100 Relongs		4,207 = (2,987	3,267 = (2,319
in area	...	acres)	acres)

Provisional Standard Productions were fixed for the large estates amounting to 383,200 lbs. (or 2,874 pickuls) and the amount available for small holdings was 624,800 lbs. (or 4,686 pikuls).

The price of rubber averaged \$27.98 a pikul throughout the year.

Rubber exported amounted to 7,540 pikuls as against 7,896 pikuls in the previous year.

**Coconuts:** The area under coconuts was approximately 3,829 acres in small holdings. In many cases this cultivation is mixed with other forms of cultivation.

**Other Cultivation:** There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts and groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

**Live Stock:** The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available concerning this industry.

4,976,127 hen and duck eggs, 36,709 chickens and 18,852 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following Live Stock in the State:—

Cattle	..	..	..	11,237
Buffaloes		..	..	3,125
Pigs	..	..	..	989
Goats	..	..	..	2,522

There was little export of cattle but movement between States and Settlements was not restricted.

An area of 490 acres approximately was set apart as a reserve to be used for the purpose of selective breeding of cattle. It is hoped to improve the standard of local cattle and buffaloes and a scheme is receiving attention.

There is no Veterinary Department in the State. The State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

An outbreak of rinderpest took place at Padang Besar and Titi Tinggi in October and lasted to the end of the year. 130 deaths were recorded amongst cattle at Padang Besar owing to this epidemic, exclusive of deaths in the Quarantine Camp.

Rabies continued to give trouble and the Police continued the campaign against unlicensed dogs. 803 were shot during the year.

*Labour:* On three Estates having an acreage of over 100 acres, the average labour population was 245 Indians, 91 Malays and 10 Chinese. In addition the Public Works Department employed an average of 42 Indians and 69 Malays and the Federated Malay States Railways Department employed an average of 74 Indians, 2 Malays and 4 others.

There was one school on Cowdar Estate with an average attendance of 10 children.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

The Labour Law of Perlis is similar to that obtaining in other Malay States and the Protector of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported to be satisfactory. No prosecutions were instituted and complaints of a trivial nature were settled departmentally.

Sick labourers were sent to Kangar Hospital.

The labour employed on mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers but it is estimated that about 1,000 were so employed. Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

*Forests:* There is no organised forest department and the issues of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Police Department. The total revenue from Royalties during the year was \$610 against \$485 in 1352. Export Duties on forest revenue yielded \$154 as against \$153 for the same period.

The forest in the State is of little economic value. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of Malaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and which yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

*Fisheries:* The State has a Coast Line of about 13 miles, the five fathoms line being on an average five miles out to sea. During the year, 592 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 897 pikuls in 1352. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state. 3,424 pikuls of fresh water fish were also exported to Penang as against 3,962 pikuls in the previous year. Exports of dried prawns and prawn refuse amounted to 75 pikuls and 32 pikuls respectively.

## CHAPTER VII

## COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable goods only. Comparative figures for 1352 and 1353 in respect of the principal imports are as follows:—

Articles.	1352	1353
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ... ..	1,624	1,721
Chinese Spirits (gallons) ... ..	828	771
European Spirits (gallons) ... ..	782	636
Cigarettes (lbs.) ... ..	40,484	47,180
Kerosene oil (gallons) ... ..	78,036	78,374
Petrol (gallons) ... ..	54,504	46,996
Piece goods (yards) ... ..	368,890	356,256
Tobacco (lbs.) ... ..	26,504	27,656

Figures of the principal exports are as follows:—

Articles.	1352	1353
Arecanuts (pikuls) ... ..	360	665
Buffaloes and cattle (head) ... ..	124	57
Copra (pikuls) ... ..	3,105	1,224
Fish (pikuls) ... ..	4,859	4,164
Goats (head) ... ..	1,333	459
Hides and Horns (pikuls) ... ..	203	211
Padi (pikuls) ... ..	126,727	130,686
Phosphates (tons) ... ..	444	280
Poultry (head) ... ..	31,349	55,561
Rice (pikuls) ... ..	77,230	85,750
Rubber (pikuls) ... ..	7,896	7,540
Tapioca (pikuls) ... ..	2,460	3,375
Tin-ore (pikuls) ... ..	7,182	8,640

Other exports are timber and forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks); lorry transport is becoming more popular.

In common with other States, Perlis came into the Scheme to regulate by quotas the importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries. The necessary control was secured by prohibiting

the importation, otherwise than from the Colony of the Straits Settlements or a Malay State of any class or classes of foreign textiles in respect of which a quota had been fixed by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, except under a licence issued by the Collector of Customs acting in conjunction with the Registrar-General of Statistics, Singapore. As stated, figures of import of dutiable articles only are available, but in any case the imports into the State are almost entirely by rail from Penang.

By means of an Order in Council dated May 28th, 1934, Rubber Control was introduced as from June 1st, 1934. Subsequently on the 1st August, 1934, the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353, was brought into force.

Control of Export of Tin was maintained throughout the year.

## CHAPTER VIII

### WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of pay on Estates continued to improve and towards the end of the year the rates for men rose to 35 cents and for women to 30 cents a day, as against 28 cents and 25 cents in 1352. This was due to the great improvement in the price of rubber.

The wages paid to mining coolies remained at the average of \$1 a day.

Labourers had no difficulty in securing employment.

The cost of living did not rise. The price of rice varied between 18 and 20 cents a gantang during the year and that of other foodstuffs remained equally low.

## CHAPTER IX

### EDUCATION.

A Standard Committee appointed by the Government acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education in the schools and with the welfare of the pupils.

The Staff of the Education Department consists of an Inspector of Schools who was appointed to the post on the 1st Jemadilakhir, 1353 (11th September, 1934) and 99 teachers including Koran teachers. Of the 75 school teachers 12 were trained and were Head Teachers. In the schools at Kangar and Arau the Assistants are also trained teachers.

Malay vernacular education only is taught in the schools and this education is free. During the year there was no increase in the number of schools, which, as in 1352, stood at the total of 20 boys' and 4 girls' schools. These provided education for 2,257 pupils of whom 1,978 were boys and 279 girls. The average attendance during the year was 92%.

The number of pupils who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 209 of which 95, or 46%, passed. Amongst girls, 13 passed this examination out of a total of 16, a percentage of 81. The results in the passes amongst boys compare very unfavourably with those of 1352 when 99.5% of candidates passed the examination. This decrease is accounted for by a more strict supervision of the examinations and a higher standard of marking.

Physical Training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools and a little basketry is taught.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Two new schools were erected at Jelempok and Sungei Berembang during the year and repairs and extensions made to existing schools. Large extensions were made to Kayang school to accommodate the increasing numbers of pupils.

#### SCHOOL GARDENS.

Only 11 schools have gardens at present where flowers and vegetables are grown. A competition was held at the end of the year for the best upkept gardens and certificates were awarded to three schools.



## GAMES.

The majority of the schools have play grounds and organised games are practised and football played. An inter-school football league provides keen competition every year and nine schools have joined the league.

Sepak Raga is played in some schools.

## GENERAL.

Student Teachers are selected by examination and are sent at the expense of the Government to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim for a 3 years course of training. During the year there were 10 such students under training. Two students returned to Perlis after completing their course and four were sent for training. One trained teacher was sent to the College to undergo further training with a view to appointment as Visiting Teacher. There were, however, only 11 trained teachers available for 20 schools and the shortage was keenly felt. A trained teacher for each school is essential and the absence of them militates against progress in such branches of education as Carpentry, Handicraft and Basketry.

There is no English School in Perlis and boys are sent to English Schools in Penang at the expense of the Government and in other cases assistance by way of grants is given. It is hoped to increase the number of boys sent for English Education in the near future.

By arrangement with the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, Mr. O. T. Dussek, Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, paid a visit of inspection to Perlis Schools in June, 1934. His report contained valuable recommendations for the improvement of the schools and of vernacular education, foremost among matters of importance being the separation of the religious and secular schools. Religious teaching is now given in the Vernacular School Buildings from 2 to 4 p.m. daily and does not conflict with the normal school syllabus.

## CHAPTER X

### COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar. The following is a comparative table of business transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1351	1352	1353
Letters ... ..	91,913	76,128	96,564
Registered Articles ... ..	4,087	4,233	4,143
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	929	1,016	1,131
Telegrams ... ..	2,784	2,617	3,016
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	\$51,162	\$45,358	\$48,937

At the end of the year the savings bank included 170 accounts with a total of 15,731 on deposit, as against 132 accounts with deposits of \$12,354 in 1352.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1351	1352	1353
Letters ... ..	28,431	31,642	35,243
Registered Articles ... ..	2,208	1,799	2,179
Parcels (ordinary) ... ..	31	40	54

The revenue collected by the Department was \$3,564 and the expenditure \$3,559.

### SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bahru.

During spring tides the Perlis River is navigable for Junks as far as Kangar.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports in 1353 was 323 as against 366 in 1352 and the tonnage 10,764 as against 7,255 in the latter year.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 151 motor boats entered Perlis ports during the year.

**RAILWAYS.**

The Main Line of the Federated Malay States Railways from Penang to Siam runs through the State from North to South. Padang Besar Station at the frontier is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The Railway does not touch Kangar but passes through Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja.

**ROADS.**

There are  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles of metalled road of which  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles are asphalted either grouted or painted. There are 10 miles of unmetalled roads and 23 miles of bridle paths. The roads are upkept by the Public Works Department. The cost of maintenance of metalled roads was \$806 per mile, a reduction on the 1352 figure.

Thirty six miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 15 miles of river cleared during the year.

## CHAPTER XI

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

#### BANKING.

There are no Banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of \$15,731 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year. This is an improvement on the previous year's figure.

#### CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul of  $133\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was \$112,702 made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	..	..	11,701
Other Charges	..	..	2,114
Public Works Annually	..	..	
Recurrent	..	..	53,979
Special Services	..	..	44,908
			<hr/>
			112,702
			<hr/>

The expenditure in 1352 amounted to \$96,624.

#### PUBLIC WORKS ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

The Headworks Water Supply was satisfactorily maintained during the year. Regarding this supply, the Bacteriologist's report described the sample from the town tap as being very satisfactory and up to the English Standard in typical B. Coli Content.

The path to the Headworks was formed into an earth road with temporary bridges and the entire pipe line straightened and recaulked.

18½ miles of the total mileage of the State (37½) are asphalted. 1¼ miles were remetalled and 2¾ miles side-table reconstructed. 1 Timber Bridge was reconstructed and 9 Arch and Pipe Culverts either constructed or rebuilt.

The total expenditure on Road Maintenance was \$29,437.

A large programme of painting of buildings was carried out.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES.

The principal items carried out under Special Services were:—

- Improvement of Perlis Water Supply.
- Gaol Workshed.
- Ward for Infectious Diseases.
- Ward for Female Mental Cases.

The improvement to the Water Supply were carried out at a cost of \$20,000 with a view to obtaining a larger supply of water during periods of drought. The source of the supply is the heavily polluted Sungei Jerneh at Repoh, 2 miles from Kangar. The works were unfortunately not completed in time to maintain the supply during the drought which lasted from the 18th Zulkaedah (22nd February, 1935) to the end of the year, but were sufficiently advanced to put them temporarily into commission by pumping crude water direct through the filter without sedimentation. The plant gave a perfectly clear colourless effluent but no analyses were made.

#### GENERAL.

Unskilled labour was plentiful and showed no tendency to increase in cost. Skilled labour was scarce as is evidenced by the slow progress in Special Services. Only \$45,000 was spent out of a total of \$93,000 voted.

The health of the labour force remained reasonably good except amongst the Headworks Staff who suffered considerably from malaria. 27 coolies of the total labour force were treated in Kangar Hospital.

At the end of the year the labour force was as follows:—

<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Indian.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
76.	44.	2.	122.

Mr. G. J. O'Grady relieved Mr. F. E. B. Murphy as Assistant Engineer in charge of the Department on October 1st 1934.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits inspection during the year.

## CHAPTER XIII

### JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### COURTS.

There are four Courts in the State:— the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja consists of the State Council and hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with and assisted by the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction; it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than \$500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Judge. It has criminal jurisdiction, its powers extending to fines of \$250 and imprisonment up to a maximum of one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the Mohammedan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts.

#### CRIMINAL COURTS.

		Remain- ing over from 1352	Instituted in 1353	Disposed of in 1353	Pending at end of 1353
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	...	14	14	...
Senior Court	...	...	7	7	...
Junior Court	...	3	396	394	5
Sheriah Court	...	...	38	37	1

## CIVIL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1352	Instituted in 1353	Disposed of in 1353	Pending at end of 1353
Senior Court (Appeals)	4	39	42	1
Senior and Junior Courts				
Administration Suits	62	99	53	108
Junior Court ...	68	422	469	21
Sheriah Court ...	4	69	71	2

## COURT OF THE RAJA.

There were two criminal and two civil appeals to the Court of the Raja.

## POLICE.

The Police Force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and consisted at the end of the year of the following personnel:—

Chief of Police ..	..	..	1.
Inspector ..	..	..	1.
Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	1.
Sergeants ..	..	..	2.
Corporals ..	..	..	2.
Lance Corporals ..	..	..	4.
Constables ..	..	..	56.
Detective ..	..	..	1.

A Forest Guard and a Veterinary Policeman are also attached to the Force.

There are seven Police Stations in the State and, with the exception of Padang Besar Station, all are in telephonic communications with Headquarters.

The discipline of the Force was satisfactory.

There were 32 orderly room cases against 19 during the previous year but no cases are brought before the Court.

One Chinese detective was dismissed from the Force.



474 reports of offences committed were made as against 436 of the previous year. 348 cases involving 657 persons were brought before the Courts at Kangar and convictions were secured in 299 cases involving 586 persons, 71 persons being discharged.

Reports of 4 homicides were received during the year. One conviction for culpable homicide was obtained while in other case the charge was altered to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Malays were involved in these cases. The other two reports were in respect of a "double" murder at Kaki Bukit by a Chinese and no arrest had been made at the end of the year.

There was little other serious crime. There were 3 cases of house-breaking and theft and 18 reports of cattle stealing. The Siamese border offers a safe retreat for offenders in the latter crime.

The Police Department is responsible for the Forest and Veterinary work of the State; for the issue of licences for firearms; the registration of vehicles; the supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

The revenue collected from the issue of wood cutting Passes and Licensing of extraction of jungle produce amounted to \$611 and from cattle inspection and licences \$913.

472 fire-arms were licensed during the year as against 501 in 1352.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the year in comparison with 1352:—

	1352	1353
Motor cars ..	98	105
Motor Lorries and Buses ..	20	16
Motor cycles ..	5	5

Fees collected amounted to \$5,769 as against \$5,834 in 1352.

436 dog licences were issued during the year and 803 unlicensed dogs destroyed.

The total revenue of the Department was \$8,773 as against \$8,974 in 1352 and expenditure \$37,068 as against \$37,470.

## PRISONS.

There is one prison in the State situated at Kangar. The British Adviser is Superintendent of the Prison and is assisted by a Gaoler and a staff of 3 N.C.O.'s, 12 Malay Warders and 1 Sikh Warder.

24 prisoners remained at the end of the previous year, 121 were admitted during the year and 53 remained at the end of the year.

Discipline amongst prisoners and warders was satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory and there were no deaths during the year.

Prisoners are employed inside the gaol on rice milling, basketry, chick making, book-binding and carpentry and in extra-mural work of grasscutting, scavenging, earth-work and gardening. Government departments are provided with the manufactures made in the Gaol and in 1352 the sale of these realised \$1,000.

3,520 gantangs of padi were milled in the prison into 1,715 gantangs of rice and sold for \$300, while surplus vegetables from the prison garden were also sold.

There is no separate accommodation for juvenile prisoners. Such offenders are sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore if the necessity arises.

Female prisoners are lodged in a separate building adjacent to the main gaol.

The total expenditure of the Department was \$10,168 being almost the same as in 1352.

## CHAPTER XIV

### LEGISLATION.

Eight Enactments were passed during the year. Of the Enactments which were not Amending Enactments the following are the more important:—

No. 1 of 1353. *The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1353.*

This law was enacted to bring the legislation regarding the protection of women and girls into line with that in force in other States. The Enactment of 1343 was repealed.

No. 3 of 1353. *The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353.*

This legislation implements the International Agreement on this subject and regulates the production and export of rubber.

No. 5 of 1353. *The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1353.*

This was new legislation, having the aim of eliminating the Mui Tsai system in the State. The law is based on similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

No. 7 of 1353. *The Reservations Enactment, 1353.*

The primary object of this legislation is to make secure for the Malays their interest in certain land against the danger of dispossession by aliens. The Enactment is modelled on the Federated Malay States and Kedah Malay Reservations Enactment with such variations to suit local circumstances as were deemed expedient. Provision is also made for similar protection of the interests of Siamese agriculturists who are permanent residents of the State.

Among the Amending Enactments, the chief legislation enacted was to provide by an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code for Police Supervision of certain types of criminals upon release.

## CHAPTER XV

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to funds, amounting to \$214,375, which stood to the credit of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the assets exceeded liabilities by \$362,863 as shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES	At end of 1353 (16-4-34- 4-4-35)	ASSETS	At end of 1353 (16-4-34- 4-4-35)
	\$		\$
		Cash in Treasury ...	20,546
		Cash at Banks ...	44,299
		Fixed Deposit ...	50,000
		Cash with Crown Agents ...	214,375
		Investments ...	239,725
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	214,375	Suspense Account	6,685
Deposits ...	38,778	Advances ...	7,234
Excess of Assets ...	362,863	Loans ...	33,152
TOTAL ...	616,016		616,016

The revenue for 1353 was \$582,382 and the expenditure \$487,130. For 1352 the figures were \$530,709 and \$464,457 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices A and B to this report and a comparison with 1352 figures is included.



*Revenue:* Customs Revenue accounted for \$297,853 and there was an increase of \$8,725 in Chandu Revenue over the previous year's collections. Lands and Mines showed a considerable increase due to improved conditions and returns of Municipal revenue were larger than in the previous year.

Customs Duties are levied on exports, the chief of which are padi, rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs. The following are the chief dutiable imports:— Benzine, Cloth and Piece goods, Kerosine, Liquors, Matches, Sugar and Tobacco.

The total duties collected on export duties during the year was \$112,297 and on imports \$185,556. The figures for 1352 were \$93,557 and \$117,886 respectively.

Chandu or specially prepared opium is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

The gross opium revenue totalled \$142,509 as against \$133,782 in 1352. The cost of chandu was \$25,440.

*Expenditure:* The total expenditure was \$487,130. This exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by \$22,673 but was \$13,959 less than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities amounting to \$39,963, totalled \$226,354 which is 38.87% of the Revenue. Expenditure under Other Charges and Special Expenditure amounted to \$220,813 or 37.75% of the Revenue for the year.

*Investments:*— The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and a yearly sum equal to 10% of the gross Opium Revenue is paid to this account, the interest being credited to the Fund.

Other investments consist of Municipal Debenture Stock and F.M.S.  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  loan.

## CHAPTER XVI

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### LANDS.

The total area of the State is 310 square miles of which 89.7 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes. The State has an area of 39 square miles of reserve forest and 181.3 square miles is still unalienated.

Agricultural land is held under title known as small grant alienated in perpetuity subject to an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty but in these the boundaries are not accurately delineated and the titles are being gradually replaced as opportunity occurs.

In 1344 the minimum rates of premium on alienation of State land for agricultural purposes were fixed as follows:—

#### *A. For Rubber Cultivation.*

- (i) For areas up to 15 relongs      ..    \$10 a relong.\*
- (ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs    \$15    „
- (iii) For areas over 100 relongs      ..    \$25    „

#### *B. For Bendang (any area)*      ..    \$3    „

#### *C. For Kampong and other cultivation.*

- (i) For areas up to 50 relongs      ..    \$5    „
- (ii) For areas over 50 relongs      ..    \$10    „

In actual alienation the minimum rate is usually charged.

Town lots are alienated at prices varying up to 10 cents a square foot.

#### *Rents on agricultural land.*

- (i) For rubber cultivation      ..    \$1 a relong p.a.
- (ii) For bendang and other cultivation    50 cents  
a relong p.a.

*Rents on mining land*      ..      ..    \$1 a relong p.a.

*Rents on town lots*      ..    \$2 a year for a lot of  
2,400 square feet or  
less.

\* A Relong equals .71 of an acre.

*Mining Land.*

Land for mining purposes is usually given out on short term leases of 5 years.

No premium has ever been charged on alienation of land for mining.

The area of land alienated for agricultural purposes at the end of the year was approximately 52,858 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 4,427 acres. Owing to the state of the records these figures are to be accepted with reserve.

The total land revenue collected was \$73,262 as against \$58,730 in 1352.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation ..	..	22 Acres.
For kampong cultivation ..	..	39 „
For Rubber cultivation ..	..	351 „

The alienation for rubber was not an alienation of new area but realienation of an Estate which had reverted to the State for non-payment of rent.

The Land Law in the State is primitive and action is now being taken to overhaul the Law and to reorganise the land administration of the State. For this purpose, under arrangement with the Federated Malay States Government, Inche Mahmud bin Mat, M.C.S., was seconded for service in the State. He assumed duties on January 28th, 1935, as Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

An Enactment to secure for the Malays and the Siamese agriculturists who are permanent residents of the State their interest in land against dispossession by aliens was passed towards the end of the year. This Enactment was modelled on the Federated Malay States and Kedah Malay Reservations Enactments with certain variations to suit local circumstances. Interest in Malay holdings was passing into the hands of aliens at a rapid rate and the constitution of an extensive area on the south western side of the State as a reservation under this Enactment has put a check on further dispossession by aliens. This Legislation has met with the general approval of the local inhabitants.

## SURVEYS.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to \$8,001 as against \$7,336 in 1352.

180 lots were demarcated at a cost of \$1,667.

Lots sent for preliminary settlement totalled 1,110 and Requisitions for Survey were made in respect of 305 lots settled by the Land Office.

Final computations and preparation of Plans for one large agricultural lot, Town surveys of Kangar and Kuala Perlis and a Road survey near Kangar were completed.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was inaugurated in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The records and transactions of the Societies are kept according to the Malay Calendar, since the Malay Year is the official year followed in the State.

At the end of 1352, there were 16 societies in the State viz:—

(a) 1 society amongst the urban salary earners and

(b) 15 Rural Credit Societies of which 14 were amongst the agriculturists and 1 among the fisher folk of Kuala Perlis.

The society amongst the salary earners is the Perlis Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society and its membership has diminished from 269 in 1349 to 105 in 1352, but the financial strength has been satisfactory. At the end of 1352 the society held \$31,835. Decline in membership has been mainly due to three causes: (1) many of the members had very little comprehension of the aims and objects of the society and looked upon it as a debt-shop; (2) a fair number who had taken loans resigned as soon as the portion of their unpaid loan was equal to their paid-up subscriptions, since they found it irksome to continue to pay the instalments; and (3) there was retrenchment amongst the Government staff in 1350, when all who were retrenched had to resign from the society. In the past, the bulk of the loan was used to pay off prior debts.



There are indications that the aim with which the society was started, that is, to enable members to build up their capital by regular thrift, to free them from outside debts and to assist them in acquiring useful property, will be realised in the near future. The cash balance of the society has always been much in excess of the amount approved for loans.

The Rural Credit Societies are designed to teach regular thrift and to supply the short term loan requirements of members. They were working satisfactorily up to 1348, but from that date have been passing through a period of difficulty owing to the failure of the crops in the State in that year and to the subsequent general slump in trade associated with the fall in the prices of agricultural products. Repayment of loans was in arrears and there was default in the yearly subscriptions. Not one of the societies, however, had to be liquidated and this is due to the keenness of the remaining members to work them. It is gratifying to record that at the end of 1352, the financial position of these societies was satisfactory.

Though there have been suggestions for the formation of "General Purposes" and "Better Living" Societies etc., it has not been practicable to start any one of them owing to shortage of staff. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies during 1352 relieved the Officer-in-Charge of part of his numerous duties.

The following statement shows position of Societies at the end of 1353.\*

All Societies	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of Societies ...	13	14	14	14	16
Membership ...	749	712	658	565	526
Total working					
Capital \$'000 ...	44.4	57.1	58.9	57.6	52.1

(\*) figures are for Mohammedan Years A.H. 1348—1353.

*Weekly fairs:* Three further weekly fairs were erected during the year at Sampering, Oran and Seriab. The cost of the erection of fairs varies from \$250—\$350 and there are now 9 such fairs. It is feared, however, that the fairs are not attaining their primary object which was to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than can be obtained from the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen. They were also intended to provide a means whereby the societies could obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs while at the same time adding to their funds. The tendency which has been rapidly growing is for these fairs to be controlled entirely by Chinese and Indian small traders. The latter come from Kedah and even from Penang and as a result, the Malays are content to follow the less enterprising business of managing coffee and eating shops in the fairs. When business is conducted by them, the fruits of their labours in the field seldom accompany them back to the Kampongs, the attractive goods offered by their competitors being too strong a temptation to resist. Profits therefore go to outside people of other nationalities.

The Department is fully alive to the situation which has been created and the question of confining the markets to Malays only is now under active consideration. The difficulty is, however, that there are in addition three fairs run by private individuals where the large majority of the business is carried on by other than Malay nationals and in which the sale and barter of Kampong produce is of secondary importance; and while these continue to flourish it cannot be expected that co-operative markets entirely controlled by Malays will be successful. Steps are being taken to attempt to place this matter on a more satisfactory footing.

#### GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 52nd birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal, 1352 (22nd August, 1934) with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

His Majesty's Birthday and Armistice Day were marked by official parades and functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, paid an official visit to the State on the 11th January, 1935.

Mr. (now Sir Andrew) Caldecott, visited the State on June 25th 1934.

On the 6th December, 1934, the State Council, with the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government, recognised Tuan Syed Hassan bin Almerhom Tuan Syed Mahmud, nephew of His Highness the Raja, as heir presumptive (Bakal Raja) to the throne of Perlis, in the absence of any male issue of His Highness the Raja.

Serious floods occurred in the State from 1st to the 5th September, 1934 and from 3rd to the 10th of November, 1934. These were the first floods for three years. Their occurrence, however, points to the necessity for Drainage works to prevent inundation of cultivated and cultivable land. Such works might well be done in conjunction with irrigation schemes to assist in improving the general standard of padi production.

Mr. O. E. Venables, M.C.S., acted as British Adviser throughout the year.

C. R. HOWITT,  
*British Adviser, Perlis.*

Kangar, 22nd August, 1935.

## APPENDIX A.

*Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years  
A.H. 1352 and 1353.*

No.	Headings	1352	1353
		\$	\$
1	Chandu ... ..	133,782	142,509
2	Courts ... ..	9,736	9,944
3	Customs ... ..	271,626	297,853
4	Excise ... ..	549	387
5	Forests ... ..	484	611
6	Harbours ... ..	3,405	3,230
7	Lands and Mines ... ..	58,730	73,262
8	Medical ... ..	1,190	1,198
9	Municipal ... ..	17,107	18,676
10	Police ... ..	7,579	7,250
11	Prisons ... ..	2,004	1,317
12	Sheriah Court ... ..	858	1,513
13	Treasury ... ..	22,749	23,719
14	Veterinary ... ..	910	913
	TOTAL ... ..	530,709	582,382

## APPENDIX B.

*Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years  
A.H. 1352 and 1353.*

No.	Headings	1352	1353
		\$	\$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pen- sions, etc. ...	25,159	28,616
2	His Highness the Raja ...	40,407	40,757
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	15,264	15,611
4	Audit Office ...	4,378	4,495
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	7,774	8,201
6	Courts ...	16,534	16,942
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	40,718	44,389
8	Education ...	39,148	37,747
9	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,506	3,469
10	Lands and Mines ...	16,021	17,301
11	Medical ...	20,854	21,493
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	47,367	46,537
13	Mosques ...	4,700	3,428
14	Municipal ...	9,531	9,974
15	Penghulus ...	6,426	6,700
16	Police ...	37,470	37,068
17	Prisons ...	10,095	10,168
18	Sheriah Court ...	7,897	8,231
19	Surveys ...	7,336	8,002
20	Treasury ...	5,249	5,308
21	Public Works Departments ...	12,952	13,816
22	Public Works, Annually Recur- rent ...	44,772	53,979
23	Public Works, Special Services	38,899	44,898
	TOTAL ...	464,457	487,130



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